

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD  
FOR IRELAND

FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910,

BEING

The Thirty-eighth Report under "The Local Government  
Board (Ireland) Act, 1872," 35 & 36 Vic., c. 69.

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Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL  
OF ABERDEEN;

*Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.*

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,  
DUBLIN, 23rd July, 1910.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, submit to Your Excellency this, our Thirty-eighth Annual Report, under the Statute 35 and 36 Vic., chap. 69, entitled "The Local Government Board (Ireland) Act, 1872," which deals with our proceedings, generally, during the year ended the 31st of March, 1910.

For convenience of reference, the Report is classified under the following heads:—

- I. Local Government (Ireland) Acts; Motor Car Acts; Old Age Pensions Act; Unemployed Workmen Act, &c.;
- II. Poor Relief and Medical Charities;
- III. Public Health, &c., Acts;
- IV. Provisional Orders under the Public Health Acts, the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, and the Local Government Acts, &c.;
- V. Labourers Acts;
- VI. Loans sanctioned for Housing Schemes, Public Health purposes, &c.;
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## I. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACTS, 1898 TO 1902.

*Collection of Rates.*

The collection of the poor rate for the past year has been on the whole satisfactory. For the half year ended the 30th September, 1909, the collection was virtually closed in nineteen Counties by the end of that half-year. In the remaining Counties some delay occurred in lodging the full amount of the collection; but ninety-four per cent. of the first moiety was lodged within the prescribed time, and the greater part of the balance was accounted for before the 31st October, 1909.

All the collectors employed in seventeen out of the thirty-three Administrative Counties in Ireland had lodged the full amounts of their respective warrants for the financial year by the 31st March last. In the other sixteen Counties, the amount of rates outstanding on the date mentioned was comparatively small, and was due in some cases to the temporary illness of individual collectors or to vacancies in the office of collector, and in a few instances to the difficulty experienced in recovering the rate assessed on untenanted estates which have been sold under recent Land Acts, and the valuations of which have not yet been apporportioned among the new occupiers.

The collection of the poor rate in Urban Districts continues to improve.

*Extension of Time for Payment of Accounts.—Section 51 (7) Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and Section 4 Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1902.*

There was some diminution in the number of applications received during the year for extensions of time for the payment by local bodies of accounts due out of the poor rate, which had not been furnished within the statutory period, owing, probably, to the fact that the attention of contractors and others has been drawn to the provisions of Section 51 (7) of the Act, both by the printed notice on the back of the Order Forms, as prescribed by the Public Bodies Order, 1904, and by the insertion by local bodies of advertisements in the newspapers, notifying the provisions of the Section.

Extensions of time for payment were granted in cases where we were satisfied that reasonable cause existed for the delay in having accounts settled, but were refused in cases where applicants must have been fully aware of the limit owing to previous extensions having been granted, or where no exceptional circumstances were shown to have existed to prevent the payment being made within the prescribed time. We hope that, by making it increasingly difficult for creditors of the local authorities to obtain extensions of the statutory time for payment of their accounts, we shall eventually secure that punctuality which is essential to proper financial administration.

*Main Roads.—Section 8 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.*

A new declaration of main roads adopted by the Limerick County Council was referred to us on appeal by certain Rural District Councils in the County, and, having inquired into the objections raised against the declaration, we decided to continue the existing scheme of main roads with an addition of a few other roads which, in our opinion, might properly be considered leading thoroughfares.

The County Council of Monaghan also adopted a new scheme declaring certain roads in the County to be main roads, but some of the District Councils having appealed to us against the scheme, we held an inquiry into the objections raised. The matter is still under consideration.

*Limit of Expenditure on Roads.—Section 27 (2) Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.*

On the representation of the County Councils of Antrim, Down, Kilkenny, Leitrim, Limerick, Meath, Roscommon, Wexford and Wicklow, that the limit of expenditure on roads in the Rural Districts of Aghalee, Kilkeel, Callan, Carrick-on-Suir No. 3, Waterford No. 2, Ballinamore, Glin, Limerick No. 1, Newcastle, Ardee No. 2, Dunshaughlin, Kells, Meath Rural District of Drogheda Union, Trim, Castleroe, Enniscorthy, Gorey, New Ross, Wexford, and Rathdown No. 2, as specified in previous Orders, was insufficient for the due maintenance of such roads, we issued Orders consenting to an extension of the limit.

In the cases of Aghalee, Kilkeel, Carrick-on-Suir No. 3, Waterford No. 2, Glin, Limerick No. 1, Newcastle, Ardee No. 2, Dunshaughlin, Kells, Meath Rural District of Drogheda Union, Trim, Castleroe and Rathdown No. 2, the extension granted was for one year; in the case of Callan for two years, and in the case of Enniscorthy, Gorey, New Ross and Wexford for five years. A permanent extension was granted in the case of Ballinamore Rural District.

In the majority of the cases, the increase of the limit was necessary to carry out the reconstruction of roads by steam-rolling.

*Roads.—Maintenance of Roads by Steam-rolling and Direct Labour.*

Methods of highway construction and maintenance at reasonable cost have formed the subject of many conferences throughout Europe. The practical interest taken in this question is indicated by the large attendances at the Congresses which have recently met to discuss road-making and allied matters, and much instructive information has been derived by local authorities and their officers through the interchange of experiences and ideas on these important topics.

The first International Congress on roads was held in Paris in October, 1908, and was attended by more than 1,600 members, including the official representatives of thirty-three nations.

In April, 1909, a Road Conference was convened in London by the County Councils Association, and in April, last, a similar gathering was held in Dublin. The Board was represented at all these Congresses, and it is hoped that as a result of their deliberations there will be a general improvement in the condition of the highways.

It was generally conceded that, in order to make and maintain good roads in the most efficient and economical manner, steam rolling is almost essential, and the local authorities in Ireland are year by year more generally recognising this fact. This is evidenced by the number of loans for road improvements (with the aid of steam rolling) applied for by County Councils. During the year we sanctioned such loans in the Counties of Cork, Down, Dublin, Kerry, Kilkenny, Londonderry, Longford, Queen's, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary North Riding, Tipperary South Riding, Waterford and Westmeath.

Further complaints have been received during the year as to the great damage caused to roads by Heavy Motor and Traction Engine traffic. This matter was, however, fully dealt with in our last report.

In counties where, on the expiration of the statutory term, the renewal of direct labour schemes for road maintenance has been considered the County Councils in nearly every instance formulated schemes of a more extensive nature.

The Antrim County Council replaced a scheme of direct labour in Lisburn Rural District affecting 16 miles of roads by a scheme embracing all the roads in the district—232 miles—which we duly sanctioned.

The Armagh County Council, on the other hand, in accordance with the wishes of two Rural District Councils, have reverted to the contract system in the two districts concerned.

The Clare County Council proposed to adopt direct labour on nearly all the roads in the County, but some of the Rural District Councils concerned having appealed to us against the proposal, we felt unable, on inquiry into the matter, to approve of such a large extension of the old scheme, especially as the Council were unwilling to accede to the estimates of the County Surveyor. A renewal of the old scheme with an addition of about 55 miles of roads was, however, sanctioned.

The County Council of Tipperary (South Riding) also formulated a new and extended scheme, and to meet an objection raised by one of the Rural District Councils we approved of a slightly modified scheme omitting the roads to which objection had been made.

We also approved of new schemes of direct labour, or renewals of former schemes on a more extensive scale, in the Counties of Cork, Kilkenny, King's, Leitrim, Limerick and Meath. A table is given on the next page showing the Counties and Districts in which direct labour schemes were approved during the year:—

County.	Rural District included in Scheme.	Date of termination of Scheme.
Antrim, . . . .	Lisburn, . . . .	31st March, 1913.
Armagh, . . . .	Crossmaglen, . . . . Lurgan, . . . . Tandragee, . . . .	4th April, 1913.
Clare, . . . .	Corrofin, . . . . Ennis, . . . . Killadyserf, . . . . Kilrush, . . . . Limerick No. 2, . . . . Scariff, . . . . Tulla, . . . .	31st March, 1913.
Cork . . . .	Bandon, . . . . Bantry, . . . . Charleville, . . . . Clonakilty, . . . . Cork, . . . . Fermoy, . . . . Kanturk, . . . . Kinsale, . . . . Macroom, . . . . Mallow, . . . . Midleton, . . . . Millstreet, . . . . Mitchelstown No. 1, . . . . Skibbereen, . . . . Skull, . . . . Youghal, . . . .	31st March, 1913.
Kilkenny, . . . .	Callan, . . . .	31st March, 1913.
Kilkenny, . . . .	Carrick-on-Suir No. 3, . . . . Castlecomer, . . . . Kilkenny, . . . . Thomastown, . . . . Waterford No. 2, . . . .	31st March, 1913.
King's, . . . .	Birr No. 1, . . . . Tullamore, . . . .	4th April, 1913.
Leitrim, . . . .	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1, . . . .	13th August, 1913.
Limerick, . . . .	Croom, . . . . Glin, . . . . Kilmallock, . . . . Limerick No. 1, . . . . Mitchelstown No. 2, . . . . Newcastle, . . . . Rathkeale, . . . . Tipperary No. 2, . . . .	13th August, 1913.
Meath, . . . .	Oldcastle, . . . .	10th June, 1913.
Tipperary, S.R., . . . .	Cashel, . . . . Clogheen, . . . . Cloamul No. 1, . . . . Gortnahoe, . . . . Slieveragh, . . . . Tipperary No. 1, . . . .	31st March, 1913.

*Division of Urban County Districts into Wards.—Article 26 of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898.*

The Down County Council having made an Order in pursuance of the powers vested in them by the above enactment, dividing the Newtownards Urban District into five wards and assigning three Urban Councillors to each ward, we formally confirmed the Order, as we were satisfied that the scheme was regarded with favour in the Urban District.

*Alteration of District Electoral Divisions.—Section 18 of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1838; Sections 24 & 68 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.*

Consequent on the division of the Urban Districts of Ballymena and Strabane into wards referred to in our previous Reports, we received applications from the Councils of the Districts concerned requesting us to constitute the wards in each case separate District Electoral Divisions, and we made Orders accordingly.

We also received memorials from the ratepayers of the District Electoral Divisions of Whitehouse in the Belfast Rural District; of Dundrum, in the Rathdown No. 1 Rural District; and of Glynn and Tinnahinch, in the Idrone Rural District, drawing attention to the inadequacy in each case of their representation on their respective Rural District Councils. We held a local inquiry at the instance of the Belfast Board of Guardians into the application of the electors of Whitehouse District Electoral Division, and having considered all the circumstances of the case we made an Order sub-dividing the District Electoral Division into three new District Electoral Divisions, thus increasing the representation of the Division from two to six members. At the Inquiry referred to it was contended that the effect of our Order would be to give the Belfast Rural District an unduly large number of representatives on the Board of Guardians in comparison with the City of Belfast, and we are at present considering the question of increasing the number of the City members on that Board.

After investigation in the two other cases referred to, we made Orders dividing the Dundrum District Electoral Division into two, and the two District Electoral Divisions of Glynn and Tinnahinch into three new District Electoral Divisions.

*Alteration of Day and Hour of Statutory Monthly Meetings of Urban District Councils and Town Commissioners.—Section 14 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1902.*

On the request of the Councils of the Urban Districts of Belurbet, Castleblayney, Coleraine, and Navan, and of the Commissioners of the Towns of Downpatrick and Newcastle, we made Orders under the powers conferred on us by the above enactment altering the day or hour, or day and hour, of the statutory monthly meetings of these bodies.

*Examinations.—Assistant Surveyors, etc.*

Several examinations at local centres were held at the request of County Councils during the year under our directions in connection with new appointments. We held examinations on two occasions into the qualifications of candidates for vacancies in the position of Assistant Surveyor in County Wexford. A special competitive examination was held in Cork of candidates in connection with the appointment of additional temporary Assistant Surveyors in that County, at which twenty-nine candidates competed, and those candidates who obtained the highest marks in the subjects of examination were duly selected for the positions. An examination was held in September last into the qualifications of candidates for the position of Clerk to the County Surveyor in the County of Monaghan, and the post was filled by the candidate who showed the highest qualifications at the examination.

Examinations were also held during the year of nominated candidates for vacancies in the office of Town Surveyor.

The usual yearly examination of candidates for qualification as Assistant Surveyor was held in Dublin on the 2nd and 3rd March, 1910. Thirty-three candidates from different parts of Ireland presented themselves for examination, and eighteen of these qualified in the subjects prescribed.

*Pensions of Former Officials of the Collector-General of Rates Office in Dublin.*

During the year we issued certificates under Section 66 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, specifying the sums to be paid to us by the Corporation of Dublin and by the Council of the County of Dublin to meet payments of the pensions of the staff of the former Collector-General of Rates in Dublin.

*Redemption of Rent and Improprate Tithe Rent Charges.—Sections 3 & 4 of the Municipal Corporation (Mortgages, etc.) Act, 1860. Article 24 of Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898. Section 9 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1900.*

Directions having been given by the Court of the Irish Land Commission for the redemption of Improprate Tithe Rent charges and Head Rents payable to the Corporations of Kilkenny and Waterford, and to the Urban District Council of New Ross, out of certain estates which were being sold under the Irish Land Act, 1903, we issued Orders approving of the payment to the local bodies concerned of the capital sums determined on in each case as the redemption price, and giving directions for the due investment of these amounts.

*Alienation and Leasing of Corporate Property.—Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act, 1840, Section 141; Article 24 of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898; and Section 9 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1900.*

The Corporations of Drogheda, Dublin, and Waterford, and the Urban District Council of Wicklow, applied to us for sanction



to the granting of leases by them of certain corporate property, and as we were satisfied after due inquiry that the terms and conditions of such lettings were in every case satisfactory, we gave our approval to the transactions. On similar grounds we gave our approval to the sale by the Dublin Corporation of a certain portion of their property situate in the City. We also issued Orders approving of the sale by the Kilkenny Corporation of certain of their agricultural property under the Irish Land Act, 1903, and giving directions for the due investment of the proceeds.

*General Cattle Diseases Fund.—Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.*

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction having certified to us that a sum of £16,299 15s. 8d. (being a sum equivalent to a rating of one farthing in the pound on the net annual value of the property in all the Administrative Counties in Ireland) was required for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, we issued an Order under Seal in pursuance of Sub-Section 3 of Section 71 of that Act, assessing the amount certified on the various administrative counties according to their respective valuations.

*The Motor Car Acts, 1896 and 1903.*

In pursuance of the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1909, the Motor Car Act, 1903, was continued until the 31st December, 1910.

The Antrim County Council, at the request of the Carrickfergus Urban District Council, applied to us asking, with a view to the safety of the public, that regulations should be made under the Motor Car Acts restricting the driving of motor cars and motor cycles on roads in the town of Carrickfergus. Having made inquiry in the matter we learned that there are several narrow streets with dangerous corners in the town, and that the proposed speed limit would minimise the danger from motor traffic. We accordingly issued an Order restricting the driving of motor cars (including motor cycles) on all the roads in Carrickfergus to a maximum speed of ten miles an hour, and at the same time we suggested that sign posts should be erected giving warning at places where danger might be anticipated from rapid driving.

We were represented by one of our Inspectors at an International Convention held in Paris in October last, the object of which was to secure the establishment, in each of the countries signatory to the Convention, of procedure which would enable motor cars to be driven in any of those countries without being subjected to all the formalities which hitherto have impeded the free circulation of cars from one country to another. As a result of the Convention the Motor Car (International Circulation) Act, 1909, was passed. This Act authorised the making of an Order in Council to provide for the granting of travelling passes to persons residing in the United Kingdom when taking their motor cars abroad, and also for the modification of the provisions of the Motor Car Act, 1903, relating to the registration of motor cars and the licensing of drivers in the case of foreign motor cars and drivers coming temporarily into the United Kingdom.

An Order in Council was accordingly made on the 22nd April, 1910, under which we were appointed the competent authority as regards Ireland to carry out the duties of the examination of motor cars and drivers registered in this country and to prescribe the type or types of cars suitable for use on the highways of a foreign country, and to issue an International Travelling Pass under our Seal where we were satisfied that the conditions of the Order in Council had been fulfilled. We were further empowered, if we thought fit, to authorise by Order one or more Associations to perform all or any of the duties above mentioned, and we accordingly authorised the Irish Automobile Club to do so.

*Polling Districts and Registration of Voters (Ireland) Act, 1908.*

In pursuance of the powers vested in us by Section 4 of the above Act we made a General Order embodying rules for carrying the provisions of the Act into effect. These rules lay down the procedure that must be adopted by County Councils desiring to formulate schemes under the Act, and are drawn up with a view to affording all persons interested in and affected by such schemes ample opportunity for examining, and, if necessary, objecting to any proposed scheme before it is confirmed by us. Some County Councils are at present taking advantage of the powers conferred on them by the Act, and have appointed Committees to investigate the existing system of Polling Districts within their respective counties, and to formulate new schemes for adoption where the existing system is found unsuitable or inconvenient. The Down County Council applied to us for sanction under Section 8 of the Act to a proposal to have the register of voters in the rural county districts of their county arranged alphabetically in townlands. The reasons advanced by the Council for the change being satisfactory we formally approved of the proposal. The Fermanagh County Council forwarded to us a scheme adopted by them for altering the Polling Districts in the two Parliamentary Divisions of the County. After satisfying ourselves that required formalities had been duly observed by the Council, and that the new scheme would prove more economical and convenient for the electors in the County than the existing system, we formally approved of the Council's scheme.

*Health Resorts and Watering-Places (Ireland) Act, 1909.*

Under the Health Resorts and Watering-Places (Ireland) Act, 1909, any urban or rural authority is now authorised to expend money out of the rates for the purpose of advertising the advantages and amenities of its district, or any part thereof, as a health resort or watering-place. On the 31st December last we issued a circular letter explanatory of the provisions of the Act dealing specially with the mode in which expenditure should be defrayed in the different districts. Shortly after the issue of this circular an inquiry was addressed to us as to the legality of a joint scheme which had been recommended to the various local authorities for adoption. Under the scheme it was proposed that a Central Committee should be formed consisting of representatives from the local authorities and various commercial companies, and that

the local authorities should hand over portion of their funds to this Central Committee for the purpose of general advertising. After careful consideration we came to the conclusion that the powers conferred by the Act did not admit of local authorities making contributions to the Central Committee in the manner proposed.

We understand that several local authorities are taking advantage of the provisions of the Act.

#### *The Cinematograph Act, 1909.*

Copies of the Cinematograph Act, 1909, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1910, were issued to the local authorities concerned, together with copies of the Regulations affecting Ireland made by Your Excellency in pursuance of the Act.

#### *Old Age Pensions Act, 1908.*

The number of appeals received by us under this Act during the financial year ended 31st March, 1910, was 21,059, including 17,265 from Pension Officers, and 3,794 from claimants and other persons aggrieved.

The number decided by us during the year was 18,449.

The following table shows the various grounds on which these appeals were based, and the number decided under each head:—

Receipt of Poor Relief: Indoor, ... ..	275
Outdoor, ... ..	379
Means (including Deprivation of Property),	3,875
Age, ... ..	12,670
Residence out of United Kingdom, ... ..	128
Nationality, ... ..	7
Imprisoned on Conviction of Offence, ... ..	11
Failure to Work, ... ..	25
Maintenance in Lunatic Asylum, ... ..	1

The number of appeals which could not be entertained on the ground of not having been received in time, or for other reasons, was 1,078.

The difficulties in determining appeals under the Old Age Pensions Act do not diminish as time goes on, and although our extended experience and constant inquiries facilitate us in coming to decisions, we find that novel points are still arising, which have to be carefully weighed in their application to every case. Fresh considerations are being constantly urged upon us as grounds for granting pensions to persons whose claims have previously been disallowed on appeal.

The very large number of appeals in Ireland (37,606 appeals in all have been received from the time the Act came into operation to 30th June, 1910) is due not only to the absence of satisfactory evidence of age and the difficulty of valuing the means of small farmers, but also to the fact that claimants whose pensions have

been struck off on appeal usually come forward on the expiration of four months with fresh claims, and in "means cases" endeavour to show that their circumstances have changed by reason of reduction in the acreage under crops, or in the number of live stock, or on account of bad harvest, or other circumstances which bring their yearly income below the statutory limit; and so far as we can see there seems to be no reason under the existing law why every case refused on the grounds of means should not come up for consideration several times every year.

Assignments of farms have become so numerous since the passing of the Act that practically all the small farmers, when they attain the age of 70, make over their farms to their sons and claim a pension, believing that it was the intention of the Act that 70 years of age and an exemplary life were the only conditions to qualify for pension if the difficulty in regard to "means" could be overcome.

As explained in our last report, the assignment of farms was a recognised custom, on marriage of the eldest sons, but we cannot find that the practice was as universal as it has become since the passing of this Act, and to discriminate between those cases which are *bonâ fide* and those made for the purpose of qualifying for a pension gives a good deal of trouble. The general effect of our decisions has been to recognise these assignments as genuine in the case of very old or bed-ridden men, who are incapable of looking after the farms themselves, or in the case of assignments made upon the occasion of the marriage of the eldest son. But in all cases the terms of the assignments have to be considered, with a view to deciding whether they come within the provisions of Section 4 (3) of the Act. Where a valuable farm has been assigned for a nominal sum without any condition as to full maintenance and the owner practically divests himself of all right or interest in it, we feel unable to regard the transaction as a *bonâ fide* one. But when the owner places his own support and maintenance and privileges as a charge on the farm, and the assignment is made for the reasons before stated, we accept it, and the means are estimated upon the basis of the value of the privileges retained.

Several cases of considerable importance in view of their bearing on the general administration of the Old Age Pensions Act have been decided in the High Court of Justice in Ireland.

The first of these is that of *Rex (Pawley) v. Local Government Board*, and the facts are as follows:—

William Pawley made a claim for a pension on the 10th October, 1908. The Pension Officer on the 9th November, 1908, made a report to the Local Pension Committee that he had investigated the claim, and that Pawley would be entitled to a pension of two shillings weekly from the 1st January, 1909, and the Local Pension Committee on the 24th November, 1908, decided that Pawley was entitled to a pension of two shillings per week commencing from the 1st January, 1909.

This decision was based on the estimate of his means by reference to the schedule to the Act, viz., that they exceeded £26 6s. 0d., but did not exceed £28 17s. 6d.

There was no appeal to us as the Central Pension Authority, and he was paid two shillings weekly up to 7th May, 1909.

William Pawley, on the 10th of March, 1909, made the following application to the Pension Officer:—"I desire to raise the following question in reference to my pension, viz., that I am entitled to a weekly pension at the rate of five shillings instead of at the rate of two shillings"; and he then set forth reasons showing, as he alleged, that his means had been over-estimated, but he did not allege that there was any change in his circumstances since the decision of the Local Pension Committee, or that any new facts had come to his knowledge.

The Local Pension Committee, however, adhered to their former decision, and on the 30th March decided that the rate of pension at two shillings per week should remain unaltered.

Pawley then on the 1st April, 1909, appealed to us on the ground as stated that his means were not as large as estimated, but did not allege any change in his circumstances, nor the existence of any new facts, or evidence.

On the 11th May, 1909, we decided that William Pawley was not entitled to any pension as his means exceeded the statutory limit.

Pawley applied to the Court of King's Bench for a writ of Certiorari to bring up and quash this decision, but after hearing the arguments the Court was equally divided and the application stood refused. However, the Court of Appeal, before whom the case ultimately came, unanimously decided that our order was made without jurisdiction and should be quashed. In giving the judgment of the Court the Lord Chancellor stated:—

"I think the Local Pensions Committee had no power to reconsider the decision already made by them on the 24th November, 1908, and the Local Government Board should have declined to entertain the appeal on the grounds that the previous decision which had not been appealed against was final and conclusive, and their decision depriving Pawley of his pension on the same facts as existed on the 24th November, and without any allegation of new facts or new evidence, was made without jurisdiction, and should be quashed.

"Section 7, sub-section 2, expressly enacts that 'the decision of the Local Pensions Committee on any claim or question which is not referred to the Central Pension Authority, and the decision of the Central Pension Authority on any claim or question which is so referred to them, shall be final and conclusive.'

"Here there was a claim made to the Local Pensions Committee; it was decided upon without being referred to the Central Pensions Authority, and the case comes literally within the first branch of sub-section 2.

"I express no opinion on the question whether there might not be a case in which an order granting or refusing a pension might not be reconsidered, though no change of circumstances was shown to have originated after the date of the order.

"On the facts here, which are all admitted and common facts, no such case arises.

"I am, therefore, of opinion that the decision of the Chief Baron was in result right.

"I do not think that section 9, sub-section 2, has any application to such a case as the present.

"The appellant has brought all this difficulty on himself by originating and prosecuting an appeal which there was no jurisdiction to bring or have decided. It is, consequently, not a case for giving him any costs."

Until this decision of the Court of Appeal we had taken the view that our jurisdiction in the case of claims and questions was equal and enabled us in any case brought before us on appeal to review the whole circumstances of the claimant or pensioner and determine his or her right to any pension.

Another case more recently decided in the Court of King's Bench, *Rex (Quinn) v. Local Government Board*, has further restricted the power of the pension authorities in the case of questions properly raised to the exact limits of the question itself whether the facts of the case justify such limitation or not. *Quinn* was in receipt of a pension of 5/- a week and the Pension Officer raised a question that his means exceeded £21 a year, that in his opinion they exceeded £26 5s. a year, and that *Quinn* should only receive a pension of 2s. a week. On appeal we found on investigation that this man's means exceeded £31 10s. 0d. a year, and therefore decided that he was not entitled to any pension. The Court, however, held that notwithstanding that we might have satisfied ourselves that the income was in excess of the statutory limit, we were restricted by the form of the question to deciding either that *Quinn* was entitled to 5s. a week or 2s. a week. Our decision was accordingly quashed.

The judgments referred to have added considerably to the difficulty of deciding the very numerous questions raised under the Act, as it is often almost impossible to get evidence as to alteration of circumstances or the existence of new facts since dates of original decisions of Committees awarding pensions. The pensions were no doubt generally given in the *bona fide* belief that the means of the claimants were below the statutory limit, but owing to the great number of claims arising at the inception of the Act, these decisions have had the effect of conferring pensions on some persons who, so far as we can ascertain, certainly do not fulfil the statutory conditions as to income laid down in the Act. As the law stands it is not possible to rectify these errors unless new evidence is available or the circumstances of the recipients alter.

As regards the finality of decisions of Sub-Committees not appealed against within prescribed time where the right of a pensioner is questioned on the ground of age, the law has been defined in the cases of *Rex (Sinnott) v. the Local Pension Committee of County of Wexford* and the *No. 1 Sub-Committee*, and *Rex (Greenan) v. the Local Government Board*. The Court of King's Bench have decided that the attainment of 70 years of age is a

rigid inexorable condition, and however the existence of that condition may be attempted to be ascertained, if the person applying for a pension has not in fact reached the age of 70 no jurisdiction exists to award a pension at all.

This view of the law is likely to be questioned, as a test case of a Petition of Right to the Crown is in process of being settled with a view to obtaining a decision of the House of Lords on the point which in Ireland affects a very large number of cases owing to the difficulty of obtaining any authentic evidence as to actual dates of birth prior to 1864.

*Unemployed Workmen Act, 1906.*

Operations under this Act were continued during the past winter by the Distress Committees in the nine urban areas referred to in the subjoined table, with the object of relieving acute distress arising among the working classes through exceptional want of employment.

In the previous season a sum of £13,750 was allocated to us by the Treasury for Irish requirements under the Act out of a total Parliamentary vote of £300,000. The amount voted for 1909-10 season was £200,000; and out of this sum the Treasury on our representation set aside £10,000 for the needs of this country.

It may be observed from Column 5 of the accompanying table, which gives an interesting classification of receipts and expenditure, that the sum issued by us after inquiry into the claims made upon the Grant by the various Distress Committees was £9,160, leaving us in a position to surrender a sum of £840 at the end of the financial year. The details of expenditure shown in the table in some cases cover a period beyond the close of the financial year under review. Some of the Committees have had balances to their credit from the operations of the previous season, whilst at the date of compilation of the returns the operations of the Committees were not in all cases completed for the season.

Distress Committees.	Maximum No. of persons employed in work.	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
		From rates.	From Voluntary Contribution, &c.	From Government Contribution.	Wages.	Materials, supervision, and administrative expenses.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Belfast, .	130	1,100 0 0	(a) 14 8 0	1,000	2,015 0 0	(b) 79 13 9	
Drogheda, .	144	30 0 0	108 4 6	450	584 5 7	16 5 0	
Dublin, .	(c) 317	575 0 0	651 0 0	5,110	5,283 0 0	723 0 0	
Ennis, .	60	15 0 0	8 5 0	100	115 0 4	4 18 8	
Galway, .	73	50 0 0	85 5 1	503	325 0 0	(d) 115 4 3	
Kingsdown, .	85	30 0 0	100 17 7	280	423 19 6	51 10 4	
Limerick, .	51	541 9 8	44 9 6	500	524 14 2	541 2 8	
Londonderry, .	135	—	—	500	476 13 0	23 5 8	
Newry, .	47	—	41 0 6	550	460 15 5	(e) 12 4 2	

(a) Bank Interest.

(b) Materials and supervision provided by Corporation.

(c) Including 42 women.

(d) Materials only.

(e) A sum of £298 17s. 6d. was expended by the Urban District Council on materials and supervision.

Before acceding to any initial application for a grant in aid of expenses under the Act we satisfied ourselves that the lack of employment was exceptional and not merely chronic in character, and further that local effort was being made to deal with such exceptional conditions. In most cases this local interest was exhibited by the substantial response made to the Committees' appeals for funds; but in some few cases we were satisfied that the extensive practical sympathy shown by the charitable public in contributing to other organisations for the relief of distress satisfactorily explained the failure of the Committees to obtain financial assistance locally.

Our local inspection was renewed before applications for continued grants were considered, and in this manner we were able to secure that the funds entrusted to us were administered economically and efficiently and with due regard to the requirements of the various districts.

The works undertaken by the various Committees had for their object purposes of actual and substantial utility, being in most cases operations which would have been accomplished by the local authorities but for the more immediate claims upon their funds. They were chiefly of a class calling for the employment of unskilled workers, and requiring, as a rule, little expenditure on supervision and materials. Bearing in mind the class of workers employed, the constant changing of the hands, and the rate of wages paid, we consider that good and substantial work has been done while at the same time many families have been tided over the severity of the winter season without undue privation and without having recourse to poor relief.

In Belfast the workers were engaged on the widening of streets, drainage works, and Public Park improvements. In Drogheda the Committee undertook the deepening of the Barnatten Reservoir. In Dublin the principal works were the construction of a roadway at Rialto, road repairing and sanitary improvements in various areas, many of which are not in charge of the Corporation. In Ennis work was provided at repairing of roads, stone quarrying, etc. Similar work was undertaken in Galway, and in addition the reclamation of sloblands was continued from the previous season. At Kingstown old rubble drains were removed and piped sewers laid down, and improvements were effected at the Victoria Beach. In Limerick insanitary cobble pavements were removed and concrete work substituted. In Londonderry the Committee employed the workers on the cleaning out of the Upper Creggan Reservoir. At Newry various sanitary improvements were effected such as providing sewers for areas not hitherto connected with the town sewers, cleaning out the drain running along the railway line, and providing a sand intercepting dam on the Derrybeg River, etc.

The success of the operations undertaken by the Distress Committees and the substantial utility of the work done are largely to be ascribed to the zeal displayed by their administrative and supervising officers, who, in many cases, are permanent officers of the local authority, whose services were lent to the Committees.



## Markets and Fairs.

On the application of the Navan Urban District Council we sanctioned a loan of £425 16s. 0d., which included provision for the cost of a weigh-bridge for weighing cattle.

We also by orders under seal approved of the acquisition by the Keady Urban District Council of certain land and premises for the purpose of improving the cattle market, and of the taking on lease by the Castleblayney Urban District Council of the Pork Market.

On the applications of the owners thereof we issued Orders consenting to the change of the day for the holding of the monthly fair in the Armagh Urban District from the Thursday following the first Friday in each month to the first Thursday in each month, and of the day for holding the lamb and cattle fair in the Ballinasloe Urban District from the 7th day of July to the first Wednesday in July of each year.

## II.—POOR RELIEF.

## Statistics of Pauperism.

From weekly returns furnished to us by Clerks of Unions we have compiled a table, which will be found in the Appendices,\* showing the number of persons in receipt of all forms of poor relief in Ireland on each Saturday during the year. The following statement shows the numbers in receipt of the different forms of relief on Saturday, 26th March, 1910, as compared with the numbers for Saturday, 27th March, 1909:—

		Saturday, 26 Mar., 1910.	Saturday, 27 Mar., 1909.
In Workhouses.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals and Infirmeries.	15,258	15,802
	Aged and Infirm in Workhouses.	13,478	14,427
	Children under 15 in Workhouses, other than those sick in Hospital.	5,278	5,521
	Lunatics, Idiots, and Epileptics, other than those sick in Hospital.	2,304	2,473
	Mothers having infant children.	700	749
	All other classes.	4,940	5,255
In Extern In- stitutions or Homes.	In Extern Hospitals.	280	256
	In Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots and Imbeciles	974	946
	In Trim and Glin District Schools.	375	368
	Children out at Nurse or boarded-out.	2,637	2,493
	Children in Certified Schools.	44	37
On Outdoor Relief (other than children boarded-out.)	Under Sec. 1 of Act 10 Vic., c. 31.	51,304	51,806
	Under Sec. 7 of Act 10 Vic. c. 31, and Sec. 4 of 11 and 12 Vic., c. 47.	1,945	2,654
	Under Orders pursuant to Sec. 13 of the Local Govt. (I.) Act, 1898.	—	—
	Total Number of Persons in receipt of relief.	99,607	102,587

\* see page 226, *et seq.*

	In 1910	In 1909
The highest number in receipt of relief on any Saturday was . . . . .	102,621	112,356
The lowest number do. do. do. . . . .	93,736	97,417
The average number do. do. do. . . . .	98,105	108,626

The average of pauperism for the year under review is equivalent to 1 in every 44 of the estimated population, or 22 per thousand—those relieved indoor being about 10, and those outdoor about 12 per thousand.

This ratio of pauperism has been practically unchanged for a number of years past.

It will be observed from the foregoing that the sick, the aged, and the infirm, and the lunatics, comprise over 74 per cent. of the total workhouse population.

The usual detailed tabulated statements with reference to poor relief will be found in the Appendices.\* The following summary compiled from the audited abstracts of Union accounts, gives the main aggregate figures of interest in connection with Poor Law Administration, other than Dispensary Medical Relief, during the year ended 30th September, 1909, and also during the previous year:—

	1909.	1908.	Percent- ages of items of Expendi- ture in Column 2 on total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.
(1)	(2)	(3)	
Indoor Relief—Number of sick (daily average number) . . . . .	14,603	14,845	
.. Number of all other inmates (daily average number) . . . . .	27,167	28,327	
.. Total daily average number relieved indoor . . . . .	41,770	43,172	
.. Cost of indoor relief . . . . .	£490,141	£504,081	45·1
District Schools—Number of Children . . . . .	455	462	
.. Cost of maintenance . . . . .	£7,685	£7,663	·7
Boarded-out Children—Number of . . . . .	3,096	2,787	
.. Cost of maintenance . . . . .	£20,023	£17,912	1·6
Outdoor Relief—Daily average number on outdoor relief. (Not including boarded-out children) . . . . .	53,488	57,284	
.. Cost of outdoor relief . . . . .	£203,330	£212,016	19·
Salaries and rations of Officers—Amount of . . . . .	£213,223	£214,012	19·2
Institutions for the Blind, &c., and external hospitals—Cost of maintenance of persons sent thereto by guardians . . . . .	£22,652	£20,877	1·9
Medicines, &c., in Workhouse—Cost . . . . .	£10,611	£11,261	1·
Other expenses . . . . .	£137,663	£128,846	11·5
Total Poor Relief expenditure . . . . .	£1,105,328	£1,116,668	
Poundage of expenditure on valuation . . . . .	1s. 5d.	1s. 5d.	
			100

\* See page 226, et seq.

*The Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.*

It will be observed that there was a decrease of 242 in the daily average of sick in the Workhouse Hospitals during the year.

*Nursing.*

In connection with the subject of the sick in workhouse hospitals, we may here mention that further improvements in the nursing staffs of workhouse hospitals have been effected during the year. Eleven additional trained nurses were appointed; this brings the number of permanent trained nurses employed in the 158 workhouses up to 235, a great contrast to ten years ago, when there were only 66. Of the 11 nurses mentioned above, three were additional appointments; four were appointed in place of "qualified" nurses, and four replaced "unqualified" nurses. The nursing staff was also augmented by the appointment of two nursing Sisters, four qualified nurses (two of these replacing unqualified nurses), one probationer, and 11 additional paid attendants.

*Lunatics and Epileptics.*

We are glad to be able to report a further reduction of 74 in the number of lunatics, idiots and epileptics in workhouses on the 31st December, 1909, owing, no doubt, to the additional accommodation provided in some lunatic asylums.

The number of insane in Irish workhouses at that date was, however, still large, viz., 2,749, or 64 per thousand of the workhouse population. In addition there were 409 accommodated therein who were afflicted with epilepsy, but who were not considered to be mentally affected.

We have frequently alluded to the unsuitability of workhouses as places for the reception and treatment of the insane, and we trust that at no distant date all this class as well as the sane epileptics will be accommodated in special institutions.

*Tramps or Night-Lodgers.*

We are glad to report that there was a decrease in the number of tramps or night-lodgers during the year under review, the average number being 986 as compared with 984 in the previous year, and the weekly average of admissions being 5,609 as compared with 6,073 in the year 1909.

*Total Inmates of Workhouses.*

There was a decrease of 1,402 during the year ended 30th September last in the daily average number relieved indoor.

*District Schools.*

The number of children in the two District Schools was practically the same as in the previous year.

*Outdoor Relief.*

There was a decrease of 3,796 in the daily average of those in receipt of outdoor relief, the average number during the year under review being 53,488, as compared with 57,284 in previous year. It should be borne in mind, however that the average daily number of persons employed on relief works in 1908, and included in the figures 57,284, was 2,726. Even excluding this, however, there was a reduction of 1,070 in the average number receiving out-door relief during the year.

*Boarded-out Children.*

We are glad to report that there was an increase of 309 in the number of children placed out at nurse or boarded-out by the Guardians. The recent Royal Commission on the Poor Laws recommended that the maintenance of children in workhouses should no longer be recognised as a legitimate way of dealing with them, and we trust that at no distant date all children who can legally be boarded-out will be placed in suitable foster homes by the Guardians. In the Appendices\* will be found reports from our two Lady Inspectors on the boarding-out system.

*Deaths in Workhouses.*

The deaths in Irish workhouses during the year included 18 centenarians, one of whom was stated to be 109 and another 108 years of age.

It will be seen from the table in the Appendices† that the total number of deaths during the year was 10,455, being 495 less than in the previous year.

*Infant Mortality in Workhouses.*

1,475 children of 15 years of age and under died during the year. Of these 768 were infants of 1 year old and under, and 400 were children from 1 to 5 years of age.

We recently held an inquiry in Cork Workhouse owing to the number of deaths of children which occurred therein. The Guardians have now under consideration a scheme which it is hoped will provide more healthy accommodation and better nursing for the children.

We have constantly impressed on all Guardians the great necessity there is for appointing properly qualified persons to look after the children in the workhouse, who can be relied on to see that the children are properly washed, fed, and clothed.

*Invalid Foundlings.*

The Poor Relief Act of 1888 provided for the extinction of the old Dublin Foundling Hospital. There were at the time some 4,200 children chargeable to the institution, and for the maintenance of these persons funds were provided by Parliament to supplement the income of the small estate of the Hospital transferred to us. Only one of the original foundlings still survives, and her support is charged to this estate.

\* See page 21, of 22.

† See page 221.

*Emigration.*

We issued consent orders authorizing the assisted emigration of 23 persons during the year, the expenditure incurred being £100 0s. 0d. The assistance was given towards defraying the cost of the outfit of persons emigrating to relatives in America and elsewhere, who were in a position to maintain them and provide them with employment.

*Indoor Relief Expenditure.*

It will be observed that the expenditure on indoor relief decreased by £13,940 during the year.

*Outdoor Relief Expenditure.*

The expenditure on outdoor relief (exclusive of boarded-out children) was £3,686 less than in the preceding year. The cessation of the works opened for the relief of distress in certain Unions in the West of Ireland accounts for a large portion of this decrease.

*Total Poor Relief Expenditure.*

The total poor relief expenditure from revenue during the year ended September, 1909, was £1,105,328, or, including the expenditure under the Medical Charities and other Acts administered by the Guardians, £1,364,114, being a decrease of £4,518 on the preceding year.

*The Royal Commission on Poor Laws and the Relief of Distress.*

Up to the present there has been no legislation on the reports of the Royal and Vice-Regal Commissions. We trust, however, that it may soon be found possible to embody many of their recommendations in an Act of Parliament.

*Dispensary Medical Relief.*

A table prepared from returns furnished by the Clerks of Unions showing the expenditure of each dispensary district, under the usual heads of outlay, during the year ended the 31st of March, 1910, will be found in the Appendices.\* Statistical information as to the medical relief afforded under the provisions of the Medical Charities Act during the year, which has been obtained from the medical officers of the districts, is also embodied in the table, together with particulars as to the area of each district, its population, and the number of officers authorized.

\* See page 313, *et seq.*

The following is a summary of the cases in which medical relief was afforded, and of the expenditure under this enactment during the year in question, and the previous year, arranged under the usual headings:—

	Year ended 31st March, 1910.	Previous year.
Number of new cases attended and registered during the Year:—		
1. At Dispensaries . . . . .	483,170	481,529
2. At Patients' homes . . . . .	183,218	161,085
Total Number of new cases . . . . .	666,388	642,614
Number of Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations performed . . . . .	80,076	79,723
Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers . . . . .	£ 103,282	101,086
Remuneration of temporary Dispensary Medical Officers . . . . .	15,221	14,963
Total payment in respect of salaries of permanent and remuneration of temporary Medical Officers . . . . .	118,483	116,049
Salaries of Compounders of Medicine . . . . .	3,715	3,688
Salaries of Midwives . . . . .	16,975	16,337
Cost of medicines and appliances . . . . .	18,168	17,724
Expenditure from Loans under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879 . . . . .	3,528	2,710
Other expenses . . . . .	25,159	25,987
Amount of fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879 . . . . .	7,800	8,006
Total expenses of Dispensary Districts . . . . .	£193,826	£190,501

The close supervision exercised for some years past by our Advising Pharmacist over the expenditure of the Boards of Guardians in respect of drugs and appliances has had amongst other effects that of obliging the Medical Officers to devote careful attention to the registration of the tickets, and in consequence a more complete and accurate registry of cases is now kept than was formerly the custom. The summary printed above shows an increase in the number of cases registered as having been attended at the dispensaries and also at the patients' own homes during the past year, as compared with the previous year, but the increases in the recorded number of cases, may, we think, be attributed to improved registration, rather than to an increase in the number of patients seeking medical relief.

#### *Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers.*

During the past year thirteen Boards of Guardians adopted the system which was inaugurated at our suggestion a few years ago, whereby scales of graded salaries are fixed for the Medical Officers, providing for initial salaries with increments after definite periods of good service. The new system was intended to meet the complaints of many Medical Officers that their salaries were

too small and were not progressive except in a few individual cases, officers after many years' service being no better paid than when they joined as young men.

Scales are now in force in 77 unions, situate chiefly in the provinces of Leinster and Munster.

The Guardians of the Unions in the congested districts are handicapped by their financial position in dealing with the claims of the Medical Officers, but we hope that the example set by the Banbridge, Belfast, Coleraine, and other Boards of Guardians in Ulster will be more generally followed in the well circumstanced Unions, and graded scales of salary adopted commensurate with the services rendered.

### *Midwives.*

The number of midwives now authorized for dispensary districts is 714, being an increase of 24 in the year. Additional appointments are necessary in many other Dispensary Districts, but although we recently brought the subject under notice, and urged that appointments should be made, we were not successful in inducing many Boards of Guardians to take action.

The Board have received a statement recently from the Registrar-General for Ireland, of which the following is an extract:—

“Rates per 1,000 births registered represented by total deaths of women associated with pregnancy and childbirth.”

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
England and Wales, . . . .	5.13	5.58	5.29	5.09	4.81
Scotland, . . . . .	4.61	5.46	5.43	5.32	—
Ireland, . . . . .	6.57	6.28	6.53	5.79	6.03

It will be seen from the above figures that the percentage of deaths of women in the parturient state is considerably higher each year in Ireland than either in Scotland or England and Wales. We wish to point out that in order to reduce this death rate to a normal standard, further attention should be paid in this country to the care and skilled nursing of women at the lying-in periods, and, consequently, that trained midwives should be more universally available.

We trust that this subject, which vitally affects the poor, may receive the serious consideration of Boards of Guardians, and that we shall soon be in a position to report that every Dispensary District in Ireland has a fully qualified Midwife's service at the disposal of the poor.

*Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances.*

The competition for the contracts for 1909-10 was unusually keen, and, accordingly, the discounts allowed ranged high and averaged 34.35 per cent for medicines and 37.7 per cent. for medical and surgical appliances off our prescribed prices.

The supplies during the year were, on the whole, up to the excellent standards of previous years. The Medical Officers' requisitions too were framed generally on a moderate basis, and showed, with a few exceptions, that economy as well as the proper treatment of the sick poor had been duly considered. The total medical expenditure, nevertheless, exceeded the amount of the previous year by the sum of £665. Of this increase, however, the bulk (£546) was due to the extra duty on Proof Spirit levied pursuant to the Resolution of the House of Commons of the 29th April, 1909, and the consequent increased prices charged for drugs into which spirit entered as an ingredient.

A report from our Advising Pharmacist, dealing with the year's medical supplies, is printed in the Appendices.\*

*Vaccinations.*

*(i) Number of Operations.*

The following table shows the number of successful vaccinations performed during the year by the Medical Officers of Workhouses and Dispensary Districts, and by Dr. Montgomery at our Vaccine Institute:—

	Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	Total.
By Dispensary Medical Officers, . . .	75,430	4,646	80,076
By Workhouse Medical Officers, . . .	732	176	908
At the Vaccine Institute, . . . . .	1,055	7	1,062
Total, . . . . .	77,217	4,829	82,046

In any Unions in which the number of defaulters reported under the Vaccination Acts during the year was at all large, we urged upon the Guardians the necessity of their enforcing the provisions of the Law. The Guardians have willingly complied with our suggestions, except in the Enniscorthy Union.

An agitation was started at Enniscorthy against vaccination and has had the effect of bringing it almost to a standstill within the Union. We have so far confined our action to remonstrances with the Guardians, and we trust that the good sense

\* See page 15, *et seq.*



of the people of the district will in a short time prevail, and that without recourse to legal proceedings they will of their own accord submit their children to the operation of vaccination, which is the only known protective measure against small-pox.

(ii.) *Vaccine Department.*

The supplies of glycerinated calf lymph have been obtained during the year from Dr. Knox Denham under contract, and issued as usual to the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts and Workhouses on application.

The following table shows the number of tubes issued :—

Issued to.	Year ended 31st Mar., 1910.	Previous Year.
Dispensaries, . . . . .	110,656	110,176
Workhouses, . . . . .	1,467	1,418
Total, . . . . .	112,123	111,594

Dr. Montgomery, Secretary of the Vaccine Department, and Professor McWeeney, our Bacteriologist, in their annual reports refer in the highest terms to the activity and purity of the lymph, and its freedom from injurious organisms.

Both reports are printed in the Appendices and also the one furnished by the contractor, Dr. Knox Denham.

*Dispensary Houses (Ireland) Act, 1879.*

(42 & 43 Vic. chap. 25).

Advantage continues to be taken of the provisions of the Act, and certificates under Section 4 have been issued enabling Guardians to obtain loans during the year in the following cases :—

Union.	Dispensary District.	Purposes for which Certificates issued.
Ballycastle, .	Cushendall, .	Dispensary and Medical Officer's Residence.
Kenmare, .	Kilgarran, .	Medical Officer's Residence.
Lurgan, .	Portadown, .	Dispensary and Medical Officer's Residence.
Mitchelstown, .	Mitchelstown, .	Dispensary.
Rathdown, .	Killiney, .	Dispensary.
Rathdrum, .	Newcastle, .	Dispensary and Medical Officer's Residence.

## III.—PUBLIC HEALTH, &amp;C., ACTS.

We print in the Appendices reports which we have received from our Medical Inspectors in relation to the public health of the districts under their charge. These reports give details as to the general state of the sanitation of their respective districts, and also full particulars respecting any serious outbreaks of infectious disease which have occurred therein during the year.

Particulars of the vital statistics of the twenty-two principal town districts in Ireland, as published in the Annual Summaries of the Registrar General, are set out in the several reports of the Medical Inspectors. The figures for the year 1909 exhibit some hopeful features inasmuch as the general death-rate for the towns has fallen for the first time on record below 20 per thousand, the death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases is represented by the very moderate figure of 1.4 per thousand, and the mortality from Tuberculosis has undergone a substantial decrease. The death-rate, however, in the Irish towns still remains at the high level of 19.2 per thousand, and compares unfavourably with the death-rate in the seventy-six great towns of England and Wales (14.7 per thousand in 1909) and in the eight principal towns in Scotland (16.5 per thousand in 1909). As compared with previous years, some progress is shown in the cases of Belfast County Borough, Dublin Registration Area, Armagh, Clonmel, Drogheda, Newtownards, Portadown and Wexford. There has been little change in Limerick and Londonderry County Boroughs, Ballymena, Dundalk, Galway, Newry, Queenstown and Sligo. The highest death-rates recorded for the year 1909 occurred in Lisburn Urban District (23.4 per thousand), Dublin County Borough (22.8 per thousand), Cork County Borough (22.1 per thousand), Newtownards Urban District (20.4 per thousand), and Galway Urban District (20.0 per thousand), and the circumstances of these districts seem to call for special efforts in the way of improved sanitary administration, with a view to reducing mortality.

The Local Government Board, Whitehall, kindly furnish us with copies of their Weekly Return of the prevalence of Cholera in Foreign Ports, which we circulate amongst the Medical Officers of the principal ports in Ireland.

We also receive each month copies of the Bulletin of the International Bureau of Public Health, established at Paris under an International Convention of the 9th December, 1907. This publication contains important articles on various sanitary matters, together with a tabulated statement showing from time to time the districts and ports infected with Cholera, Plague and Yellow Fever. A summary of literature dealing with subjects concerning the public health is also included. We transmit copies of the Bulletin to the Medical Officers of the County Boroughs and of the Port Sanitary Authorities in Ireland.

*Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.*

On the 31st of March, 1910, the provisions of this Act had been adopted in 142 Rural and 88 Urban Districts. During the year there were 2,682 and 5,774 cases of infectious disease notified in Rural and Urban Districts, respectively, being a decrease of 908 in the total number of cases notified the previous year. Tables showing the number of cases notified in each District will be found in the Appendices.\*

*Small-Pox.*

The number of deaths in workhouses from small-pox, and the numbers of cases of the disease treated by dispensary medical officers during each of the last nine years are given in the following table:—

DEATHS IN WORKHOUSES FROM SMALL-POX, AND NUMBER OF CASES OF SMALL-POX TREATED BY DISPENSARY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Deaths in Workhouses from Small-pox.		Number of cases of Small-pox treated by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	
Year ended.	Number of Deaths.	Year ended.	Number of Cases.
29th March, 1902, .	1	Year ended 31st March, 1902,	13
28th March, 1903, .	1	"    "    1903,	24
26th March, 1904, .	4	"    "    1904,	176
1st April, 1905, .	5	"    "    1905,	175
31st March, 1906, .	2	"    "    1906,	25
30th March, 1907, .	—	"    "    1907,	1
28th March, 1908, .	1	"    "    1908,	5
27th March, 1909, .	—	"    "    1909,	—
26th March, 1910, .	—	"    "    1910,	—

The country has been entirely free from small-pox during the past year.

*Fever.**(a.) Typhus Fever.*

The notifications of typhus fever during the past year numbered 182, as compared with 162 in 1908-9. The increase is due to the greater prevalence of the disease in some of the Urban Districts notably Galway and Waterford County Borough. In a few Rural Districts, outbreaks of typhus fever have taken place, but the disease was strictly limited in extent, except in Belmullet Rural District, where upwards of fifty cases distributed over a considerable area came under observation. As usual, the appearance of the disease was associated with gross insanitary conditions and domestic overcrowding, and in some cases with the keeping of animals in dwelling houses.

\* See page 210, *et seq.*

*(b.) Enteric Fever.*

Enteric fever has, on the whole, been less prevalent than in the preceding year, and the outbreaks which assumed extensive proportions have been fewer in number. A prolonged outbreak occurred at Kilkee, in Kilrush Rural District, originating from the use of water from a contaminated well, which the Rural District Council had allowed to remain open against the advice of the Medical Officer of Health. The closing of this well was followed by a temporary abatement of the outbreak, but a recrudescence of the disease subsequently occurred, probably in consequence of the large number of the earlier patients who were treated at home.

A local epidemic, involving 51 cases, occurred in July last in the Dispensary Districts of Borrisoleigh and Toomevarra in Thurles and Nenagh Rural Districts. It was observed that all the patients were customers of a creamery from which separated milk was being distributed after the removal of the butter fats. When this creamery was closed for a short time the outbreak quickly subsided.

Considerable interest attaches to an outbreak of Enteric Fever which occurred in the course of last summer among some of the troops and civilians at Kilworth Camp in Fermoy Rural District, and of which details are given in the Report of our Medical Inspector, Dr. T. J. Browne, printed in the Appendices. It seems now to be well established, from scientific inquiry carried on in the past few years, that a small proportion of persons who have suffered from enteric fever continue, after restoration to normal health, to harbour the germs of infection. Included in the Appendices will be found a report from Professor E. J. McWeeney upon the bacteriological and medical aspects of the case of the "chronic carrier" involved in the Kilworth outbreak, from which it will be seen that the patient's adverse symptoms have not, after a period of six months, yielded to treatment in hospital. From an administrative standpoint, such chronic carriers present serious difficulties: they are evidently capable of transmitting the infection of enteric fever, and on this ground their effective isolation would be desirable in the interests of public health, but until some further progress has been made towards solving the problem of their curative treatment, it is difficult to attempt to deal with the case by legislation. The provisions of the existing Public Health Acts authorising compulsory removal to hospital and imposing penalties for exposure in public relate to persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and could not be held to be applicable to conditions such as those of a chronic carrier.

The marked reduction in the incidence of enteric fever in Belfast County Borough, to which we referred in our preceding report, and which has continued without interruption, forms a satisfactory sequel to the work of the Commission of Inquiry ap-

pointed by us in 1907. The following table, which includes notifications of simple continued fever, shows that, during the last four years very substantial progress has been made in diminishing the extent of fever in Belfast.

*Notifications.*

*(Belfast County Borough).*

Year.	Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Total.
1904-5, . . . . .	536	529	1,065
1905-6, . . . . .	785	617	1,402
1906-7, . . . . .	431	304	735
1907-8, . . . . .	282	263	545
1908-9, . . . . .	244	159	403
1909-10, . . . . .	93	40	133

*Cases of fever treated in Dispensary Districts.*

The following table shows the number of cases of fever (other than scarlet fever) reported to us by Medical Officers of dispensary districts as having been attended by them in each of the last nine years:—

Year.	Number of cases.	Decrease compared with last preceding year.	Increase compared with last preceding year.
1902,	2,619	—	303
1903,	1,985	634	—
1904,	1,611	374	—
1905,	1,497	114	—
1906,	1,806	—	309
1907,	1,249	557	—
1908,	1,150	99	—
1909,	1,170	—	20
1910,	1,041	129	—

On examination of these figures it will be seen that the number of fever cases in Ireland reported by Medical Officers of dispensary districts during the past year was 129 less than in the preceding year, and we are glad to note that it is the lowest on record. There has been a remarkable diminution of fever since 1878, the year in which the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 41 and 42 Vic., cap. 52, became law, when nearly 11,000 cases were reported.

*Scarlatina.*

The year has been characterised by the widespread prevalence of scarlatina, which has appeared to an exceptional extent, both in centres of population and in thinly populated rural districts. The spread of the disease has been facilitated by its mild character, which has led to the primary cases escaping recognition, and the infection has frequently been communicated through the medium of school attendance.

The number of cases of scarlet fever (1,285) treated by Medical Officers of dispensary districts in the year ended the 31st of March, 1910, was 484 greater than the number treated in the previous year.

*Tuberculosis.*

A number of new and important duties devolve on us under the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908,\* which came into force on the 1st July, 1909.

Part I. of the Act, which deals with the Notification of Tuberculosis and the disinfection of premises and articles likely to retain the infection of Tuberculosis, only takes effect in the districts of such Sanitary Authorities as decide to adopt its provisions. Accordingly, it is left to the discretion of each Sanitary Authority to avail themselves of the principle of compulsory notification of Tuberculosis. Part II. empowers the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs to establish and manage hospitals, sanatoriums, and dispensaries for the treatment of persons suffering from Tuberculosis, while Part III. contains various provisions intended to prevent the spread of Tuberculous disease and affords facilities for public instruction on subjects relating to Tuberculosis, and for improved supervision over the public meat and milk supplies.

It devolves on us, after consulting with the President of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland, and the President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, to determine the forms and stages of Tuberculosis to which, and the circumstances in which the provisions of the Act as to the notification of Tuberculosis shall apply.

Sundry powers are also given to us with a view to regulating the proceedings, financial business and administration of the Committees of Management of Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Other functions rest with us in connection with public lectures and the distribution of literature on subjects relating to Tuberculosis and with the appointment of county bacteriologists and of Veterinary Surgeons, while we are empowered under certain circumstances to confer on urban authorities the right of exercising supervision over dairies in outside districts from which the milk supplies of their own districts are derived.

*Notification of Tuberculosis.*

The Act limits notification to cases of tuberculosis which are a danger to others, owing to the infectious nature of the discharge

\* For Memorandum on the objects of the Act see page 374, *et seq.*

from the patients, and accordingly, when making our Order\* in pursuance of Section 1 (2) of the Act, after consultation with the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland, we confined notification to tuberculosis of the lung in the case of sufferers so circumstanced that they are likely, unless precautionary measures are taken, to become a means of distributing the disease, from the fact of their being housed or working under conditions which may be dangerous to others.

The notification form provides that, even when these conditions are present, the physician in attendance may, when notifying in cases where he desires to take the full responsibility of seeing that precautionary measures are carried out, request the Medical Officer of Health not to intervene or direct an inspection by the officers of the sanitary authority. By these means it is hoped to spare patients any unnecessary intrusion, and to limit notification and subsequent action by the sanitary authority, after notification, to cases where intervention is essential.

It was the desire of the legislature in introducing the principle of compulsory notification of tuberculosis to safeguard the sufferers from unnecessary intervention or publicity to the greatest extent compatible with the public interest. Consequently, the penal provisions applicable to other infectious diseases under the Public Health Acts have not been extended to tuberculosis, and there is no power given to sanitary authorities for compulsorily removing patients to hospital. Moreover, it is expressly provided that no undue publicity shall be given to the particulars contained in the medical practitioner's certificate in a case of tuberculosis, and we, therefore, advised sanitary authorities to entrust reliable officers with the custody of the forms of notification, and to impress upon these officers that any disregard of the obligation of secrecy with respect to the contents of such forms will be treated as a serious breach of discipline.

When tuberculosis of the lung has been notified as being present in the class of cases provided for in the Order, it then becomes the duty of the sanitary authority through their officers, to aid the person suffering, and those who live with him, by advice and instruction, in order that if the patient is not provided for in a special institution, he may so live in his home as to give himself the best chance of recovery, and those who associate with him the greatest protection from contracting the disease. The notification of one case in a family is likely in practice to reveal the fact that other members of the family are, in many instances, quite unconsciously, suffering from the disease in an incipient stage, and the early discovery of this fact is a matter of the greatest importance both to the sufferers and others. Inquiry by the officers of the sanitary authority will, in many instances, also bring to light insanitary surroundings and other matters which require to be remedied. In this way, through notification, such questions as defective housing, bad ventilation, and other sanitary defects, are brought directly under the notice of the sanitary authority.

\* See page 43, *et seq.*

Part I. of the Act has been adopted in 36 Sanitary Districts as shown in the following Table:—

Urban Districts.	Date of Commencement.	Rural Districts.	Date of Commencement.
Belfast Co. Borough,	2nd Nov., 1909.	Ardee No. 2, .	1st Nov., 1909.
Dublin Co. Borough,	1st Oct., 1909.	Athlone No. 1, .	1st Oct., 1909.
Armagh, . . .	1st Feb., 1910.	Ballymena, . .	1st April, 1910.
Athy . . . .	1st Feb., 1910.	Ballymore, . .	1st Jan., 1910.
Ballymena, . .	1st Nov., 1909.	Babrothery, . .	1st Jan., 1910.
Banbridge, . .	9th Jan., 1910.	Belfast, . . .	1st Jan., 1910.
Bangor, . . .	1st Jan., 1910.	Castlereagh, . .	1st Feb., 1910.
Clounmel, . . .	1st Mar., 1910.	Celbridge No. 2, .	1st Feb., 1910.
Coleraine, . . .	1st Jan., 1910.	Dublin North, .	27th Nov., 1909
Kingstown, . .	21st Nov., 1909.	Dublin South, .	7th Jan., 1910.
Limavady, . . .	1st Jan., 1910.	Kennmare, . . .	1st Mar., 1910.
Lurgan, . . .	1st Nov., 1909.	Mullingar, . .	1st Jan., 1910.
Nass, . . . .	1st Mar., 1910.	Navan, . . . .	26th April, 1910.
Navan, . . . .	1st May, 1910.	Newry No. 1, . .	15th Dec., 1909.
New Ross, . . .	1st July, 1910.	Newry No. 2, . .	1st Nov., 1909.
Newtownards, .	1st Jan., 1910.	Newtownards, .	1st Jan., 1910.
Pembroke, . . .	1st July, 1910.	Trim, . . . .	30th Oct., 1909.
Portadown, . .	1st Nov., 1909.		
Portrush, . . .	1st Jan., 1910.		

We do not think that the progress so far made in regard to the adoption of notification is unsatisfactory, especially if it is considered that six years elapsed before the notification of infectious diseases under the Act of 1889 was in operation in 33 districts. Misunderstanding exists in regard to the power of compulsory removal of tuberculous patients to hospital and to possible loss of employment, but with the lapse of time and the example of other districts, these apprehensions will no doubt be gradually allayed. It is to be hoped that, before long, steps will be taken to introduce the compulsory notification of Tuberculosis in all the larger Urban Districts. Such a course is specially desirable in the County Boroughs of Cork and Waterford where the incidence of Phthisis is particularly heavy.

We append a tabulated statement of the results of notifications received in Belfast County Borough and Dublin County Borough, classified according to age and sex.

*Belfast County Borough.*

Notifications of Tuberculosis from 2nd November, 1909, to 2nd April, 1910.

Age Periods.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years, . . . .	3	2	5
5 years and under 10, . . . .	4	6	10
10 years and under 15, . . . .	11	19	30
15 years and under 25, . . . .	53	93	146
25 years and under 35, . . . .	50	106	156
35 years and under 45, . . . .	34	56	90
45 years and upwards, . . . .	33	27	60
Total, . . . . .	188	309	497



## Dublin County Borough.

Notifications of Tuberculosis from 1st October, 1909, to  
31st March, 1910.

Age Periods.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years, . . . . .	0	1	1
5 years and under 10, . . . . .	3	2	5
10 years and under 15, . . . . .	4	6	10
15 years and under 25, . . . . .	69	52	121
25 years and under 35, . . . . .	100	71	171
35 years and under 45, . . . . .	94	68	162
45 years and upwards, . . . . .	72	43	115
No age stated, . . . . .	1	2	3
Total, . . . . .	343	245	588

The foregoing figures are worthy of notice as regards the different incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis on the two sexes. It would appear that the disease is more prevalent among males in Dublin and among females in Belfast, a difference possibly due to local conditions of employment. The available material is not, however, sufficient to enable any reliable conclusions to be drawn as to the effect of occupation in those cities on the causation of Tuberculosis.

The question of providing Sanatoriums in pursuance of the powers conferred in Part II. of the Tuberculosis Prevention Act, has been under consideration by the County Councils of Kildare and Clare, and progress has been made with the appointment of officers and the equipment of the Streamhill Sanatorium of the County Cork Joint Hospital Board, which, it is expected, will before long be ready for the reception of patients. The Sanatorium at Crooksling, established by the Dublin Joint Hospital Board, is in course of erection.

The educational movement, under the auspices of the Women's National Health Association, presided over by Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen, continues to do excellent work in many directions, and has the effect of directing attention amongst the people to the best means of preventing the spread of Tuberculosis.

*Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops.*

Under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts of 1878 and 1886, and the Order thereunder, Local Authorities, i.e., the District Councils of Urban and Rural Districts, are empowered to make Regulations for any or all of the following purposes:—

- (a) For the registration of all persons carrying on the trade of cowkeepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk;

- (b) For the inspection of cattle in dairies, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water supply of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cowkeepers or dairymen;
- (c) For securing the cleanliness of milk-stores, of milk shops, and of milk-vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons;
- (d) For prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination.

The administration of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908, which came into operation on the 1st May, 1908, has occupied much of our attention during the past year, and considerable progress has been made in arranging for the execution of the Order by local authorities. We have strongly recommended District Councils, where the dairying industry is extensively carried on, to appoint Veterinary Surgeons as Chief Inspectors to superintend the work of the ordinary inspector, and in some instances we have issued mandatory orders to local authorities directing them to appoint Veterinary Surgeons. The number of districts in which Veterinary Surgeons have, up to the present, been employed for the administration of the Order is 145, while in 71 further districts other inspectors have been appointed. It will thus be seen that provision for the control of the sources of the public milk supply has been made in 216 out of a total of 308 sanitary districts. The large number of districts in which the Order is in successful operation and working smoothly, proves that the apprehensions of hardship arising from its administration, which were at one time prevalent, have not been realised. The districts in which no action has as yet been taken are partly composed of poor and remote areas, where but little milk is produced for public sale; on the other hand, there are some districts where the dairying industry is largely carried on, but in which the local authorities are in determined opposition to the enforcement of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order. In one or more of those cases where methods of persuasion have proved ineffectual, we are having recourse to proceedings in the High Court for a writ of mandamus to compel District Councils to put the Order in force.

From a return which we recently obtained from the clerks of local authorities, it appears that 6,651 persons are now registered as carrying on the trade of cowkeeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk. No doubt, with a more extended enforcement of the Order, this number is capable of being largely increased, but the supervision over dairy premises, even as at present exercised, cannot fail to be attended with beneficial results to public health. The information which has reached us goes to show that the Order is working well, and is steadily effecting an improvement in the conditions under which the milk supply is produced. The progress, however, must necessarily be gradual.

In view of the large and increasing number of Veterinary Inspectors in the service of sanitary authorities, we deemed it advisable to define the position and functions of these officers by an Order made under the provisions of Section 11 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878. Their duties include the systematic inspection of dairies and cowsheds, the examination of dairy cattle, periodical reports to the sanitary authority, and the supervision of the work of the Dairy Inspectors.

The Councils of several Urban Districts have applied to us for authority to carry out the inspection of dairy premises situate in outside rural districts, from which the milk supply of the urban districts is derived. We have not hitherto thought it advisable to accede to such applications, as we preferred that the Rural District Councils concerned might be afforded an opportunity of arranging for the efficient discharge of their functions in relation to the milk supply, which in each case we have specially pointed out to them. Should it, however, be found that the rural authorities or their officers fail to make proper use of their powers, we shall be prepared to empower certain Urban District Councils to intervene for the due protection of consumers of milk in their respective districts. The power of doing so has been provided by Section 19 of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908.

#### *Alleged Default of Sanitary Authorities.*

Section 15 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, provides that, where complaint is made to us that a sanitary authority has made default in providing their district with a proper supply of water, or with sufficient sewers, or in enforcing any provisions of the Public Health Acts which it is their duty to enforce, we may, if satisfied after due inquiry of the alleged default, make an Order limiting a time for the performance by the sanitary authority of their duty in the matter of the complaint. Such Order may be enforced by writ of *mandamus*, or we may appoint a person to perform such duty at the expense of the defaulting authority. During the year under review we made Orders under this enactment in respect of default in the following cases:—Newry (No. 2) Rural District Council (sewerage of the village of Poyntzpass), Donegal and Irvinestown Rural District Councils (water supply of the village of Pettigoe), and Cahirciveen Rural District Council (water supply of the town of Cahirciveen).

#### *Investment of Rural Sanitary Authorities with powers of Urban Authorities under the Public Health Acts.*

Under Section 1 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, we are enabled, on the application of the sanitary authority of any rural district, or of persons rated to the extent of at least one-tenth of the net rateable value of such district, or of any contributory place therein, to declare any provision of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts in force in urban districts to be in force in such rural district or contributory place, and to invest the Rural Authority concerned with all the powers, rights, duties,

capacities, liabilities, and obligations of an Urban Authority under those Acts. Particulars of the several Orders made by us during the year in pursuance of this enactment, are given in the Appendices.\*

*Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.*

Under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, we are empowered, upon the application of a local authority, to declare the provisions of Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., and X., or any Section contained therein, to be in force in the district of such authority, or in the case of a rural district, in any contributory place. A number of applications have been received by us from local authorities under this Act, and Orders have been made in the following cases:—

District.	Date of Order.	Parts or Sections applied.
Ballymena Urban District,	18th Oct., 1909,	Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., and X.
South Dublin Rural District,	16th April, 1909	Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., and X.
Galway Urban District,	23rd Nov., 1909,	Part X.
Lisburn Urban District,	13th Nov., 1909,	Sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, and 33 in Part II.
Naas Urban District,	21st Feb., 1910,	Parts III., IV., V., and VI.
Newtownards Urban District	21st July, 1909,	Parts II., III., IV., V., and Section 95 in Part X.
		Sections 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31 in Part II., Sections 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51 in Part III., Sections 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68 in Part IV., Parts V. and VI.
Fainbrooke Urban District,	17th May, 1909	Sections 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, and 33 in Part II., Parts III., IV., V., VI., and X.
Warrenpoint Urban District,	18th Aug., 1909,	Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., and X.
Waterford County Borough,	11th Oct., 1909,	Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., and X.

An inquiry was held by us into an application of the Coleraine Rural District Council for an Order declaring Parts II.-VI. and X. of the Act to be in force in the townlands of Tullaghmurphy East, Tullaghmurphy West, and Mullaghacall North, which comprise

\*See page 224.

the sanitary area of Portstewart, and, as a result, the application was modified to suit the local circumstances.

Orders fixing the limit of expenditure in respect of bands in public parks or pleasure grounds were made by us in the case of Blackrock and Newcastle (Co. Down) Urban Districts.

We also made Orders empowering the Urban District Councils of Dalkey and Navan to fence certain unfenced pieces of land in their respective districts.

### *Notification of Births Act, 1907.*

The adoption by local authorities of this Act, which provides for a notification of birth being furnished to the Medical Officer of the district within thirty-six hours after the birth, is subject to our consent. Belfast County Borough has, up to the present, been the only district in which the Act has been put into operation in Ireland. The Public Health Committee of the Dublin Corporation have recommended its adoption, but a final decision has not as yet been arrived at by the Corporation. It appears to us that in the larger towns the Act might be adopted with advantage.

### *Regulations as to Food.*

Under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, we are empowered to make regulations for the purpose of preventing danger to public health from the importation, preparation, storage, and distribution of articles of food or drink (other than drugs or water) intended for sale for human consumption.

In pursuance of these provisions, we have made an Order amending part of the Public Health (Foreign Meat) (Ireland) Regulations, 1908, which deals with the control of Foreign Meat at the place of importation.

In order to satisfy the requirements of the Governments of Argentina and of the United States of America and the Philippine Islands relating to imports of meat food products, we have made arrangements for the issue of certificates by Veterinary Surgeons approved by us in respect of the products of certain bacon-curing firms in Dublin, Limerick and Londonderry, who are engaged in trade with these countries.

### *Closing of Burial Grounds.*

Under Sections 162 to 164 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, we are empowered to order that burials in any city, or town, or other limits, or in any burial ground or place of burial, shall be discontinued, wholly, or subject to any exceptions or qualifications where, on representation made to us or otherwise, it shall appear, after due local inquiry, that an Order is necessary for the protection of the public health, or for the maintenance of public decency, or to prevent a violation of the respect due to the remains of deceased persons. We are also authorized by Section 168 to grant licences for interment in closed burial grounds; and in pursuance of this authority we issued thirty-three such licences during the year ended the 31st March, 1910.

In connection with the above the following Orders were made during the same year:—

Date of Order.	Description of Burial Ground.	Purpose of Order.
26th April, 1909,	The Burial Ground of Todavnet, in the Rural District of Monaghan.	Postponing to the 30th day of September, 1909, the time appointed by our Order of the 13th October, 1908, for the discontinuance of burials.
12th Oct., 1909,	Do.	Postponing to the 31st day of March, 1910, the time appointed by Our Order of the 20th April, 1909, for the discontinuance of burials.
22nd March, 1910,	The Abbey Burial Ground at Lorrha, in the Rural District of Borrisokane.	Prohibiting burials on, from, and after the 1st day of October, 1910, but reserving the right of sepulture or interment in their family vault or grave to certain persons named in the Schedule to the Order.
24th March, 1910	The Burial Ground at Ballymoyer in the Rural District of Newry No. 2.	Prohibiting burials on, from, and after the 1st day of October, 1910, save in the portion of the burial ground known as the Hart-Synnot Enclosure.

#### *Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.*

There has been no change in the staffs of Public Analysts during the year.

#### *Rural Sanitary Expenses.*

Statements of the Orders we issued during the year, declaring areas of charge for special expenses under the Public Health Acts in Rural Districts, will be found in the Appendices.

#### *Post Office Guarantees.*

Under the Post Office Act, 1891, and since the 1st May, 1909, under the Post Office Act, 1908, any rural sanitary authority may assist in the establishment of any post or telegraph office or the provision of additional facilities (postal or other) for the benefit of any contributory place or places within their district, by undertaking to pay to the Postmaster-General any loss he may sustain by reason of the establishment or maintenance of such office, or in providing such facilities.

The extent to which such sanitary authorities have availed themselves of the provisions of the Act will be seen by the following table, in which is set forth the number of Orders made each year in pursuance of Section 282 of the Public Health (Ireland)

Act, 1878, determining areas of charge for the cost of undertakings given to the Postmaster-General:—

Year.	Number of Orders determining areas of charge for this purpose.				
1891-2, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
1892-3, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7
1893-4, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5
1894-5, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
1895-6, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6
1896-7, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	54
1897-8, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	17
1898-9, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12
1899-1900, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5
1900-1901, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12
1901-1902, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
1902-1903, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11
1903-1904, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9
1904-1905, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13
1905-1906, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	18
1906-1907, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	25
1907-1908, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	17
1908-1909, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14
1909-1910, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	20
Total, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	256

### Byelaws.

A list of the byelaws made by local authorities under the provisions of the Acts relating to public health and other Statutes, which we confirmed during the year, together with lists of market tolls, and of scales of charges for interment in burial grounds, of which we approved, will be found in the Appendices.\*

### IV.—PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

During the year 1909-10 we made fifteen Provisional Orders, eight of these being under the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1907, six under the Local Government (Ireland) Acts, 1898 to 1902, and one under the Irish Education Acts, 1892 and 1893. A list of these Orders is given in the Appendices.†

A Provisional Order was also made by one of our Inspectors under the Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Acts, 1890 to 1908, which, after consideration of a Petition received against it, we subsequently confirmed by Order.

### V.—LABOURERS ACTS.

Under this head we have to record that during the year ended 31st March last 34 improvement schemes were received by us from the District Councils of 30 Rural Districts.‡ These schemes proposed to provide 2,764 new cottages, and also to acquire 64 existing houses, 227 additional half-acre plots for cottages already erected, and 57 allotments for cottages not belonging to the local authority.

\* See page 127, *et seq.*

† See page 124, *et seq.*

‡ See page 208, *et seq.*

Within the same period 33 local inquiries were held by our Inspectors, and Orders were made in respect of 40 improvement schemes, authorising the Rural District Councils concerned to provide 2,060 cottages and plots, 187 additional allotments to cottages already provided, and 19 allotments for the use of persons living in houses which were not provided by the Councils. The Orders as actually confirmed during the year, including those made but not confirmed at the close of the previous year, authorise 2,375 cottages and plots, 200 additional half-acres for cottages already provided, and 31 allotments. The cost of the schemes so confirmed is estimated at £411,000. Additional Orders authorising 244 cottages and plots, 21 additional half-acres, and 8 allotments, awaited confirmation, as the statutory period for the presentation of petitions against the Orders had not expired on 31st March, 1910.

There are only two cases where schemes have been received by us in respect of which Orders have not been made, the local inquiries having been deferred at the request of the District Councils concerned pending further legislation.

Under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906, petitions against Orders made by our Inspectors provisionally confirming improvement schemes may be presented to us or to the County Court having jurisdiction where the lands comprised in the schemes are situated. The number of petitions presented to us since the Act came into operation, in respect of cases where the prescribed period for lodgment of petitions against the Orders expired on or before 31st December, 1909, was 267, relating to 306 cottages and 39 allotments, and of these we confirmed the Orders as regards 221 cottages and 26 plots, and disallowed the remaining 85 cottages and 13 plots. The corresponding figures in relation to petitions to County Courts were 2,457 appeals, affecting 2,913 cottages and 215 plots, of which 1,506 cottages and 87 plots were confirmed, 1,189 cottages and 100 plots disallowed, and 218 cottages and 28 plots are still under consideration.

We publish in the Appendices\* Tables (A, B, C, and D) setting out the particulars regarding past and pending operations under the Acts which are required by Section 30 of the Act of 1906, and by Article 66 of the Labourers (Ireland) Order, 1906.

Table A gives general statistics as to what has already been done by local authorities under authorised improvement schemes and as to the rents charged for cottages and plots. It will be seen that 47,668 cottages have been authorised, of which 29,186 have been provided, and 28,994 actually let. The rents paid during the year amounted to £89,726 12s. 5d. and the arrears on 31st March were £6,111 0s. 10d., which would be equivalent to an average arrear of about 4s. 2d. per cottage provided.

Table B gives details of the last completed scheme in each rural district, including the amount of expenses incurred in connection with its preparation and confirmation.

Table C sets forth the general financial aspect of past schemes, including the amounts of loans received, the poundage rates levied, and the annual outlay under various heads.

\*See page 164, *et seq.*



Table D shows that further improvement schemes have been submitted for approval or are being framed by District Councils proposing 2,722 cottages with garden allotments, 1,518 additional allotments to cottages already authorised, 110a. 2r. 17p. to be let in allotments to persons who are not tenants to local authorities of dwelling houses, and 25a. 8r. 18p. to be parcelled out in allotments for labourers living in villages and towns. The total estimated cost of these pending schemes is £525,725.

A table is also given showing that during the year we sanctioned loans in respect of 127 rural districts, amounting to £1,185,504. This sum, added to the amount of loans previously sanctioned, makes a total authorised to be borrowed since the passing of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1888, of £7,637,393, of which £3,993,471 will be issuable by the Irish Land Commission out of the fund of £4,250,000 provided for the purposes of the Labourers' Acts by Section 16 of the Act of 1906. As it appeared that the balance of this fund—£256,529—would be required for pending schemes already submitted we thought it well in February last to issue a notification to this effect to those Rural District Councils who contemplated making fresh improvement schemes, so that disappointment might not be caused to the Councils concerned at finding, later on, that they could not obtain loans on the favourable terms allowed by the Act of 1906. The Government has now arranged to increase the sum named in the Act of 1906 by £1,000,000 and a Bill will be introduced in the approaching Winter Session, which, when passed into law, will enable the pending Schemes and others to be proceeded with.

#### VI.—LOANS SANCTIONED FOR SCHEMES UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS, AND UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH, &c., ACTS.

##### 1. *Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Acts, 1890 to 1908.*

Under these enactments Urban Sanitary Authorities and the Commissioners of Towns which are not Urban Sanitary Districts are enabled to carry out schemes for the provision of housing accommodation for the working classes.

The passing of the Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Act, 1908, has enabled local authorities to borrow for longer periods and at a lower relative rate of interest than has hitherto been allowed. Local authorities are actively promoting schemes under the Housing Acts, either by Provisional Order for compulsory purchase of sites or by taking the sites by agreement. Many schemes, the carrying out of which will necessitate borrowing, were in various stages at the expiration of the year, and will, in due course, be dealt with in our next report.

In pursuance of Section 5 of the Act of 1908 we ascertained and certified the amounts in respect of which certain local authorities were liable under the Section, and the payment from the "Irish Housing Fund" of such amounts will be dealt with in our Report for next year.

##### *Act of 1890, Part I.*

During the year we sanctioned a loan of £1,200 to complete a scheme already undertaken by the Dalkey Urban District Council.

*Part III.*

We sanctioned loans to the Councils of Urban Districts under this Part of the Act during the year as follows:—Blackrock, £14,500; Dublin County Borough, £17,250 and £8,200, the latter to complete the Bride's Alley Area Scheme; Dungarvan, £8,870; Fermoy, £1,100; Galway, £820 (supplemental to a previous loan); Kilkenny, £6,000; Kingstown, £8,000; Listowel, £4,500; Tipperary, £650; Tralee, £7,000; Wexford, £7,000. These loans, added to £783,912 mentioned in our last Report, make a total of £857,902 sanctioned for the purposes of this Part of the Act.

*2. The Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899.*

Loans of £10,000, £208, and £287 have been sanctioned on the applications of the Corporations of Dublin and Limerick and the Urban District Council of Portadown, respectively, for the purpose of making advances to persons purchasing their houses under the provisions of the Act. The Corporation of Dublin have made advances during the year to the extent of £8,661.

*3. Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1907, &c.*

Schemes for Sewerage, Water Supply, and other local improvements are carried out by Sanitary Authorities in Urban, Rural, and United Districts (Urban and Rural) chiefly by means of loans which we sanction in pursuance of Sections 237 and 247 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and of local enactments. The loans sanctioned for these purposes during the year amounted to £516,320.

Section 237 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, applies to borrowing under the headings 1 and 2 above, as well as to those under 3, and the loans under these heads amounted to £601,405, which, added to the like loans previously sanctioned, gives a total of £8,827,882.

Detailed lists of all loans sanctioned during the year will be found in the Appendices,\* and, in addition to the loans above specifically referred to, we have sanctioned loans of £16,000 (included in loan of £17,100) for the erection of a school of Science in the County Borough of Cork, £1,400 for the erection of a Technical School in the Urban District of Newtownards, and a supplemental loan of £60 to improve the Technical School at Athy.

*4. Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts, and the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, Section 61.*

During the year we sanctioned loans amounting to £21,300 for Workhouse buildings and Improvements on the applications of the Boards of Guardians of the Unions concerned.

*5. Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, Article 22 of Schedule thereto.*

Loans amounting to £108,471 under the provisions of this Article have been sanctioned to County Councils and the Joint Committees of District Lunatic Asylums for the purpose of enabling these respective authorities to carry out works for county improvements, roads, &c., and for the erection of buildings and other works at asylums.

\*See page 130, et seq.

VII.—PAYMENTS FROM THE LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNT IN AID OF LOCAL RATES.

1. Grants under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898.

(a.) In respect of Guardians' Medical and Educational expenditure and of Sanitary Salaries paid in Rural and Urban Districts.

The following statements show the amounts paid under Section 58 (2) (a) (b) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, as amended by the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1902, to county councils on behalf of boards of guardians and rural district councils, and to urban district councils and the boards of management of Glin and Trim district schools during the year ended the 31st of March, 1910,\* and the preceding year:—

Year ended 31st March, 1910.	Amount claimed.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Medical Purposes { Salaries, . . .	72,147 11 5	
{ Medicines, . . .	14,208 4 7	
Educational Purposes, . . .	8,506 15 3	
	94,862 11 3	87,719 11 11
For Salaries under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878—		
Rural District Councils, . . .	11,101 19 2	10,660 13 4
Urban " " . . .	9,594 5 8	7,737 5 5
Total, . . .	115,558 16 1	106,117 10 8

  

Year ended 31st March, 1909.	Amount Claimed.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Medical Purposes, { Salaries, . . .	70,504 0 8	
{ Medicines, . . .	13,895 5 6	
Educational Purposes, . . .	8,515 18 8	
	93,005 4 10	86,773 14 7
For Salaries under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878—		
Rural District Councils, . . .	11,041 16 5	10,660 19 4
Urban " " . . .	9,386 8 7	7,745 16 6
Total, . . .	113,433 9 10	105,180 10 5

\* Schedules giving details of the amounts will be found at page 140, *et seq.*

(b.) *Agricultural Grant.*

Under Section 48 (1) (2) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, an annual sum of £727,655, known as the Agricultural Grant, is paid from the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account in aid of local rates, of which the County Councils receive £727,337 6s. 6d., the balance £317 13s. 6d., being paid to the Council of the County Borough of Dublin, pursuant to Section 50 (1) (2) of that enactment, in consequence of the extension of the area of the borough by the Act 63 and 64 Vict., ch. cclxiv. Of the total amount a sum of £316,730 10s. is allocated towards Poor Law purposes, "Union charges," £271,824 10s. towards the expenditure of Rural District Councils, "District charges," and £139,100 towards county expenditure in general, "County at large charges."

2. *Grant under the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888, (the Estate or Death Duty Grant.)*

Under Section 19 of the Finance Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vic., chap. 30), the Grant provided by the above enactment which was formerly payable out of probate duties is now payable out of the estate duty derived from personal property, and is known as the Estate or Death Duty Grant.

It forms the first item of the cash portion of the Guarantee Fund established under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, to meet deficiencies in the land purchase account in respect of dividends on land stock and sinking fund payments, and the sums required for such purposes, in the case of each county, are withdrawn from the Fund under certificates of the Land Commission. By the Irish Land Act, 1903, the Agricultural Grant is added to and made applicable to the purposes of the cash portion of the Guarantee Fund next after the Estate or Death Duty Grant, and charges on the Fund resulting from operations under the Act of 1903, are likewise, in the case of each county, withdrawn under certificates of the Commissioners of National Debt, these certificates, and those above mentioned, also setting forth repayments made to the Fund in respect of sums previously withdrawn. Under the Irish Land Act, 1909, however, local bodies are relieved of all liability in connection with the issue of stock for the purpose of land purchase, but they continue to be liable for purchasers' annuities in arrear.

For the purpose of adjusting these withdrawals and repayments in the case of each county, among the public bodies in the county who are entitled to share in the Estate or Death Duty Grant, viz., Boards of Guardians and Road Authorities, we are furnished with copies of the certificates referred to on the occasion of the distribution of the second instalment of the Grant, which is made in the month of March each year. On the recent occasion it appeared from the certificates that £93,692 4s. 9d. had been withdrawn from all the counties, and £98,575 0s. 0d. repaid, and as the repayments in the cases of twenty-four counties exceeded the withdrawals by £6,495 11s. 11d., the local bodies in these counties received their

proportionate part of that amount additional to their share in the instalment, while £1,612 16s. 8d. was deducted from the shares of the local bodies in the remaining nine counties.

A schedule will be found in the Appendices,\* showing the amount so deducted from, or added to, the share of each local body participating in the Grant, and the full amount paid to, or on behalf of, each during the year ended the 31st of March last.

The total amounts paid during that year were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Boards of Guardians . . .	140,427	19	6
Road Authorities . . .	139,710	8	9
Total . . .	280,138	8	3

### VIII.—AUDIT.

#### (a.) Accounts audited.

The following statement shows the number of Public Bodies whose accounts are audited by our Auditors, from which it may be seen that in the course of a year 1,324 accounts are required to be audited:—

#### Half-yearly Audits.

- 33 County Councils.
- 218 Rural District Councils.
- 158 Boards of Guardians.
- 28 Committees of Management of District Lunatic Asylums.
- 7 Drainage Boards and Committees.
- 2 Committees of Management of District Schools.
- 1 Joint Committee of Urban and Rural District Councils for the management of a cemetery and of sewerage and water supply.
- 11 County Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.
- 22 County Joint Committees for Technical Instruction.
- 22 County Committees of Agriculture.
- 3 Hospital or Infirmary Boards.
- 4 Burial Boards and Cemetery Committees.

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#### Yearly Audits.

- 6 County Borough Councils.
- 5 Non-County Borough Councils.
- 85 Urban District Councils.
- 28 Governing Bodies of Towns other than Urban Districts.
- 180 Educational Endowment Accounts under the Endowment Schemes.

\* See page 150, et seq.

- 1 The Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests.
- 3 Committees of Gasworks.
- 2 Waterworks Authorities.
- 4 Harbour Boards.
- 6 Port Sanitary Authorities.
- 6 Burial Boards and Cemetery Committees.
- 2 Drainage Boards.
- 10 Hospital or Infirmary Boards.
- 1 Fairs Committee.
- 1 Board for cleansing of foreshore.
- 6 County Borough Committees of Technical Instruction.
- 28 Urban District Committees of Technical Instruction.
- 2 Joint Urban and Rural Committees of Technical Instruction.

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(b.) *Surcharges, Disallowances, &c.*

The statement required by Statute with regard to the audit of union accounts will be found in the Appendices.\*

During the year we decided appeals against 237 charges, disallowances, and surcharges. A table setting forth our decisions is given in the Appendices.†

In some cases there were no appeals against the Auditors' decisions; in others, the question of appeal did not arise, the various items of expenditure, to which exception was taken, having been lodged before the completion of audit, thus obviating the necessity of formally disallowing them.

## IX.—EXAMINATION OF PARLIAMENTARY BILLS.

Following the usual course the local Bills introduced into Parliament affecting this country were referred to us for consideration, and we have reported to Parliament such amendments in them as we deemed to be necessary or expedient.

The following list sets forth the local and personal Bills upon which we reported to Parliament after examination:—

- Great Northern Railway (Ireland) Bill.
- Mallow Gas Bill.
- Mallow Urban District Gas Bill.
- Tipperary Gas Bill.
- Wicklow Gas Bill.
- †Belfast Corporation Tramways Bill.

The under-mentioned Bills were examined by us, but were not formally reported upon as in some instances the subject matter was not within our jurisdiction, and in other cases the promotion of the Bills was abandoned:—

- Cavehill and Whitewell Tramways Bill.
- City of Dublin Steam Packet Company Bill.
- Great Western Railway (General Powers) Bill.
- Kingstown Urban District Bill.
- Midland Railway Bill.

\* See page 296, *et seq*

† See page 309.

‡ Report issued April, 1910.

In deference to the desire expressed last session by the Parliamentary Select Committee on Local Legislation in their Special Report, we directed our Legal Assistant to represent us before the Committee dealing with Irish local Bills for the purpose of affording such information in our possession as the Committee might require.

#### X.—DEPUTATIONS RECEIVED.

During the year under review we received deputations from the undermentioned local bodies, associations, &c., who conferred with us on subjects of public interest:—

Date.	Local Body, &c.	Subject.
22nd April, 1909,	South Dublin Board of Guardians.	Contracts for Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances.
30th April, 1909,	Cork Rural District Council	Plans, &c., of proposed Model Village.
14th May, 1909,	Belfast Corporation, . .	Loan for sewage purification works and purchase of Sludge Steamer.
17th June, 1909,	Sligo Corporation, . .	Financial condition of town, and suggested removal of rating limit under local Act.
18th June, 1909,	Drogheda Corporation, .	Loan for Artisans' Dwellings.
15th July, 1909, .	Meath County Ratepayers' Defence Association.	Protest against proposal of Meath County Council to borrow money for erection of new County Offices at Navan.
11th Aug., 1909,	Public Health Committee of Belfast Corporation.	Administration of (a) Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order. (b) Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908.
13th Sept., 1909,	Belfast Board of Guardians,	Action of Belfast Corporation on Guardians' Estimate and Demand for Poor Law Expenditure.
21st Sept., 1909,	Tipperary Board of Guardians.	Request for re-instatement of former Master of the Workhouse.
29th Nov., 1909,	City of Dublin Distress Committee.	Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905.
6th Dec., 1909, .	Irish Medical Association, .	Graded scales of salaries for Poor Law Medical Officers.
7th Dec., 1909, .	Belfast Corporation, . .	(a) Unemployed Workmen Act (b) Loan for new pavements. (c) Clearing of Mussels from 100 acres of foreshore.
9th Dec., 1909, .	Drogheda Distress Committee.	(a) Unemployed Workmen Act. (b) Sale of Corporate property
20th Dec., 1909, .	South Dublin Board of Guardians.	Changes in teaching staff at Pelletstown Schools.
20th Dec., 1909, .	Residents of Collon Dispensary District, Ardee Union.	Appointment of separate Medical Officer for District.
21st Dec., 1909,	Dublin Corporation, . .	Loans for (a) Main Drainage extension. (b) Housing of the Working Classes. (c) Private improvements at Kilmashnam.
4th Jan., 1910, .	Irish County Councils General Council.	Administration of Old Age Pensions Act.

X.—DEPUTATIONS RECEIVED.—*continued*,

Date.	Local Body, &c.	Subject.
20th Jan., 1910,	Mullingar District Lunatic Asylum.	(a) Responsibility of Officials in respect of certain classes of surcharges. (b) Purchase of materials, otherwise than by contract, in connection with heating and sewerage schemes.
23rd Feb., 1910,.	Down County Council,	Traffic of traction engines on County Roads.

XI.—DEPARTMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

In January last Mr. William L. Micks, one of our colleagues on the Board, was appointed to the position of a permanent member of the Congested Districts Board, and we desire to express our great regret at the severance of his connection with this Department, which he has so ably served, both as an Inspector, and since 1898, as Commissioner. The vacancy on the Board caused by the transference of Mr. Micks to the Congested Districts Board was filled by the appointment of Mr. Edmund Bourke, Senior Inspector, and Mr. J. G. MacSweeney, one of the temporary Inspectors, was placed on the permanent establishment vice Mr. Bourke.

Owing to the additional duties devolving on the Board we increased the number of permanent Inspectors by one, and selected for the position Mr. J. F. MacCabe, who had acted for some time in a temporary capacity.

Our Senior Assistant Engineering Inspector and Architect, Mr. R. O'Brien-Smyth, retired under the age rule in November last, after 25 years' faithful and meritorious service. He was succeeded by Mr. L. E. H. Deane, and one of the temporary Architects, Mr. F. E. Sparrow, was selected for the permanent junior post. The extent of the inspections of buildings to be carried out under the Labourers Acts necessitates the employment, in addition to these gentlemen, of three temporary Architects.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, *President*.

H. A. ROBINSON, *Vice-President*.

J. B. DOUGHERTY,  
T. J. STAFFORD,  
EDMUND BOURKE, } *Commissioners*



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## APPENDICES.

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## APPENDIX A.

ORDER AND CIRCULARS UNDER, AND CONNECTED WITH, THE POLLING DISTRICTS AND REGISTRATION OF VOTERS (IRELAND) ACT, 1908, AND OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT, 1908.

No. 110,878—1909.

## I.—ORDER.

The Local Government Board for Ireland.

THE POLLING DISTRICTS AND REGISTRATION OF VOTERS (IRELAND) ACT, 1908.

In pursuance of the powers vested in Us by section four of the Polling Districts and Registration of Voters (Ireland) Act, 1908, and of all other powers enabling Us in this behalf, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do, by this Our Order, make the following general rules for carrying the said Act into effect, that is to say:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Polling Districts and Polling Places Order, 1909.
2. In this Order the expression "the Act" means the Polling Districts and Registration of Voters (Ireland) Act, 1908.
3. A county council that desires to exercise any of its powers under section one of the Act shall appoint a committee consisting of such number of its members as the council think fit to prepare a scheme or schemes for the purpose, but no such scheme shall be submitted to the Local Government Board until it shall have been adopted by the council at a quarterly or half-yearly meeting, and there shall be a separate scheme for each Parliamentary division of the county that is proposed to be dealt with if it be proposed to deal with more than one such division.
4. Every scheme for the alteration of polling districts shall set forth:—
  - (i.) The name and constitution by district electoral divisions, or parts of such divisions, of every existing polling district which it is proposed to alter:
  - (ii.) the name and constitution by one or more district electoral divisions of each polling district as proposed to be constituted under the Act: and
  - (iii.) the details of each proposed alteration and the reasons for proposing such alteration.
5. Every scheme for the appointment of new polling places in addition to or in substitution for existing polling places shall set forth the details of each such proposed appointment and the reasons for proposing such appointment in each case.

6. Public notice of the provisions of any scheme as adopted by a county council shall be given by advertisement in two successive weeks in some local or other newspaper circulating in the part of the county affected by the scheme, and the first of such advertisements shall be published within fourteen days after the adoption of the scheme by the council. The said advertisement shall contain either a copy of the scheme or a statement of the effect of the scheme, and shall also contain a statement of the time and place or places during and at which copies of the scheme may be inspected by any ratepayer or person affected by the scheme during a period of one month from the date of the first publication of such advertisement, and the scheme shall be open for such inspection during such period.
7. A copy of any scheme adopted by a county council shall, at any time while copies of the scheme are open to inspection as aforesaid, and at any time before the confirmation of the scheme by the Local Government Board, be supplied by the secretary of the county council to any ratepayer or person affected by the scheme upon payment by such ratepayer or person of a sum not exceeding threepence for each hundred words of manuscript, if the copy of the scheme be in writing, or upon payment of a sum not exceeding threepence for a printed copy of the scheme.
8. On or before the date of the first publication of the advertisement, in pursuance of article 6 of this Order, of the provisions of any scheme adopted as aforesaid, three copies of the scheme shall be forwarded to each of the following, that is to say, the clerk of the Privy Council of Ireland, the sheriff and clerk of the peace of the county; and a copy shall also be sent to the district council of each county district in the county.
9. Any person dissatisfied with a scheme may appeal against the scheme by delivering to the Local Government Board, within thirty-five days after the date of the first publication of the advertisement of the scheme, a memorial stating the grounds of his complaint.
10. A copy of every Order made by the Local Government Board confirming a scheme shall be sent to the clerk of the Privy Council of Ireland, and to the sheriff and clerk of the peace of the county to which such scheme refers.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Twentieth day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine.

[L.s.]

(Signed),

H. A. ROBINSON.  
WM. L. MICKS.

## II.—CIRCULARS.

NOTE.—The following circulars are re-printed in view of requests made for their publication in the form of a Parliamentary paper.

Circular.Local Pension Committees  
and Sub-Committees.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,  
DUBLIN, 15th December, 1908.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to state that, as the Central Pension Authority for Ireland under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, they have been called upon during the past few weeks to consider and determine a considerable number of Appeals, referred to them in accordance with the provisions of section 7 (1) (c) of the Act, against the decisions of Local Pension Committees or Sub-Committees throughout the country.

The Board consider it desirable that Local Pension Committees should now be informed of the decisions at which the Board have arrived upon certain of the more prominent questions raised by these Appeals, in regard to some of which the Government have had occasion to consult the English Law Officers of the Crown.

*Receipt of Poor Relief as Disqualification for Old Age Pension.*

1. The receipt at any time since the 1st January, 1908, of any form of poor relief under the Poor Law Acts (other than relief excepted under the proviso to section 3 (1) (a) of the Old Age Pensions Act, 1908), by any person for his or her own support disqualifies the recipient for an Old Age Pension under the Act.

## 2. Poor law relief given:—

- (1) for the benefit of a wife or any child under the age of 15, or
- (2) for the benefit of any child under 15, of any widow, or
- (3) for the benefit of an illegitimate child under 15,

is considered as given to

- (1) the husband or father, or
- (2) the widow, or
- (3) the unmarried mother,

as the case may be. And the fact that the person, whether wife or child, for whose benefit the relief was granted, is living outside the family is considered to make no difference in this respect.

3. These considerations determine whether for the purposes of section 3 of the Old Age Pensions Act poor relief is to be deemed to have been received. Thus, in the case of a married couple, whether living together or apart, the grant of poor relief to the

husband for the joint support of himself and his wife, or to the husband for the benefit of the wife, or directly to the wife for her own support, disqualifies for a pension not only the wife but also the husband.

But the grant of poor relief to a husband solely for his own support does not disqualify the wife if she has been supported otherwise than by poor relief and is in other respects eligible for a pension.

#### *Repayment of Poor Relief.*

4. The repayment by relatives or others, whether wholly or partially, of the amount of cost of any such poor relief as above mentioned that has been received by a claimant for an Old Age Pension does not remove the disqualification incurred by the actual receipt of the relief.

This being the case, it seems to the Board that, even if the whole of the relief is recouped to the Guardians by periodical repayment from relatives or other persons, the disqualification will not be removed, nor will the matter be affected by the question whether the recoupment is made voluntarily, or under an Order of Justices, or under threat of such an Order.

#### *Calculation of Means of Married Couple.*

5. For the purposes of section 4 of the Act, the means of a person who is one of a married couple living together in the same house must be calculated in precisely the same way as the means of a person who is not married, namely, at the amount received or enjoyed by him or her individually, with this exception, that the means of such a person cannot be taken as being less than half the joint means of the couple. Thus, if the means of the husband are £30 a year and the means of the wife £20 a year, the husband's means are to be taken as £30 a year and the wife's at £25 a year (half the total means of the couple). In such a case the husband would be entitled to a pension of 1s. a week and the wife to a pension of 3s. a week.

#### *Investment or Profitable Use of Money.*

6. For the purposes of calculating, under section 4 (1) (c) of the Act, the yearly income of property belonging to a claimant for an Old Age Pension, the yearly value of money invested or deposited in a Post Office Savings Bank or some other Bank at interest should be taken as the actual amount of income derived from the investment, or accruing on the deposit. Money thus invested or deposited must be regarded as money invested or profitably used within the meaning of the enactment. The Board do not think that the Act contemplates such money being treated on an annuity basis, i.e., by calculating what amount of life annuity could be purchased for the claimant with the proceeds of the investment if realised, or with the deposit if called in.

#### *Voluntary Allowances and Payments.*

7. Voluntary allowances in money and the value of free board or lodging or other benefits regularly given to a claimant must be taken into consideration in calculating the yearly means of the claimant.

*Date of First Payment of Pensions.*

8. The Board have been informed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that pensions may, under section 12 (1) of the Act, begin to accrue as from Friday, 1st January, 1909, and that the first payments will be made upon that date in all cases in which, but for the operation of that section, the claimant would have become entitled to a pension before that date.

This Circular will be placed on sale, and copies of it can then be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from EDWARD PONSONBY, 116 Grafton Street, Dublin.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. BARLAS,  
*Secretary.*

To the Clerk of the  
Local Pension Committee or  
Sub-Committee.

No. 176/M:1908. Miscellaneous.

*Date of First Payment of Pensions.*

## OLD AGE PENSIONS.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,  
DUBLIN, 30th December, 1908.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland have observed that some Pension Committees in Ireland appear to be in doubt as to the dates upon which pensions allowed by them under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, begin to accrue, and that Committees appear to be under the impression that it is incumbent on them to specify in their decision the date upon which the first payment will be made.

The Board consider it therefore right to inform Pension Committees that they have been advised by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that the functions of a Pension Committee are confined to the allowance or refusal of a claim, and in the former alternative (in cases where the allowance is provisional) to deciding the date upon which the claimant will become entitled to receive the pension. The date from which the pension commences to accrue is determined by Section 5 (2) of the Act to be the first Friday after the claim for the pension has been allowed, or, in the case of a claim provisionally allowed, to be the first Friday after the day on which the claimant becomes entitled to receive the pension. The entry with respect to the date of the first payment in Form 4A giving notification to the claimant is intended to be merely for the claimant's information and not to form part of the Committee's award.

It is, however, important, in order to avoid disappointment to claimants, that the correct dates for the first payment should be shown in Form 4A, and Committees should accordingly note that the proper date to be inserted is that of the Friday next following the date of the decision allowing the claim, or the date on which

the claimant becomes entitled to receive the pension, as the case may be, except of course in those cases of claims provisionally allowed before the 1st proximo where, but for the provisions of Section 12 (1) of the Act, a claimant would have become entitled to receive a pension before that date. In the excepted cases referred to, the first payment will be made on the first proximo.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. BARLAS,

*Secretary.*

To the Clerk of the  
Local Pension Committee or  
Sub-Committee.

No. 177/M. 1908. Miscellaneous.

Relief in Workhouse Hospitals.

### OLD AGE PENSIONS.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

DUBLIN, 30th December, 1908.

SIR,

In continuation of their letter of the 15th instant intimating the decisions arrived at upon the more prominent questions raised by appeals which have come before them under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to state that they consider it well to inform Pension Committees of the Considerations which determine whether or not relief granted to a claimant in a Workhouse Hospital operates as a disqualification for receiving a pension, seeing that such relief involves maintenance in addition to the "Medical or Surgical Assistance (including food or comforts)" mentioned in Section 3 (1) (a) (i) of the Act.

While each case of this kind requires to be considered on its merits, it may be taken as a general rule that where the Medical or Surgical Assistance preponderates, and the maintenance is altogether subsidiary, there is no disqualification. If, for example, a person is admitted direct to the hospital on account of illness or accident, and entered upon the Medical Weekly Return and Extra Book (Form 27—Union Accounts Order, 1905) and is maintained in the hospital till discharged cured from the workhouse, he would not be disqualified. Where, however, a person whose ailment is of a chronic character, or who is stated to be suffering from general debility or senile decay, is maintained in the hospital, the medical assistance he receives would be regarded as incidental to ordinary relief, and he would be disqualified.

This Circular will be placed on sale, and copies of it can then be purchased, either directly, or through any bookseller, from EDWARD PONSONBY, 116 Grafton Street, Dublin.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. R. BARLAS,

*Secretary.*

To the Clerk of the  
Local Pension Committee or  
Sub-Committee.

## APPENDIX B.

## REPORTS.

## Reports under the Poor Relief Acts and the Medical Charities, &amp;c., Acts.

## I.

REPORT BY DR. E. COEY BIGGER, MEDICAL INSPECTOR,  
ON TUBERCULOSIS.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that the large majority of the Boards of Guardians have now made some provision for the partial isolation of patients suffering from tuberculosis; yet there is still room for greater improvements in the isolation and treatment of this disease. The reason usually given by Boards of Guardians for not making the necessary provision is that they prefer to wait for the contemplated reform of the Poor Law.

The sanatorium erected by the Joint Hospital Board of the County and City of Cork is now complete and almost ready for the reception of patients. The principal officers have been appointed, and are engaged in making the necessary arrangements for the successful working of the Sanatorium, which will accommodate eighty patients.

The Dublin Joint Hospital Board has been most expeditious in the preparation of the plans for their Sanatorium, and in the erection of the buildings on the very desirable site which the Board acquired near Brittas. The Sanatorium is approaching completion and it is expected that it will be ready for the reception of patients early next year.

The National Hospital for Consumption at Newcastle, Co. Wicklow, and the Forster Green Sanatorium, Belfast, have each a waiting list of persons seeking admission.

The Abbey Sanatorium, belonging to the Belfast Board of Guardians, which was erected to accommodate forty patients more than the maximum number previously under treatment in the Union Infirmary, has never since it was opened been able to accommodate all the patients seeking admission. One of the reasons for acquiring the ground and erecting the Sanatorium was that all the consumptive patients might be removed from the Union Infirmary, but with the improvement in the arrangements



which the Abbey Sanatorium afforded, a larger number of consumptives than formerly have continued to seek admission. The result is that the 265 beds which the Sanatorium contains are always fully occupied, and usually there are from 60 to 100 consumptive patients in the Union Infirmary waiting to be transferred. The same condition exists at the South Dublin Union, where the Guardians have made admirable arrangements for the isolation and treatment of tuberculosis, but the accommodation is not adequate to the requirements, as there are always patients in the ordinary sick wards for whom there is not room in the tuberculosis hospitals. It will thus be seen that patients suffering from tuberculosis are eager to gain admission to institutions where there is proper provision for their treatment, and also that there are not a sufficient number of such institutions.

The record of the patients treated in the tuberculosis hospitals of the South Dublin Union by Dr. Dunne with Professor Denny's Tuberculin during the five years ended 31st March, 1910, is so interesting that I consider it well to give some details, in the hope that other Hospitals may follow the same method of keeping in touch with their patients after their discharge.

	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10
Total number treated .. ..	48	104	152	138	142
Completed the course of treatment	26	38	67	65	71
Discharged without any sign of					
active disease .. ..	21	27	39	36	39
Improved .. ..	5	11	22	22	27
Died .. ..	10	16	21	18	21

Dr. Dunne states:—"Naturally there is considerable difficulty in tracing the subsequent history of working-class patients. However, in a large number of instances I have been able to keep in touch with my former patients. Thus, of 26 patients treated in the year 1905-6 eight are known to be in good health and able to earn their own living. This number includes a lupus patient, who has had no return of the disease. Of 38 patients treated in 1906-7, 24 are in good health and 14 adults are earning their own living. Two of these are soldiers. A case of tubercular ulcer of the stomach (a domestic servant) is still in the same situation. Of 67 patients treated in 1907-8, 28, including children, are in good health and 17 are earning their own living. The numbers naturally increase for the two remaining years.

"I have treated 15 cases of lupus, two of these showed little sign of improvement. Seven I may claim as having been cured, and four of these have had no return of the disease for three or more years. Joint and bone cases have stood the test of time, and seven of them have shown no tendency to recur for three years."

During the past year I have encouraged several workhouse medical officers to try tuberculin, which, if skilfully used, is a valuable adjunct to other methods of treatment.

The most important point in connection with the treatment of tuberculosis is early diagnosis, and too much stress cannot be laid upon this point, when we consider that so many cases pass

from the stage where restoration is possible before they are recognised. Every effort should, therefore, be made for the early detection of the disease either by the signs in the lungs, or the detection of the tubercle bacilli in the expectoration. In every suspected case, where there is expectoration, it should be examined for the bacilli. There are also other methods for the early detection of the disease, but these require a certain amount of expert knowledge, so that they are not capable at present of general application.

For the purpose of comparing the results of treatment it is essential to have a uniform system of classifying the patients according to the extent and seat of the disease, together with the amount of systemic disturbance. The method of classifying the lung condition into three stages, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, is of little value for the purpose of comparison. There has been a considerable amount of attention directed to this question, and Dr. Philip, of Edinburgh, has recommended a method which will indicate the particular lung and portion of the lung involved together with the amount of disturbance of the patient's system. This is a decided step in the direction of better classification.

It is still doubtful whether the tubercle bacilli derived from animal sources or the tubercle bacilli derived from human sources is accountable for the larger amount of disease in human beings. This being the case most strenuous efforts should be directed to prevent infection spreading from animals to human beings. Of all animal sources, milk from tuberculous cows is the most harmful. While many sanitary authorities are incurring considerable expense, and rightly so, in striving to limit infection from human sources, yet they are unable to prevent infection being sold at so much per quart in the shape of tuberculous milk. Legislation is required to make selling of tuberculous milk an indictable offence. One cow, giving tuberculous milk, may cause the death of many human beings, yet, the only reason why such a state of things should be allowed to continue is that of expense.

It would be impossible to deal adequately with the subject of tuberculosis without referring to the far reaching benefits which will directly and indirectly follow the noble efforts of Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen in successfully carrying on the crusade against the disease in this country. The effect is beginning to show in the reduction of the death rate from tuberculosis which is already sufficient to rejoice and encourage all those engaged in the good work.

We can easily see that with a reduction in the number of persons suffering from tuberculosis, and with greater attention to stamping out the disease in animals, the centres of infection will thus become less, and with the knowledge regarding the nature of the disease, which has been taken into every home, the reduction in the death-rate should progress more rapidly each succeeding year, and thus stimulate further efforts until the disease is completely eradicated.

So recently as 1882 Professor Koch first announced his epoch-making discovery of the tubercle bacillus, and thus demonstrated the means by which tubercular disease was communicated. The progress made by the application of this knowledge during the succeeding fifteen or twenty years was, however, trifling, compared with the more wide and rapid diffusion of knowledge for the past few years, which is in a large measure due to the praiseworthy efforts of the Women's National Health Association and other agencies. Can we doubt that with a continuance of this effort success is assured.

I have the honour to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
E. COBY BIGGER,  
*Medical Inspector.*

## II.

### REPORTS ON THE WORK OF THE VACCINE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.

#### (i.) Report of the Secretary of Vaccine Department.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that during the year ended 31st March, 1910, the glycerinated calf lymph used by me at the Vaccine Department and issued to the Public Vaccinators in Ireland has proved to be very good and active in my hands, and absolutely pure; the resulting vesicles, as a rule being quite typical on the eighth day, there are a certain number of children with whom vaccination with calf lymph runs a slow course, but this is often hereditary, as previous children in the same family had exhibited like results; there is also a small percentage of infants who will not respond to the most active calf-lymph, and my past experience has satisfied me that they can be successfully vaccinated with fresh humanised vaccine lymph; I consequently always adopt this course of procedure when the parents permit me to do so.

During the year I had ten primary failures on first trial with calf lymph. Six occurred on first testing, these various lymphs were rejected; one was due to a lymph beginning to lose its activity, the issue of any more tubes from this source was at once stopped; one was due to lymph having been rubbed off, I then vaccinated this case with humanised vaccine lymph, as this also failed, I suspected that the mother had again rubbed off the lymph, so I said that I should vaccinate the child until it took, I again did so with humanised lymph, with the result that the following week the infant had four typical vesicles. I, therefore think it well that Public Vaccinators should be warned, that even humanised lymph may fail to produce results if it is rubbed off the arms of children whose parents have an objection to their being vaccinated. One child, twice vaccinated with active calf lymph without result, was subsequently successfully vaccinated with

humanised lymph; one infant was three times vaccinated, from three different sources, that these calf lymphs were active was proved by the fact that the other infants vaccinated therefrom had typical vesicles. As the mother stated that the father would not hear of me using humanised vaccine lymph I would not fill up the Certificate of Insusceptibility, as I am of opinion that this infant could be successfully vaccinated by the arm to arm method, and it is most probable that this child (if unvaccinated) will take smallpox if exposed to the contagion of that disease.

In a few instances eczema attacked the crusts, but under treatment these cases were soon cured.

As in past years the failures reported to me by the public vaccinators occurred chiefly during the summer months, however owing to the memorandum I sent out asking dispensary medical officers only to apply for small supplies of lymph at a time, and to use the tubes as soon as possible after receipt, I am glad to say that the failures have not been as numerous as in the past.

My methods of testing the lymph are the same as formerly, just now Dr. Denham is sending samples from quite a number of different sources, as he thinks it better to vaccinate the calves before the summer months, and to keep the lymph collected from them, when properly prepared, in a cold storage room until it is required for the purpose of tubing and being sent to me for distribution to our public vaccinators. I shall continue to vaccinate with samples taken from each of these lymphs, so as to be in a position to detect any falling off in activity should such take place.

Year ended 31st March, 1910.

Calf Lymph issued to Applicants.	Number of Applications.	Number of Tubes.
(1) Dispensary, . . . .	13,537	110,656
(2) Workhouse, . . . .	261	1,467
Total, . . . . .	13,798	112,123

Vaccinations and Re-vaccinations.

Primary Vaccinations.			Re-vaccinations	Total.
Under four months.	Over four months under one year.	Over one year.		
639	392	24	7	1,062

I have the honour to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
ALEX. NIXON MONTGOMERY, F.R.C.P.I.,  
Secretary.

## (ii.) REPORT of BACTERIOLOGIST to the Local Government Board.

84 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

I have the honour to report that, during the year ended March 31st, 1910, I have carefully and repeatedly applied the bacteriological cultivation test to the lymph taken from each of the calves vaccinated by Dr. Denham, before its issue to public vaccinators throughout the country.

The bacterial flora of the lymph I found, as reported last year, to be remarkably constant, consisting of organisms which naturally inhabit the skin of the calf. These are, for the most part, staphylococci. These organisms are abundant in the pulp when first collected, but after treatment with glycerine they undergo a rapid diminution in number. Their vitality is also lowered, as is evinced by the diminishing size of the colonies which they form on the nutrient *substrata*, but also by their loss of chromogenic power.

On several occasions I came across organisms more or less resembling streptococci in the general appearance of their colonies on the primary culture-plates. In all these cases I suggested postponement of the issue of the lymph till I had time to satisfy myself as to the real nature of these organisms. In no case did they prove to other than ordinary staphylococci liquefying the gelatine. The lymph as issued to public vaccinators can, in my opinion, be absolutely relied upon as pure and free from all extraneous disease-producing organisms.

During the year I paid several visits to the Sandymount Vaccine Station, and can bear testimony to the perfect cleanliness, asepticity, and modern *technique* with which all the operations are carried out there by Dr. Denham and his staff. I look forward with much interest to the results of the bacteriological examination of the lymph kept, according to Dr. Denham's new method, in cold storage at  $-6^{\circ}$  C., for lengthy periods, and propose to deal with this point fully in next year's Report.

E. J. McWERNY.

## (iii.) REPORT for the year ended 31st March, 1910, on the preparation and storage of the glycerinated calf vaccine lymph used by the Vaccine Department.

NATIONAL VACCINE INSTITUTE,  
SANDYMOUNT GREEN,

DUBLIN, 13th May, 1910.

I have the honour to report that during the year ending March 31st, 1910, I supplied to the Vaccine Department 117,000 tubes of glycerinated calf lymph. The appended table shows the monthly issues of lymph for the past six years. It will be noticed how slightly these amounts differ excepting in epidemic periods.

TABLE showing number of tubes of Glycerinated Calf Lymph supplied to the Vaccine Department of the Local Government Board for Ireland during years ending March 31st.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
April, . . . . .	16,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	10,000	12,000
May, . . . . .	16,000	14,000	14,000	12,000	14,000	12,000
June, . . . . .	13,000	16,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	14,000
July, . . . . .	9,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	8,000	8,000
August, . . . . .	58,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	8,000
September, . . . . .	34,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	14,000	14,000
October, . . . . .	24,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	13,000
November, . . . . .	9,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	12,000	10,000
December, . . . . .	6,000	0,000	0,000	4,000	4,000	6,000
January, . . . . .	8,000	0,000	0,000	0,700	6,000	0,000
February, . . . . .	7,000	6,000	0,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
March, . . . . .	10,000	8,000	0,000	8,000	6,500	8,000
Conserves each equal to 20 tubes :—(20)	204,000 400	110,000	108,000 To March 20, 1907	110,700 4,000 supplied from Mar. 20 to 31, 1907	114,500	117,000
	204,400	110,000	108,000	114,700	114,500	117,000

The results of keeping the lymphs at a low temperature ( $1^{\circ}\text{C}.$ ) having proved satisfactory, I have now gone a step further in this direction, and the vaccine is now stored at a temperature of  $-6^{\circ}\cdot6\text{C}.$ , equal to  $20^{\circ}\text{F}.$

From observations made during my visit to the Continent last year, I have now decided, as far as possible, not to vaccinate calves during the hot weather, but to accumulate in cold storage all the vaccine collected during the cold months of the year, and in view of this, I have in stock at the present date supplies of lymph sufficient to vaccinate about 100,000 cases. In case an epidemic should occur, the use of this method will ensure an abundant supply of lymph at any time. In this matter Dr. Blaxall, of the English Department, is in agreement with me. He states in this report to the Board for the year ending March 31st, 1909, in reference to some lymphs which were kept in cold storage for six months:—

“ . . . . In storage of glycerinated calf lymph in a cool chamber, the temperature of which is maintained some degrees below the freezing point, the potency of the lymph is preserved for some six or seven months practically at the same point as if it had been issued in the customary way as current lymph; also that the degeneration associated with “age” and “heat” hitherto inseparable from glycerinated calf lymph when stored for prolonged periods under ordinary conditions is avoided by cold storage.”

In my report for next year I hope to give a full account of the results of the method of storage I have now adopted.

It will be seen from Dr. McWeeney's report that the routine adopted in the past of having all the lymph bacteriologically examined and certified free from injurious organisms before issue, has been carried out. As regards the vaccinal activity, both the current lymph and those for future issue are constantly tested by Dr. Montgomery, as shown in his report.

Both Dr. McWeeney and Dr. Montgomery are in agreement with me that to avoid the possibility of failures, it is very important that Medical Officers should keep in hand only such quantities of lymph as they require for immediate use.

J. KNOX DENHAM, F.R.C.S.I.

### III.

#### REPORT OF THE PHARMACIST TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD ON THE ANALYSIS OF DRUGS, &c.

12th April, 1910.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my report for the past year, I am pleased to be able to lay before your Board still more satisfactory results than have been obtained in recent years, in respect to the quality of the medicines and appliances supplied.

The number of Analysts' certificates which were dealt with during the year were:—

From Workhouses,	. . . . .	553
Dispensaries,	. . . . .	2,363
Total,	. . . . .	<u>2,916</u>

The number of samples reported on was 8,900, a rather smaller number than usual.

The number of samples unfavourably reported on was 112, being an average of 1.26 per cent. of those examined, as compared with 1.9 per cent. and 1.82 per cent. in the years 1907-8 and 1908-9.

The usual summaries of analytical results are annexed, and show that the galenical preparations were prepared with care, and were in close accord with the standards laid down.

As an illustration of the general uniformity of the quality of preparations, I may mention, that out of 112 samples condemned, 10 were taken from a single defective batch of Decoction of Aloes, which was detected in 10 different Unions.

Five samples of a defective liniment were detected in different Unions.

It is clear, therefore, that it is very difficult for inferior medicines to escape detection.

The spirit strength of the various preparations was well maintained, as shown by the fact that out of 4,630 samples containing spirit only 34 (76 per cent.) were rejected. This is satisfactory in view of the great expense to which contractors were put by the increased duty on spirits.

SUMMARY OF DRUGS unfavourably reported on by Union Analysts, showing the particulars in which they were found to be defective.

CLASSES OF DRUGS.	DEFICIENCIES.				EXCESSES.				ADULTERATIONS.	NOT AGREEING WITH STANDARD OF THE PHARMACOPEIA.	TOTALS.
	Volatile Constituents.	Extractive.	Alkaloids and other Chemical Constituents.	Alcohol.	Volatile Constituents.	Extractive.	Alkaloids and other Chemical Constituents.	Alcohol.			
Acids, . . . . .	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Chemical Salts, &c., . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Liquors, . . . . .	-	2	6	6	-	-	2	-	-	1	17
Liquid Extracts, . . . . .	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Liniments, . . . . .	-	3	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	12
Mixtures, . . . . .	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Oils and Ointments . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Pills, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Powders, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spirits, . . . . .	7*	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
Syrups, . . . . .	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	10
Tinctures, . . . . .	-	7	5	11	-	2	5	-	-	-	30
Wines, . . . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sundries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	6
	7	13	38	29	1	3	11	1	-	12	118†

\* Four Samples of Spirit *Aetheris Nitrosi* defective, out of 189 examined.

† Three samples were defective in more than one particular.

#### PRESCRIBED LISTS.

No alteration of any importance was found necessary in preparing the lists for the coming year, except in bringing prices into accord with the markets.

#### CONTRACTORS.

The number of firms competing for these contracts has been greatly reduced, but there is rather an increase in the keenness with which the competition is carried on.

The average discount on contracts for *Medicines* was 34.35 per cent., and for *Appliances* 37.7 per cent., as compared with 33 per cent. and 37.5 per cent. in the preceding year.



Medical officers appear to have had very little grounds for complaint as to the quality of appliances, dressings, &c., as the unfavourable reports received were few and unimportant.

#### ANALYSTS.

Much inconvenience has been caused by the dilatoriness of a few of the Union Analysts. When this is accompanied by a similar slackness on the part of Medical Officers, it often happens that reports upon samples are delayed two or three months—or even longer—after the delivery of the supplies from which they are taken.

After such intervals it is generally found that, if anything is wrong with the supplies, the defective drug has been used up in the ordinary course, and the contractor cannot be held responsible for the condition of medicines so long after they have left his hands.

#### MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Much too large a number of these officers are responsible for the condition of things referred to above.

The instructions conveyed to them require that immediately after receiving and checking supplies of medicines, they shall forward to the Clerk of the Union samples for analysis.

During the past year not only was this instruction overlooked by many, but delays of four weeks to four months occurred.

The certificates of analysis obtained under such circumstances are valueless as checks upon contractors, and thus the whole object of analysis is defeated.

In a few cases recompment was disallowed during the past half-year in respect to the supplies with reference to which such certificates were presented, and this may have some effect in bringing about more punctuality.

I have again to comment on numerous cases of inaccuracy in labelling samples, and insufficiency of samples for complete analysis.

#### CLAIMS FOR RECOUPMENT.

The accounts for the two half-years, ending in March and September, 1909, were again examined with satisfactory results.

In a few cases unnecessarily large orders were given for medicines, &c., during the year; but, in almost every case, newly appointed medical officers were concerned, who had not yet gauged the requirements of their districts.

Although some minor irregularities—in some cases involving disallowance of recoupment—have been reported, and dealt with by the Board, the supplies requisitioned have generally been in accordance with the requirements of the several infirmaries or dispensary districts.

The cost as shown in the recoupment claims was:—

For half-year ended March, 1909:—

Workhouses,	.	.	£5,368	2	1	
Dispensaries,	.	.	9,004	13	10	
						£14,372 15 11

For half-year ended September, 1909:—

Workhouses,	.	.	£5,109	16	5	
Dispensaries,	.	.	9,022	9	8	
						14,132 6 1

Total, £28,505 2 0

The total for the corresponding period of 1908 was £27,839, so that there was an increased expenditure in last year of £665 5s. 1d.; but when account is taken of the fact, that this increase includes a sum of £546 13s. 8d. paid for extra duty on spirit, in the half-year ended September last, it is clear that there is no departure from the scale of expenditure which has been maintained for some years.

A summary will be found annexed showing the analytical results of the analysis of the galenical preparations, compared with the Board's standards.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. E. BRUNNER, M.A. (Dub.),

*Pharmacist to the Board.*

## SUMMARY.

## TABLE A.

## TINCTURES.

TINCTURES.	No. of Samples.	Defective as to				Extractive Grammes in 100 Mills.				A tested by volume.		
		Extractive.	Alkaloids and Chemical Constituents.	Alcohol.	Totals.	Average of all Samples.	Average of Normal Samples only.	L. G. B. Minimum Standards.	Average of all Samples.	Average of Normal Samples only.	L. G. B. Minimum Standards.	
Aconiti, . . . . .	4	-	-	-	-	1.32	1.32	1.2	65.6	65.6	65	
Amfeidia, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	10.5	10.5	10	65.6	65.6	65	
Auranti, . . . . .	60	-	-	-	-	2.03	2.03	1.6	73.6	73.6	72	
Belladonna, . . . . .	37	-	-	-	-	1	1	.5	57.8	57.8	57	
Benzoil Comp., . . . . .	31	-	-	-	-	17.6	17.6	18.5	74.2	74.2	73	
Buchu, . . . . .	52	-	-	-	-	4	4	3.5	56.5	56.5	55	
Columba, . . . . .	105	-	-	-	-	1.25	1.25	.9	55.4	55.4	55	
Camphora Comp., . . . . .	438	-	-	4	4	.4	.4	.23	58.1	58.1	57	
Cannabis Indica, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	4.5	4.5	3.5	88.2	88.2	87	
Cantharidis, . . . . .	7	-	-	-	-	.21	.21	.16	58.7	58.7	58	
Capsaci, . . . . .	35	1	-	-	1	1.35	1.35	1	67.6	67.6	66	
Cardamomi Comp., . . . . .	138	-	-	-	-	7.30	7.30	6	55.7	55.7	54	
Catechu, . . . . .	44	1	-	-	1	10.0	10.0	15	51.0	51.0	50	
Chloroform et Morphina, . . . . .	36	2	-	-	2	31.32	31.7	30.5	44.4	44.0	44	
Cinchona, . . . . .	56	-	-	-	-	5.24	5.24	4	63.2	63.2	63	
Cinchona Comp., . . . . .	88	-	-	1	1	5.12	5.12	4.3	64.8	64.0	63	
Colchici Seminum, . . . . .	7	-	-	-	-	2.73	2.73	2.25	42.5	42.5	41	
Digitalis, . . . . .	136	-	-	-	-	3.9	3.9	3	55	55	53	
Eseris Ammon., . . . . .	14	-	-	-	-	4.24	4.24	3.5	53.1	53.1	51	
Ferr Perchloridi, . . . . .	153	1*	-	-	1	-	-	-	23.1	23.1	22	
Gelsemii, . . . . .	5	-	-	-	-	1.94	1.94	1	55.5	55.5	53	
Guthrie Comp., . . . . .	253	1	-	-	1	5.07	5.07	4.7	42.0	42.0	41	
Gustaci Ammon., . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	70	
Hydrastis, . . . . .	7	1*	-	-	1	2.03	2.02	2	55.8	55.8	55	
Hyoscyami, . . . . .	80	-	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	2.7	43.8	43.8	42	
Iodi, . . . . .	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.5	85.7	85	
Jaborandi, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	3	42.5	42.5	41	
Jalapex, . . . . .	10	-	-	-	-	5.15	5.15	3.5	67.7	67.6	66	
Kino, . . . . .	16	-	-	2	2	23	23	19	46.6	47.3	45	
Lavandule Comp., . . . . .	20	-	-	1	1	.75	.75	.4	67.7	67.0	67	
Lobelia Atropa, . . . . .	7	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1	63.2	63.2	62	
Myrica, . . . . .	8	-	-	-	-	3.36	3.20	4.5	83.2	83.3	83	
Nuxis Vomica, . . . . .	147	-	5*	1	6	2.6	2.6	3	63.2	63.2	62	
Opil, . . . . .	158	-	4	1	5	4	4	3	43.6	43.6	42	
Podophylli, . . . . .	4	-	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	3.5	86.6	86.6	86	
Quinau, . . . . .	25	-	-	-	-	3.76	3.76	3.2	73.6	73.6	72	
Quinau Ammon., . . . . .	64	-	1*	-	1	-	-	-	53.6	53.6	52	
Rhei Comp., . . . . .	97	-	-	-	-	15.0	15.0	14.8	50.1	50.1	48	
Saffor, . . . . .	145	1	-	1	2	11.0	11.0	10	53.4	53.4	51	
Sassa, . . . . .	111	2	-	-	1	5.75	5.75	6	55.5	55.5	54	
Sassa Comp., . . . . .	15	-	-	-	-	10.8	10.8	9	40.1	40.1	38	
Stramonii, . . . . .	9	-	-	-	-	4.4	4.4	3.6	42.5	42.5	41	
Strophanthi, . . . . .	5	-	-	-	-	.57	.57	.48	67.2	67.2	66	
Valeriana Ammon., . . . . .	21	-	-	-	-	4.27	4.27	3.5	53.2	53.2	52	
Zingiberis, . . . . .	97	-	-	-	-	5	5	4	68.0	68.0	67	
Total, . . . . .	2,632	0	10	11	36							

\* Excess.

TABLE B.

## LIQUORS.

Liquors.	No. of Samples.	Defective as to				Extractive Grammes in 100 Mills.			Alcohol by volume.		
		Extractive.	Chemical Constituents.	Alcohol.	Total.	Average of all Samples.	Average of Normal Samples only.	L. G. B. Minimum Standard.	Average of all Samples.	Average of Normal Samples only.	L. G. B. Minimum Standard.
Calumbe Cont.,	79	-	-	-	-	4.36	4.36	2.3	19.8	19.8	18
Hamamelidis, .	15	-	-	3	3	0.43	0.43	0.3	16	16.8	16
Iodi Fortis, .	16	-	2	-	2	11.08	11.6	-	71.6	71.6	70
Pleis Carbonis, .	9	-	-	-	-	3.72	3.72	2.75	81.6	81.9	80
Quassia Coco., .	53	-	-	-	-	.41	.41	.25	19.67	19.67	18.5
Rhei " "	14	1	-	-	1	12.45	12.9	10	18.4	18.4	17
Sassa " "	6	-	-	-	-	11.43	11.43	9	20.75	20.75	19
Senega " "	48	-	-	-	-	11.27	11.27	10	22.9	22.9	21
Senna " "	14	-	-	-	-	13.4	13.7	11	19.4	19.4	18
Total, .	254	1	2	3	6						

TABLE C.

## LIQUID EXTRACTS.

LIQUID EXTRACTS.	No. of Samples.	Defective as to			Extractive Grammes in 100 Mills.			Alcohol by volume.		
		Extractive.	Alcohol.	Total.	Average of all Samples.	Average of Normal Samples only.	L. G. B. Minimum Standard.	Average of all Samples.	Average of Normal Samples only.	L. G. B. Minimum Standard.
Cassia Sagrada, .	278	1	3	4	22.67	22.67	21	18.7	18.7	17
Euphor, . . .	70	-	3	3	15.2	15.3	12	31.7	31.8	30
Glycerhize, . .	27	-	1	1	40.5	40.5	38.6	17.8	17.9	17
Opil, . . . .	8	-	-	-	5	5	-	18.6	18.6	17
Total . . .	383	1	7	8						

## IV.

## REPORTS OF LADY INSPECTORS ON BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

(i.) REPORT OF MRS. DICKIE.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my seventh annual report on the system of Boarding-out in Ireland.

During the year ended 31st March, 1910, the progress of the boarding-out system in my district has been fairly satisfactory, and one or two Unions, which have not hitherto attempted to deal with children in this manner, have recently inaugurated the system.

Where experienced Boarding-out Committees are in existence the good results of the system are better and more permanent, the selection of foster parents being guided by a knowledge of the individuality of the children to be entrusted to their care. The selection of foster parents is without doubt the most essential element in the success of this system, and not only is it necessary that they should be suitable in the sense of being of good moral worth, but they should be suited to the particular children whom they are given to rear.

As a class, foster parents deserve credit—credit for the kindness and real affection which they give to these friendless waifs, credit for the interest which they often take in their progress and their future, and above all, credit for the manner in which they bear with the delicate and often repulsive looking children who are sometimes sent to them. As individuals, however, they are often wanting—wanting in principle, wanting in truthfulness, and wanting especially in the power of moral control. Faults such as these are faults of their own upbringing, and to place a fresh generation in their hands to train is but to perpetuate those weaknesses of character which undermine a nation's strength. In important points of this kind the members of a Boarding-out Committee soon learn to weigh a foster parent's worth, and they will refuse, and rightly so, to submit the training of children to those who are themselves without principle. Where such Committees do not exist there is but little attention paid to this aspect of the question, and children are given into the keeping of persons who do not hesitate to lie unblushingly, often indeed without any obvious reason, and in the presence of the very children to whom they are supposed to be an example and from whom they ought to command respect. Their power of control, too, is amazingly weak, and even where they have reared children from infancy they frequently complain of being unable to manage them when grown, and excuse themselves by saying they do not like to beat them. This weakness of character, which is not able to command obedience without the aid of blows, has a deteriorating effect upon the child-nature in contact with it, and, as every effort is necessary to strengthen in mind, in body, and in character the

boarded-out child, it should form an essential point in the selection of foster parents that not only should they be able to control others, but to control themselves.

Where children, often said to be turbulent and disobedient, have been placed in wise hands, the improvement in them is soon noticeable. On the other hand, one too often sees the growing child unchecked and spoilt in infancy, paying no heed to the foster parents' commands unless when occasionally re-inforced by a blow and gradually becoming the school truant and the loafer. Results such as these are calculated to increase and not to decrease pauperism; the moulding of character and the creation of proper pride and spirit are two of the most important factors in the evolution from pauperism to independence.

It is easy to level down, difficult to level up, and as the handicap by which the pauper child is too often burthened makes at best, its ascent of the ladder of prosperity, but "with fainting steps and slow" it is the duty of Guardians to devote the most careful consideration to every point by which that ascent can be made easier or be more assured. There is a crying need amongst the majority of the children who are boarded-out in my district for more individual treatment and personal interest from the Guardians who are responsible for their physical welfare here and indirectly so far as influence and the power of environment go towards developing the divine spark within them, for their moral welfare hereafter.

As I have often pointed out, Guardians can best create this atmosphere of personal interest by delegating their powers to ladies who are willing to take up the work of watching our boarded-out children, and in seconding the efforts of those whom they appoint on these Committees they can keep in touch with the work which is going on. In many Unions in my district ample material is available for Committees of the best type, and where Guardians deliberately pass this over they are incurring a grave responsibility. In others, unhappily, either the material does not exist or from topographical circumstances it would be difficult or impossible for a Committee to carry on work. In any changes which may be made in our present Poor Law system it will, I think, be necessary to construct a carefully thought out scheme of supervision over boarded-out children. At present, too, the system suffers from the want of organization and intelligent handling of the subject of the children in general, and while no doubt fresh legislation will be needed before that important subject can be dealt with in a masterly fashion, yet much might be done by Guardians without delay to improve existing conditions.

In those Unions in which attention has been for sometime past devoted to the solution of important Poor Law problems the conditions under which children have been boarded-out have greatly improved. The amount given for maintenance has been raised at least to a figure which covers the actual cost of the children's food, and clothing allowances have been granted on a scale sufficiently liberal to permit of the children being clothed in a manner suitable to their station and with due regard to cleanliness and health.

Greater attention is paid to the equipment of the children for the future by regular attendance at school and by the provision of books and school requisites, so that the hours devoted to education may not be wasted for want of such necessities as was often formerly the case.

The health of the children is more carefully considered and the necessity of attention to sight and hearing is at least recognized more frequently, and, in some Unions, fully realised.

The need of equipping the children for the future by apprenticing them to trades or by securing training of one sort or another by means of which they may enter immediately into the ranks of the skilled worker is beginning to be appreciated, and some Unions are making an effort to grapple definitely with the question of employment for their erstwhile boarded-out children: All this is a subject for satisfaction and congratulation.

Much still remains to be done—much in those very Unions which may be described as alive to the urgency of the question—still more in those—and unfortunately they are in the majority—in which the consciousness of their own failings has not yet awakened. In the more progressive Unions, beginning with the desirability of obtaining a proper grasp of each child's individuality, and of placing it with due regard to its development, we come on to the necessity for closer watchfulness as to their physical condition. A proper record should be kept of each child's physical state on entering the Workhouse, its weight, its measurements, and so far as it is possible to ascertain its family history. When leaving the Workhouse for the home of a foster parent its physical condition should be recorded and a certificate of medical fitness issued. Any physical defects which may appear from time to time should not only receive treatment, but the details should be added to the record of the child's history. Especially should definite arrangements be made for the regular care of the children's teeth, a point which has practically been overlooked in this country. Beyond the treatment of a few special cases here and there, nothing has been done, and I should like to see the more advanced Unions lead the way in framing a scheme by which the teeth of their Boarded-out children would be periodically examined and treated. Few people have any idea of the large percentage of children under 15 years of age who have defective teeth. In England, during the period of five weeks, a Medical Inspector of Schools examined 490 children, of whom 184 had carious teeth, and here I feel sure the percentage is quite as high, if not higher. It is useless for an Inspector to observe that such and such children are suffering from decayed teeth when nothing is done to improve condition save where the drastic remedy of pulling them is occasionally applied. The necessity for attention to this matter has, I think, been brought home to one or two Boards of Guardians in my district by the rejection on account of defective teeth of some of their Boarded-out children in certain fields of employment, and I trust that the realisation that this means not only monetary loss in the future, but waste of that which has been already expended, will hasten the day when proper attention will be given to this important point.

It is becoming every day more necessary that the Unions which I have termed "progressive" should bestir themselves with regard to the "after care" of their Boarded-out children. Where a good Boarding-out Committee is in existence the children usually keep in touch with the lady who has watched over their progress often from babyhood, and this is without doubt the most effective as it is the least irksome class of supervision.

In Unions, however, where there are no such Committees, there is considerable danger of the children drifting from employment to employment, or situation to situation without deriving any permanent benefit therefrom, nay, rather their unsettled condition is calculated to reduce them once again to a state of dependency. The knowledge that an interest is taken in them by the Guardians, and still more that that interest is re-inforced by the legal powers conferred on Guardians by the Poor Law Act, 1899, would supply a guiding power that might do much to steer undisciplined youth over the critical period when it first finds itself its own master. In other countries where foster parents cannot offer an assured future to the children whom they have reared, they are taken over by the State and trained for definite employment, and their careers up to maturity watched with anxious eyes. Here, too, often little or nothing is known of what has happened to the children after they have been a short time off the books. As their returns to the Workhouse are infrequent, we can only hope that they are entirely merged in the general populace and doing as well as we would wish. When, however, further money has been expended on them it would be desirable to have definite records of their after career, and I would welcome a regulation by which information on this point should be added to their general history and health record which I should like to see established.

Passing on to the Unions which have not yet awakened to the fact that the only hope for the future is in the children of the present, it seems to me that there is great need for restrictions in the power of handing over children to the first comers who will take them for nothing, and of fixing at least a uniform minimum sum for maintenance below which Guardians cannot go. Philanthropy is not so widespread as to provide an open door for one orphan after another from the local Workhouse. Pure disinterestedness does not appeal to Guardians to "board-out with it a certain child of 10 or 12 years without charge." I by no means wish that there should be confounded with this the class of case where people devoted to children, and having none of their own, would keep anybody's baby sooner than be without, or that to which a child having in some way or other got into a house, has so rooted itself into people's affection that they would adopt it for nothing rather than give it up. Such cases are usually those of babies or young children, and very different to the so-called "boarding-out" of grown children at nominal sums.

Assuming that in such cases the children are well fed and kindly treated their interests nevertheless suffer one way or another and must be subordinate to the interests of the foster parents. Guardians as Guardians have no concern with the interests of foster parents. Their sole duty is to consider the interests of the children, and if they are aiming intelligently at



undermining pauperism they will devote their energies to furthering these interests and refuse to allow their children to be exploited by others. As a rule, children who are taken on terms such as I have indicated suffer in two ways—physically by having to work in a manner unsuited to their years, and educationally by being sent irregularly to school. There is no proper control over this class of foster parent. The standard of public opinion is, as a rule, low in Unions such as these where Guardians are so far behind the van of progress as to imagine that by dealing in this way with their children they are saving the rates. Reprimand, therefore, is futile, and when children are at length removed on account of their frequent absence from school no pecuniary loss is suffered by the foster parent, and as for losing the child, well, he can get another. The process of removal, too, is slow, and the child suffers permanent loss. Even when effected, removal in such cases is of little avail, as after a time the child is probably sent to some other foster parent who may not even send him to school as often. Unfortunately, as the law at present stands, there is no resource for dealing with the children other than to compel their return to the Workhouse, and in Unions such as these the last case is, as a rule, worse than the first. In any changes which may take place it is fervently to be hoped that it will not be open to Guardians to so misconceive their duty.

In Unions in which this nominal boarding-out is carried on the general conditions are inferior, and as it is difficult to compel regular school attendance, so also is it difficult to effect improvement. That the system should be so ineffectively worked is the more to be regretted because in those very Unions I think it would be possible to obtain plenty of suitable foster homes were proper payment made and the system well administered. As it is the evil results so far as the children are concerned arise from faults of omission by foster parents rather than of commission. But while it is fortunate that this is so it does not excuse Guardians for persisting in so flagrant a dereliction of duty. I repeat what I have so frequently urged the possibilities of the system of boarding-out are great, and it is undoubtedly the best system under which normal children can be reared, but for its proper development it is necessary that it should be wisely administered, strictly supervised, and intelligently directed.

A question which causes deep concern to Guardians who are endeavouring to deal with the children in an enlightened manner is the fate of those who, being the children of undesirable parents, have been adopted by them, in pursuance of their powers under section 1, s.s. 2, of the Poor Law Act, 1899. In one large Union in my district this power has been extensively used with the result that there is now growing up in the Workhouse a small army of juvenile paupers whom, not having the power to remove from its precincts, the Guardians much against their will are training to regard it as their home. Thus the effect of the section is that, while saving children such as these from their own parents, the Guardians are compelled to subject them to the influence of others who are little better, and the drawbacks which by boarding-out

they seek to avoid for those whom chance has placed inside the Workhouse walls, they are obliged to thrust on these whom by design they immure within them.

In other large Unions the Guardians refrain, as a rule, from putting this section in force as they consider the disadvantages of the Workhouse outweigh the advantages of the adoption, and a power which, if wisely exercised, might be of the utmost benefit remains a dead letter.

In England Guardians have power to board-out such cases, and it would be well if a short Act of Parliament could be passed enabling Guardians here to do the same.

It is with regard to this class of child that the power of boarding-out beyond the Union is pre-eminently useful, and were the Guardians legally able to maintain such children outside the Workhouse, there is no doubt that a strong impetus would be given to this method of boarding-out. Were this the case, the necessity of having a properly defined scheme of beyond Union boarding-out would become urgent as, unless it is possible to provide proper Committees with powers and duties alike strictly laid down to whose care the children could be safely entrusted, Guardians would be ill-advised to send children to distant places.

In spite of the many drawbacks which make progress slower than one could wish it is pleasant to record the successes of former boarded-out children of which one hears from time to time. Not long ago a former boarded-out boy, writing from Canada, informed his correspondent that he now was the owner of a farm of two hundred acres, had £250 in the bank, and a library of 500 volumes, including Tacitus and Macauley. Another Union in which boarding-out was started 15 years ago has 28 boys and 14 girls now off the books. Out of this number nine boys have gone to farm and nine girls to domestic service, four of the latter having excellent wages. Two boys and one girl have been adopted by their former foster parents, two girls were handed over to their parents, one girl is employed in a mill, and one is at a Training School for Domestic Service. Of the remaining boys, one is a carpenter and two carpenter's apprentices, two blacksmith's apprentices, and two are apprenticed to merchants. One is a mill mechanic and one a weaver in good employment, one a school teacher, and one in the Royal Horse Artillery. Out of the entire number only one has been re-admitted to the Workhouse, and that through mental infirmity.

When making a recent inspection in another Union I found that a former boarded-out girl is now married to the cousin of the foster parents who reared her and with whom she still makes her home. The sanitary condition of foster houses has greatly improved, and foster parents have learned much with respect to the necessity for cleanliness of person and ventilation of their rooms. In Unions where boarded-out children are placed with the labouring class great improvement has taken place in the dwellings owing to the large number of labourers' cottages now erected. Many of them are well kept, and when they are not Guardians have double power to enforce improvement.

A good deal is being done throughout the country to improve the houses, and small farmers are adding on out-buildings and often an extra room to their dwellings with the result that there is less overcrowding.

There are some points on which it is difficult to obtain any accurate information when inspecting boarded-out children, viz.: the amount or the class of food they are given, the amount of sleep they get, and the amount or sort of work they are expected to do. With regard to the first point occasionally an Inspector is fortunate enough to drop in when a meal is going on, but the general absence of "a dinner hour" in this country makes it far from easy to time an arrival. It is, of course, possible to judge generally whether a child is being fairly well fed, but I fear that in the case of children attending school there is great irregularity with regard to their meals, and that the interval between them during the day is too long. Often when going into houses only a short time after the children have returned from school, there is not the slightest trace of their having had a meal. Inquiry elicits the reply that they have just finished, or only too often that "they have had a mouthful of tea" to be followed, it is stated, by supper in the evening. Altogether it is not easy to ascertain the actual facts, and until knowledge on this subject is more widespread the Boarded-out will suffer as do other children.

In the larger Unions effort is made by members of the Boarding-out Committees to keep in touch with Hired-out Children and great trouble is taken in some Unions to prevent return to the Workhouse between situations. When children have never been boarded-out they have, unfortunately, no place to which they can go, and when they are the children of inmates they regard the Workhouse as their home and do not hesitate to return to it whenever they take a fancy to do so. In this way the system is unsatisfactory, and I feel sure they would do better in situations where there no Workhouse to which they could return. On the whole, children who are Hired-out from country Workhouses seem to stay longer in situations than those from City Unions. The rate of wages asked by Guardians is not encouraging, and although greater effort is, I think, made by Relieving Officers to enforce payment, this class of supervision is unsatisfactory. When, through remaining steadily in one place, children have been able to put some of their wages into the Savings Bank a different spirit seems to animate them, and they become steadier and more self-reliant.

The working of Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, has been undertaken with considerable vigour by several Boards of Guardians, and the appointment of three women Inspectors in two of the most important Unions in my district has led to improvement in the care and treatment of the class of Nurse Child to which this Act refers. The work of women Inspectors under this Act is mainly educational, and there is no doubt that the effect of their teaching will be to raise the standard of health among such children. They are in touch with the Heads of Milk Depôts, Babies' Clubs, etc., and are thus able, in a friendly way, to convey expert advice and assistance to the Nurses. Since the inclusion

by this Act of "One Child Home" the numbers registered have greatly increased. In some Unions the work of visiting these infants is carried on successfully by members of the Boarding-out Committee, the Relieving Officers being appointed for the purpose of searching out new cases and carrying on prosecutions.

There are still Unions in which the Act has not been enforced or even any inquiries made as to the existence of cases to which the Act would refer.

In this, as in other matters, we progress but slowly, however, the fact that progress is being made must give us hope for the future.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

MARIE L. DICKIE, M.A., LL.B.

(ii.) Report of Miss FITZGERALD-KENNEY.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my annual report upon the workings of the Boarding-out and Hiring-out systems, respectively, in my district for the year ending March 31st, 1910.

The total number of children at nurse on that date was 1,660, distributed as follows, viz.:—Munster,\* 832; Leinster,† 730; Connaught,‡ 98. The increase in the number of children boarded-out in my district within the last seven years, is made clear by the following table:—

Province.	Number of Children boarded out.						
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Province of Munster, . . .	657	629	658	653	666	789	832
Province of Leinster, . . .	415	419	447	498	550	623	730
Province of Connaught, . .	53	56	53	45	58	84	98
Totals, . . . . .	1,125	1,104	1,156	1,196	1,280	1,496	1,660

\* The whole of the Province of Munster is in my district. † 26 unions are in my district. ‡ 13 unions are in my district.

That the increase is steady, is a matter for congratulation, since the Boarding-out System is the one which most commends itself to all experts versed in the management and administration of "Child Systems" under the Poor Law, and it is now clear that this view is gradually gaining favour with the Boards of Guardians themselves.

To deal successfully with children they must be dealt with individually, the failings or good qualities peculiar to each must be checked or fostered as the case may require, and this cannot readily be done inside the walls of a workhouse. I do not propose to deal at any length with the evils of the workhouse system; it has had its day and has few if any admirers left. But if it had no other merit than that of keeping children prisoners within the institution, this alone would be sufficient to condemn it. Inside the same four walls are gathered all sorts and conditions of people, men, and women, young and old, good and bad, the worthless vagabond and the innocent child. All kinds of influences are at work; but the good are few and feeble as compared with the evil ones. It is out of the power of the best officials or the best of teachers to rear clean-minded, healthy children in such surroundings. And, certainly, child-life is seen in its darkest and most unhappy conditions inside a workhouse yard. I know no sadder sight than these poor little prisoners shut away, except for an occasional walk, from the fields and trees, excluded from the fresh air and the liberty that children love, pent up behind a dreary wall, with a few feet of gravelled yard for a play-ground, and surrounded by the degrading company of the world's failures and outcasts.

In some cases, indeed, the children are sent out to the day schools, and while this certainly does improve their condition, yet it should be borne in mind that school hours only comprise one third of their waking hours, and that the rest of their time, and the whole of Saturdays and Sundays and all their holidays, are spent inside the workhouse and they must, if anything, be made more unhappy by contrasting their own lot with that of other children. It is, therefore, not without reason that the Royal Commission on Poor Law, emphatically expressed its disagreement with those who think that, with this alteration children may be suitably brought up inside a workhouse.

The system of boarding-out provides the Guardians with power to place children in homes either within or beyond the area of the home Union. All my experience goes to show that better results are obtained by placing children at a distance from the workhouse of their origin and amongst strangers who are entirely unacquainted with their story. Great and unceasing interest is taken in this "Beyond Union Boarding-out System" by the

Parish Priests of the various districts in which the children have been placed.\* These priests, who are very ably assisted in the supervision of the children by Committees of Ladies, go themselves in person to some of their most comfortably circumstanced and respectable parishioners amongst the farming community, asking them to set an example and take into their homes a deserted child. In one such case, which has come under my notice, the Parish Priest's request was immediately complied with, though the farmer approached is Vice-Chairman of his own Board of Guardians. It is, in general, an unending source of gratification to inspect these children boarded-out "Beyond the Union." Their independence and manliness and their determination to do as well as the children of the house, to be as good as any one they come into contact with, is remarkable. Only in a very few instances has it ever been found necessary to transfer a child boarded-out beyond the home Union, which proves, if proof were necessary, that the success of boarding-out largely depends upon the care with which the home and the particular child to be placed in it, are selected in the first instance.

This system of boarding-out beyond the Union needs further development. At the present time it can be extended almost indefinitely, and it is greatly to be regretted that Guardians, to whom it is still a new idea,† look upon it with disfavour, on the pretext that the payments made outside the Union are a loss to the foster-parents at home. But even if it were not true that the class of foster-parents available within the Union is not generally speaking as desirable as those available beyond the home Union, the gain to the child in being brought up in a strange locality is of so great importance, that I cannot but hope the time is not far removed when, in spite of the obstacles to be overcome, a system of "Boarding-out Exchange" between the Unions will be the general practice in the district in my charge.

Speaking generally, 3/- a week for the child's maintenance is given in all cases of boarding-out beyond the Union together with a clothing allowance in proportion to the age of the child. Within the Unions, there are still very small sums paid. In most of the

\* 261 children were boarded-out beyond the Union on January 1st, 1910, distributed as follows:—Piercestown Committee (Rev. W. Fortune, P.P., Chairman), 26. Tinahely (Rev. J. Dunne, P.P., Chairman), 15. Lucan (Rev. M. Superior, Hon. Sec.), 22. Gorey (Very Rev. Canon Rositer, P.P., V.G., Chairman), 50. Kilmore (Very Rev. Canon O'Gorman, P.P., Chairman), 14. Killinick (Rev. F. Crowe, P.P., Chairman), 16. Glensmaddy (Rev. W. Conway, P.P., Chairman), 21. Cranford (Very Rev. Canon Murphy, P.P., Chairman), 26. Ferns (Very Rev. Canon Doyle, P.P., Chairman), 16.

†Boarding-out "Beyond the home Union" was first taken up in Ireland in my district. It was started in the years 1904-1905, when the Guardians of North Dublin Union placed a number of children at nurse in homes situated in the Co. Wexford (*vide* Local Government Report, 1904-1905, page 48).

Unions in my district, the allowance made for maintenance is at the rate of 2/6 a week, with an additional sum for clothes. A few Unions give higher sums.\*

There are, however, 14 Unions in my district which make a smaller allowance; in these, only £4 and £5 annually is given.†

The Union of Scarriff, included in these 14 is, however, an exception. When boarding-out was adopted in this Union it was decided to make the foster-parents a payment of 8/- a week for each child placed at nurse under their care; but later on, when the Union of Tulla became amalgamated with Scarriff, this allowance was altered, and the existing arrangement is that in the case of children over nine years of age, only 5/- a year for maintenance is given, and under nine years 10/- a month. In passing I may state that, this sum of 5/- a year, was the amount agreed upon by the Guardians of Tulla Union, before the Unions were amalgamated.

Any allowance under 10/- a month for the maintenance of a nurse-child must be regarded as insufficient, and though in several instances where smaller allowances are made, such as in Kenmare Union, Co. Kerry, the children are nearly all placed at nurse with relations, I do not think that this fact, or the unwillingness of relations to allow the child to be sent into the workhouse permanently, should be considered when fixing an allowance to be paid to them. Very properly the Guardians decide not to allow the action of the Poor Law to sever family ties, if the family may be regarded as respectable; but in just such cases the people are sometimes so poor that they would never be accepted as foster-parents for any child not related, and the reduction of the maintenance allowance made to them is generally both improper and unwise.

In my district one of the greatest hindrances to boarding-out is the objection that, if the children are sent elsewhere the dismissal of the school teachers must frequently follow. This argument is

\* Enniscorthy Union, 3/6 a week with 30/- to £2 a year for clothes. Glennamaddy Union, children under 2 years of age, 4/- a week; over 2 years and under 5 years, 3/6 a week; 5 years to 9 years, 3/- a week; 9 years to 15, the allowance is 2/6 a week; clothes in addition in all cases. Loughrea, 5/- a week and clothes. Newcastle West, 3/6 a week, and clothes not exceeding £2 2s. 6d. year. Cork, 13/4 a month for children under 2 years; 11/8 for others.

† Corrofin, £5 a year and £2 for clothes. Celbridge, 6/8 a month, with clothes when required. Dingle, 8/- a month. Dunmanway, £3 a year, £1 15s. to £2 for clothes. Gort, 2/- a week and £1 a year for clothes. Kenmare, 2/- a week and 1/- a week, clothes to the value of about 25/- a year. Kanturk, £1 a year, clothes value about 35/- a year. Lismore, £5 a year, clothes £1 to £2 a year. Mount Bellew, 2/- a week, £2 a year for clothes. Millstreet, £4 a year, £1 a year for clothes. Mallow, 9/2 a month with clothes twice a year. Rathdrum, 8/4 a month, £2 1s. for clothes. Shillelagh, £4. 10s. and clothes. Urlingford, 5/7 a month.

one that strongly and, perhaps, rightly influences many Boards of Guardians, and it is an objection that ought to be sympathetically dealt with.

It also seems to me to be a matter for great regret that the Act of Parliament providing for the medical inspection of school children in England has not been made applicable to this country. In town after town in England we now see the medical officer advising on the children's diseases, as well as on defective hearing and eye-sight. It is certain that these inspections and subsequent treatment must be productive of much lessening of suffering. In Ireland, where the poor are so slow, generally speaking, to call in a doctor, sometimes postponing such aid until it is altogether too late, the medical inspection of school children is still more urgently required. I can only express a hope that this advantage may not very long be withheld.

In general nothing can be more pleasing and gratifying than the interest which is being manifested all over my district in the well being of the boarded-out children, whom the misfortunes or faults of their parents have thrown upon the Poor Rate for maintenance. The same class of children, who only a generation ago, with nothing better than a workhouse training, were left to shift for themselves at an early age, are now being brought up in decent homes amongst the children of the industrious poor, and are fast growing into good men and good women and honest citizens. But at the same time, it is a melancholy fact that, there are more than 5,000 healthy children inmates of the various workhouses of Ireland.\* In a country like this, with a fast diminishing population, the case of these 5,000 unfortunate little ones is of great importance, and I trust that we shall soon come to recognise our responsibilities in their regard. Surely we must all at heart realise the truth set forth by Ruskin in a fine passage—"It is a serious question, which I leave to the reader's pondering, whether among national manufactures that of Souls of a good quality, may not at last turn out a quite leadingly lucrative one. Nay in some far away and yet undreamed of hour I can even imagine that England may cast all thoughts of possessive wealth back to the barbaric nations among whom they first arose, and that while the sands of Indus and the adamant of Goloonda may yet stiffen the housings of the charger and flash from the turban of the slave, she as a Christian Mother may at last attain to the virtues and treasures of an Heathen one, and be able to lead forth her sons saying, 'These are my Jewels.'"

One hundred and twenty-five children were removed from the Registers of Boarded-out children during the year; 60 of these continue to live with their foster-parents, 32 have gone to situations, 21 have been claimed by relations, 2 have emigrated, 2 are in institutions, 2 have obtained employment in the local Post

\* On March 26th, 1910, there were 5,278 healthy children inmates of Irish workhouses.



Offices, 1 has been apprenticed, 5 have died, 44 children have been removed to the workhouses during the year, in circumstances shown in the accompanying table:—

No.	Reason of return.	Subsequent action taken by Guardians.
1	Burns, . . . .	Boarded out again.
1	Unruly, . . . .	Nil.
2	Illness, . . . .	In hospital still.
2	Returned by nurse, .	Under consideration.
1	Illness, . . . .	Sent out again to nurse.
3	Returned by nurse, .	1, claimed by relations.
3	—	1, at service.
1	—	2, boarded out again.
2	—	No action taken.
1	" " " "	" " " "
1	Illness of foster parent,	Gone back to foster parent.
1	Ill, . . . .	Still in hospital.
1	Fits, . . . .	In hospital.
1	Whooping-cough, .	Gone back to nurse.
1	Sore eyes, . . . .	Sent to Ophthalmic Hospital. Given back to nurse.
1	Returned by nurse, .	None.
2	Illness, . . . .	Gone back to nurse.
1	Unsuitable nurse, .	Under consideration.
1	Illness, . . . .	None.
2	Illness, . . . .	Sent out again to nurse.
1	Foster parent left district.	Nil.
1	Illness, . . . .	Boarded out again.
1	Death of nurse, .	" " " "
1	Sent back by nurse, .	Sent out to nurse again.
2	Parents called on to support the children.	Legal proceedings threatened.
1	Returned as wild, .	None.
1	Sore eyes, . . . .	In hospital.
1	Sent back by nurse, .	Boarded out again.
2	Illness . . . .	Still in hospital.
1	" " " "	" " " "
2	" " " "	Went back to nurse.
1	Measles, . . . .	Gone back to nurse.

#### *Hired-out Children.*

One hundred and thirty-six children were hired out in my district in the year ending 31st March, 1910. The condition of these children in general is far from satisfactory, and it is undergoing very little improvement. The Guardians generally do not insist on their wages being lodged in the Post Office Savings Bank, and there are only 18 Unions in which the Guardians' Officer inspects the children at service. The Board's Inspectors are practically helpless—being met with the fact that the Guardians have no responsibility in the matter of these children, excepting only those

which may arise under Regulations—and Guardians are often unwilling to incur the displeasure of neighbours, who are employers of Union children, by insisting that fair wages shall be regularly paid to them. Generally, it is only in cases of great hardship that the Guardians can be induced to move. I recently inspected a hired-out boy who had been in his situation, a respectable one, for several years. His employer, a fisherman and a farmer, comfortably off, had never paid the boy any wages beyond a small sum which he had laid out on clothes when taking him into his service. The clothes with which this boy was provided were old clothes which had been given to him by a gentleman, who had come to the locality for fishing. At first the employer attempted to excuse himself for withholding the wages on the ground that they had been spent upon his clothes; but when I asked if he bought secondhand clothes for him, for those he had in use had not been made for him, or for any one of his class, the truth was admitted. This is only one instance out of many of the same kind. But, on the other hand, I have met with instances, though very infrequently, of employers acting extremely well towards the children, encouraging them by buying a sheep out of their wages, which they fed when bought, free of charge, and generally training the children in habits of thrift. The lot of the hired-out girls is often harder than that of the hired-out boys. Heavy laundry and hard work, beyond their years and strength, is imposed upon them for the family which employs them, while very often, they have to contend with a mistress difficult to please.

*Children Act, 1908.*

Part I., of the Children Act of 1908, repealed the whole of the Infant Life Protection Act of 1897. The Guardians are the sole authority in Ireland for the administration of this important Section of the Act. I have, accordingly, ceased to supervise its administration in the various Unions in my district in which infants are found who come under it.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ANEENEE FITZGERALD-KENNEY.

## V.

## LIST OF APPROVED SCALES OF SALARIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
ABERTYNN, .	Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one at £110 a year.	Increase of £10 each to the six Medical Officers.
ATHLONE, .	Six Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each Medical Officer rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £300 a year each. Applied retrospectively for half the period of service of each Officer.
AYRY, .	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and two at £130 a year each.	Each Medical Officer is to receive an increment of £10 on completion of ten years' service, and afterwards increments of £5 quinquennially to the maximum salary of £145 a year. Applied retrospectively.
BALLINBOUGH, .	Two Medical Officers at £90 a year each; one at £92 and one at £100 a year.	Salaries increased to £110 a year in each case, to rise by £10 every three years to a maximum salary of £150 a year.
BALLINASCLOE, .	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, one at £130 a year, and one at £50 a year.	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and one at £130 a year, with triennial increments of £7 10s. to a maximum salary of £180 a year each. One Medical Officer at £50 a year, rising by triennial increments of £7 10s. to £90 a year. (This latter Medical Officer holds a small-sized dispensary district in Ballinascloe Union, and another dispensary district in the adjoining Union.) Applied retrospectively.
BALLYCASTLE, .	Two Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and one at £125 a year.	Increase from £125 to £177 10s. a year to one Medical Officer, and a further increase of £7 10s. on his completing twenty years' service. Increase from £120 to £135 a year to another Medical Officer, with a further increase of £5 on his completing twenty years' service. The salary of the third Medical Officer to rise from an initial salary of £120 a year by quinquennial increments of £5 to a maximum salary of £240 a year.
BALLYMARRON, .	Two Medical Officers at £160 a year each, and one at £120.	Salaries in each case to rise by £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £140 a year. One Medical Officer to get an immediate increase from £100 to £120 a year.
BALROBERTY, .	Five Medical Officers at £125 a year each, and one at £147 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by triennial increments of £5 to the maximum salary of £180 a year each; and one Medical Officer at £145 a year, rising by triennial increments of £5 to a maximum salary of £200 a year. Applied retrospectively to existing officers, viz., £5 for each quinquennial period served.
BALTINGLASS, .	Two Medical Officers at £175 a year each, and two at £120 a year each.	Medical Officers to get increments of £10 quinquennially until a maximum salary of £300 a year is reached in each case. Applied retrospectively.
BARTRIGGS, .	Four Medical Officers at £100 a year each; one at £150 a year; and one at £50 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £160 a year each, rising by quinquennial increments of £10 to a maximum salary of £150 a year each; one Medical Officer at £150 a year, rising by quinquennial increments of £15 to a maximum salary of £225 a year.

## LIST OF SALARIES, &amp;c.—continued.

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
BANTON, . .	Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to the maximum salary of £150 a year each. An immediate increase of £30 to each of the existing officers granted.
BELFAST, . .	Seven Medical Officers at £100 a year each, three at £110 a year each; two at £115 a year each; two at £125 a year each; and one at £135 a year.	Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every four years to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer. Nine Medical Officers at £115 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every four years to a maximum salary of £145 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
CAKINGTOWN, .	One Medical Officer at a salary of £80 a year; two at £90 a year each; one at £104 a year and one at £140 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £5 every three years to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer.
CALLAN, . .	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one at £120 a year.	Four Medical Officers at £150 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every five years to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
CARHEL, . .	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Immediate Increase of £30 to each Medical Officer; salaries to increase afterwards by triennial increments of £10 to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
CELEBRIDGE, .	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every four years, to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
CLOGHERN, . .	Three Medical Officers at £130 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £150 a year each. Initial salary in future to be £150 a year for each Medical Officer, to rise by increments of £15 every five years to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
CLOWNE, . .	One Medical Officer at £50 a year; one at £100 a year; one at £150 a year, and three at £140 a year each.	One Medical Officer at £50 a year, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £90 a year; one Medical Officer at £100 a year, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year; and three Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
COLERAINE, . .	Varied—One Medical Officer had £130 a year; one £125 a year; one £115 a year; one £114 a year; one £100 a year; and one £75 a year.	Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 every four years to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
COOKSTOWN, . .	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one Medical Officer at £125 a year.	One Medical Officer at £115 a year, rising by £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £155 a year. One Medical Officer at £100 a year rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £140 a year. Two Medical Officers at £90 a year each, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £130 a year each. Applied retrospectively.

## LIST OF SALARIES, &amp;c.—continued.

Union.	Old Salaries	New Salaries.
CORK, . . .	Thirteen Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and eight Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Ten Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. Nine Medical Officers at £105 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum of £175 a year; two Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum of £170 a year. Applied retrospectively to existing officers, viz., £10 for each quinquennial period of service.
CORROFIN . .	One Medical Officer at £100 a year.	Salary raised to £160 a year.
CROOM, . . .	Three Medical Officers at £150 a year each.	Three Medical Officers at £160 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. Retrospectively applied.
DARTY, . . .	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Three Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £160 for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
DINGLE, . . .	Four Medical Officers at £130 a year each.	Initial salary of £130 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 every three years to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Immediate increase of £15 each granted to three existing officers.
DROGHEDA, . .	Six Medical Officers at £110 a year each; one at £115 a year.	The Medical Officers' salaries were increased to £125 a year each, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £165 for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
DROMORE WEST, .	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £125 a year each.
NORTH DUBLIN .	Four Medical Officers at £150 a year each; one at £120 a year; one at £20 a year; and eight at £145 a year each.	Thirteen Medical Officers at £145 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £195 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
SOUTH DUBLIN, .	Salary £110 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year.	Sixteen Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £4 annually to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
DEVDALE, . . .	Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each; three at £115 a year each; and one at £125 a year.	Salary £120 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £10 every four years to a maximum salary of £180 a year. Applied retrospectively.
DURMANWAY, . .	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £145 a year each.
EDENDERRY, . .	Six Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	The Medical Officers with five years' service got £10 increase, those with 10 years' and under twenty years' service got £15 increase, those with over twenty years' and under forty years' service got £25 increase. The increased salaries were, one Medical Officer at £120 a year, three at £135 a year each, and two at £145 a year each.

## LIST OF SALARIES, &amp;c.—continued.

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
ENNIS. . .	Five Medical Officers at £110 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively for a period of twenty years in the case of existing officers.
FERRIS, . .	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year each. An immediate increment of £20 granted to each Medical Officer.
GLENNAMARY, .	One Medical Officer at £55 a year, one Medical Officer at £100 a year, and one Medical Officer at £120 a year.	An immediate increase of salary from £55 to £80 a year granted to one Medical Officer, to rise in future by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £90 a year. An immediate increase of salary from £100 to £120 a year granted to second Medical Officer, to rise by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. The salary of the third Medical Officer to rise from £120 a year by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year.
GOREY, . . .	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each Medical Officer. Applied retrospectively.
KANTURK, . .	One Medical Officer at £110 a year; one at £120 a year and two at £130 a year each.	Four Medical Officers received an immediate increase of £15 each. Salaries then to increase by £3 a year to a maximum of £170 a year each.
KELLS, . . .	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each; and one at £105 a year.	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £13 6s. 8d. every four years to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer; one Medical Officer at £105 a year, rising by increments of £11 13s. 4d. every four years to a maximum salary of £140 a year. Applied retrospectively.
KILKENNY, . .	Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	The six Medical Officers received an immediate increase to £110 a year each. Salaries then to increase by increments of £5 every four years to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each Medical Officer.
KILBARNEY, . .	Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each; one at £120 a year; one at £125 a year, and two at £150 a year each.	Two Medical Officers at £125 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £175 a year for each officer. One Medical Officer at £145 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £195 a year; one Medical Officer at £150 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year; and two Medical Officers at £175 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £225 a year for each officer. Final increment of £5 to be granted to each Medical Officer after twenty years' service. Applied retrospectively.
KIMMALOCK, . .	One Medical Officer at £112 a year; two at £115 a year each; two at £130 a year each; and one at £155 a year.	Five Medical Officers received increases:—Three £15, one £22 10s., and one £30, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £190 a year for each officer.
KINSALE, . . .	Four Medical Officers at £100 a year, and one at £115 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer. An immediate increase of £20 granted to each of four Medical Officers, and £5 to one Medical Officer.

## LIST OF SALARIES, &amp;c.—continued.

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
LIMERICK, . . .	Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each; one at £117 a year; one at £125 a year; two at £130 a year each; and one at £150 a year.	£150 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £12 10s. quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
LISMORE, . . .	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Immediate increase granted to each Medical Officer from £120 to £150 a year, to rise by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
LISTOWEL, . . .	Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each; one at £121 17s. 6d. a year.	£130 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
LONGFORD, . . .	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Immediate increase of £20 each granted to two, and £40 to one. Salaries then to rise by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Scale in future to commence at £120 each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year.
LOUGHREA, . . .	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each; one at £125 a year.	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
MACROON, . . .	One Medical Officer at £135 a year; four at £120 a year each.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
MALLOW, . . .	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each; two at £130 a year each.	Six Medical Officers at £140 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Four of these who had over five years' service granted an increase of £20 each.
MIDLETON, . . .	Six Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	The salaries of the Medical Officers were increased to £125 a year each.
MITCHELSTOWN, . . .	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year.	Immediate increase of salary to £150 a year granted to each Medical Officer. Salaries to increase in future by increments of £15 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year each.
MOUNT BELLEW, . . .	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Three Medical Officers at £120 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. An immediate increase of £7 10s. granted to each Medical Officer.
MURLINGAR, . . .	Two Medical Officers at £130 a year each, and five at £120 a year each.	Seven Medical Officers at £130 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
NAAS, . . .	One Medical Officer at £100 a year, and eight at £125 a year each.	One Medical Officer received increase from £100 a year to £125 a year, rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year. Eight Medical Officers received increases from £125 a year each to £150 a year each, rising by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer.

## LIST OF SALARIES, &amp;c.—continued.

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
NAVAN, . .	One Medical Officer at £120 a year; one at £125 a year, and one at £130 a year.	Salary of one Medical Officer increased from £120 to £135 a year, to rise by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year. Salary of another Medical Officer increased from £125 to £175 a year, to rise by increments of £12 10s. annually to a maximum salary of £200 a year. Salary of the third Medical Officer increased from £130 to £160 a year, to rise by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £190 a year.
NESAGE, . .	One Medical Officer at a salary of £80 a year; four at £100 a year each and one at £115 a year.	Initial salary of £100 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year each. Applied retrospectively for a period of fifteen years in cases of existing officers.
NEWCASTLE, .	Four Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one at £110 a year.	An immediate increase of £20 granted to each Medical Officer, in addition to an allowance of 10s. a year for the time each officer has been in office, rising by increments of £8 annually to a maximum salary of £170 a year for each officer.
NEWTOWARDS, .	One Medical Officer at £150 a year; one at £125 a year; one at £110 a year; three at £100 a year each.	Four Medical Officers at £100 a year each, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year for each officer; one Medical Officer at £120 a year, rising by increments of £5, quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year; one Medical Officer at £160 a year, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year.
OLDCASTLE, .	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	£120 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
OUGHIERARD, .	One Medical Officer at £90 a year; one at £120 a year; one at £130 a year; and one at £135 a year.	Salaries in each case to be increased by £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
RATHDOWN, .	One Medical Officer at £165 a year; one at £145 a year; two at £130 a year each; four at £125 a year each; two at £121 a year each and one at £110 a year.	Eleven Medical Officers at £125 a year each, rising by increments of £4 triennially to a maximum salary of £165 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
RATHRUM, . .	Eight Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	The Medical Officers with over five years' service, got an immediate increase of £20 each, and those having less than five years' service got an immediate increase of £10 each. Salaries to increase in future by increments of £5 triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer.
RATHEALE, . .	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each; two at £120 a year each.	£120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.



## LIST OF SALARIES, &amp;c.—continued.

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
SCARFF, . . .	Five Medical Officers at £100 a year each, and one Medical Officer at £140 a year.	An immediate increase of £25 a year granted to each Medical Officer. Salaries to increase further by increments of £7 10s. quinquennially to a maximum salary of £162 10s. a year each, in cases of five Medical Officers, and of £202 10s. a year in the case of the sixth Medical Officer. This latter maximum to be regarded as personal to existing Medical Officers, and subject to revision on the occurrence of a vacancy. Increments applied retrospectively.
SHIBELLAON, . .	One Medical Officer at £130 a year, and one at £150 a year.	Initial salary of £150 a year each, rising by increments of £5 5s. quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year each. Applied retrospectively.
SKIDDEREEN, . .	One Medical Officer at £135 a year; one at £125 a year; and two at £120 a year each.	Four Medical Officers at £130 a year each, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £190 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
SKULL, . . .	Two Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	£120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £170 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.
SLIGO, . . .	Seven Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year each. Applied retrospectively.
THOMASTOWN, . .	Three Medical Officers at £95 a year each, and one at £100 a year.	Initial salary of £125 a year for each Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £150 a year each. Salary of one of existing officers increased to £145 a year, and of another to £150 a year.
THURLES, . . .	Six Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Six Medical Officers at £150 a year each, rising by increments of £10 quinquennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively for a period of ten years.
TIPPERARY, . . .	One Medical Officer at £95 a year; two at £100 a year each; two at £110 a year each; and one at £145 a year.	Immediate increase of £20 granted to each Medical Officer, thence rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer.
TOBERMURRY, . .	Three Medical Officers at £100 a year each.	Increase of £7 10s. granted to each officer for each triennial period of past service. Initial salary of £125 a year subsequently fixed for one Medical Officer, rising by increments of £5 every three years to a maximum salary of £150 a year.
TRAKEE, . . .	One Medical Officer at £70 a year; three at £80 a year each; one at £90 a year; one at £100 a year; one at £120 a year; and one at £125 a year.	Three Medical Officers at £110 a year each, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £160 a year for each officer; one Medical Officer at £150 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £180 a year; two Medical Officers at £145 a year, rising by increments of £7 10s. triennially to a maximum salary of £195 a year; one Medical Officer at £75 a year, rising by increments of £3 15s. triennially to a maximum salary of £100 a year; one Medical Officer at £55 a year, rising by increments of £3 15s. triennially to a maximum salary of £90 a year. Applied retrospectively.
TRIM, . . .	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £10 triennially to a maximum salary of £200 a year for each officer. Applied retrospectively.

## LIST OF SALARIES, &amp;c.—continued.

Union.	Old Salaries.	New Salaries.
TIAN, . .	Four Medical Officers at £120 a year each, and one at £130 a year.	Salaries to be increased by increments of £7 10s. triennially until each Medical Officer has received a maximum increase of £20.
TULLANORE, .	One Medical Officer at £120 a year; one at £110 a year; two at £100 a year each; one at £90 a year.	Five Medical Officers at £120 a year each.
WATERFORD, .	One Medical Officer at £113 a year; five Medical Officers at £120 a year each; and one Medical Officer at £145 a year.	Initial salary of £120 a year for each officer, rising by increments of £10 every five years, to a maximum salary of £170 a year for each officer. All Medical Officers having ten years' service, or over, get immediate increase of £20.

No. 70,521,—1909.

## APPENDIX C.

ORDERS, &amp;C., UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH, &amp;C., ACTS.

## I.—ORDERS.

The Local Government Board for Ireland.

TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION (IRELAND) ACT, 1908.

ORDER PRESCRIBING THE FORMS AND STAGES OF TUBERCULOSIS TO WHICH, AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH, SECTION 1 OF THE ACT SHALL APPLY.

WHEREAS it is enacted in effect by Section 1 of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), among other things that—

(1.) If any medical practitioner attending on any person within any district to which Part I. of the Act extends becomes aware that that person is suffering in any prescribed circumstances from tuberculosis of any prescribed form or at any prescribed stage, the medical practitioner shall within seven days after he becomes aware of the fact send to the Medical Officer of Health a certificate in the prescribed form and containing the prescribed particulars; and that

(2.) The Local Government Board for Ireland, after consulting with the President of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland and the President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, shall from time to time by Order prescribe the forms and stages of tuberculosis to which, and the circumstances in which, the said section of the Act shall apply, but that no forms of tuberculosis shall be so prescribed save such as by reason of infective discharges are liable to communicate the disease to other persons.

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers given to Us by the said Section 1 of the Act and of all other powers in this behalf enabling Us, after consulting with the President of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland and the President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, do hereby order and prescribe as follows, that is to say:—

1. In every district to which Part I. of the Act extends, Section 1 of the Act shall apply to the form of Tuberculosis, known as Tuberculosis of the Lung, at any stage at which the sputum discharged by the person suffering is in the opinion of the medical practitioner attending on such person liable to communicate the disease to other persons.

Provided that the said Section shall only apply in the following circumstances, that is to say, where the person suffering—

(1.) Habitually sleeps or works in the same room as any other person or persons not so suffering; or

(2.) Is employed or engaged in handling, preparing, or distributing milk, meat, or any other article of human food intended for sale to the public.

\* For memorandum on the objects of the Act, see page 374.

2. This Order may be cited as "The Tuberculosis (Conditions of Notification) (Ireland) Order, 1909," and shall come into operation on the First day of July, 1909.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Third day of June, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine.

(L.S.)

(Signed),

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.

H. A. ROBINSON.

WM. L. MICKS.

T. J. STAFFORD.

No. 88M.—1909.

The Local Government Board for Ireland.

\* TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION (IRELAND) ACT, 1908.

ORDER MAKING REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 1 OF THE ACT, IN URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS TO WHICH PART I. OF THE ACT EXTENDS.

WHEREAS by section 1 of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, contained in Part I. of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), it is enacted in effect as follows, that is to say:—

"1.—(1) If any medical practitioner attending on any person, within any district to which Part I. of the Act extends, becomes aware that that person is suffering in any prescribed circumstances from tuberculosis of any prescribed form, or at any prescribed stage, the medical practitioner shall within seven days after he becomes aware of the fact send to the medical officer of health a certificate in the prescribed form and containing the prescribed particulars.

"(2) The Local Government Board for Ireland, after consulting with the President of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland and the President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, shall from time to time by Order prescribe the forms and stages of tuberculosis to which, and the circumstances in which, this section shall apply, but no forms of tuberculosis shall be so prescribed save such as by reason of infective discharges are liable to communicate the disease to other persons.

"(3) Any certificate required to be sent to a medical officer of health under this section may be sent either by delivering it to that officer, or by leaving it at his office or residence, or by sending it by post addressed to him at his office or at his residence.

"(4) If any medical practitioner required by this section to send a certificate fails to send the certificate within the period specified in this section, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

"(5) The sanitary authority shall pay to every medical practitioner for the certificate duly sent by him in relation to a patient in their district a fee of one shilling if the case

\* For memorandum on the objects of the Act see page 374, *et seq.*

occurs in an infirmary, public hospital, or workhouse, and a fee of two shillings and sixpence if the case occurs elsewhere, but only one notification fee shall be paid by the sanitary authority in respect of the same patient.

"Where the medical practitioner required by this section to send a certificate is himself the medical officer of health of the district, he shall be entitled to the fee to which he would be entitled if he were not such medical officer.

"(6) A payment made to any medical practitioner in pursuance of this section shall not disqualify the practitioner from serving as a member of any county or district council or as a guardian of any union.

"(7) The Local Government Board for Ireland shall make regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this section, and such regulations shall, among other matters, prescribe the form of certificate to be sent under this section and the particulars to be inserted therein, and shall provide for the proper custody of all certificates, and for securing that, so far as is, in the opinion of the Board, consistent with the public advantage, no publicity shall be given to any of the particulars contained in any such certificate, and that the certificate shall be cancelled if and when it appears to the medical officer of health that the person to whom it relates has been cured of the disease.

"The sanitary authority shall gratuitously supply forms of certificate to any medical practitioner residing or practising in their district who applies for the same.

"(8) In this section the expression "medical officer of health" means—

"(a) as respects any district for which there is a medical superintendent officer of health, that officer; and

"(b) elsewhere, the medical officer of health of the dispensary district."

And whereas We, the said Local Government Board, after consulting with the President of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland, and the President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, did by an order under Our Seal bearing date the third day of June, 1909, prescribe the forms and stages of tuberculosis to which, and the circumstances in which the said section 1 of the Act shall apply:

And whereas Our said Order is directed to come into force on the first day of July, 1909:

And whereas by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act it is enacted in effect that the said Part I. of the Act shall extend to any urban or rural sanitary district in Ireland after the adoption thereof:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, by this Our Order in pursuance of the provisions of the above-cited sub-section (7) of section 1 of the Act, and in exercise of all powers in that behalf enabling Us, make the following Regulations, that is to say:—

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,

the expression "Tuberculosis" means Tuberculosis of the form, at the stage, and occurring in the circumstances prescribed by Our said Order of the third day of June, 1909;

the expression "statutory certificate" means the certificate required by sub-section (1) of section 1 of the Act to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health.

2. Notice of the adoption of Part I. of the Act by any Sanitary Authority, together with evidence of the fulfilment of the statutory preliminaries and a statement of the date fixed for the coming into operation of the said Part of the Act, shall be sent to Us by the Executive Sanitary Officer of the authority adopting it not less than twenty-one days before the date so fixed.

3. Every statutory certificate shall be in the form A in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall include all the particulars in the said form set out.

4. The forms of statutory certificate to be supplied to medical practitioners by the sanitary authority shall be bound in books, each containing twenty-five forms.

5. The forms of statutory certificate to be used by a Medical Practitioner in relation to cases of Tuberculosis occurring in an infirmary, public hospital or workhouse shall be printed on pink paper, and those to be used in relation to any other case shall be printed on white paper.

6. Where a Medical Practitioner attending upon any patient in the prescribed circumstances feels himself unable to decide whether such patient is suffering from Tuberculosis of the prescribed form and at the prescribed stage, and a Bacteriologist has been appointed for the purpose, such Medical Practitioner may forward to such Bacteriologist a specimen or specimens of the sputum of such patient for examination. On the completion of such examination the Bacteriologist shall send free of all charge to the Medical Practitioner a certificate stating whether tubercle bacilli are or are not present in the sputum. If the Bacteriologist certifies that tubercle bacilli are present in the sputum, the patient shall be deemed to be suffering from Tuberculosis, and the Medical Practitioner shall with the statutory certificate forward to the Medical Officer of Health the certificate of the Bacteriologist.

7.—(1) The Medical Officer of Health shall on receiving a statutory certificate record the particulars therein contained in a register in the form B set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed, and shall then transmit such certificate, together with his observations as to whether any action should be taken thereon, to the Executive Sanitary Officer of the district, who shall retain the same among the records of the Sanitary Authority.

(2) The Sanitary Authority shall cause a record of all statutory certificates received, and of the action, if

any, taken in each case, to be kept by the Executive Sanitary Officer in a Register (hereinafter referred to as "the Register of Notification") in the form O set out in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

- (3) The Executive Sanitary Officer upon receiving a statutory certificate from the Medical Officer of Health shall examine the Register of Notification and ascertain whether a statutory certificate relating to the same person has already been received, and if he shall find that such a certificate has been so received he shall at once inform the Medical Practitioner by whom the later statutory certificate was sent, and also the Medical Officer of Health, of the receipt of such earlier statutory certificate.
- (4) If no such earlier statutory certificate is recorded in the Register of Notification the Executive Sanitary Officer shall enter therein all the particulars contained in the statutory certificate, and the recommendation, if any, of the Medical Officer of Health in relation thereto, and the Sanitary Authority shall pay to the Medical Practitioner who has sent the statutory certificate the fee to which he is entitled under the Act.

8. Where the Medical Officer of Health is himself the medical practitioner required to send a statutory certificate, he shall send such certificate to the Executive Sanitary Officer, together with such recommendations, if any, as he considers necessary; and he shall not be entitled to be paid any fee in respect of such certificate until he has so sent it.

9. The Medical Officer of Health shall, within one month after the 31st day of March in each year, send to Us a summary of the particulars (other than names and addresses) contained in the statutory certificates received by him since the 31st day of March in the preceding year, classified according to age, sex, and occupation or description.

10. The statutory certificates in the custody of the Sanitary Authority and the Register of Notification shall not be open to inspection by any person other than the Sanitary Authority or an officer of the Sanitary Authority specially authorised by such authority in that behalf, or an Inspector of the Local Government Board, or an Auditor of the Poor Law Unions designated by the Board to audit the accounts of the Sanitary Authority; and the Sanitary Authority shall not permit the particulars contained in any such certificate or register to be divulged in any such manner as to disclose the identity of any person to whom such particulars relate.

11. If the Medical Officer of Health is at any time satisfied that any person in relation to whom a statutory certificate has been sent has been cured of tuberculosis of the prescribed form, he shall send a certificate to that effect to the Executive Sanitary Officer, and thereupon the statutory certificate and the corresponding entry in the Register of Notification shall be cancelled by stamping or writing the word "Cancelled," together with the date across such statutory certificate and entry.

12. This Order may be cited as the Tuberculosis Regulations (Ireland) Order, 1909, and shall come into operation on the First day of July, 1909.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Twenty-first day of June in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine.

(L.S.)

(Signed),

H. A. ROBINSON.  
WM. L. MICKS.  
T. J. STAFFORD.

# THE SCHEDULE.

No.

FORM A.

Counterfoil.

## THE TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION (IRELAND) ACT, 1908.

No.

### Certificate of Medical Practitioner.

.....District (County Borough),  
I hereby certify that in my opinion

Name.....

Name .....

Address.....

Address .....

Sex.....

Sex .....

Age .....

Age.....

Occupation or

Description .....

Occupation

or .....

Description

Date of sending

Certificate

Dated the.....day of.....19 .  
(Signed) .....

Medical Practitioner.

(Address) .....

The Medical (Superintendent) Officer of Health,

.....District (County Borough).

\*.....ATTENTION DESIRED.

\* If no attention is desired the word "No." must be inserted here, and a specific statement added below showing what preventive measures are being adopted. The Medical Officer of Health will then advise whether the Sanitary Authority should intervene or not.



*(The following must be printed on the back of every form of certificate).*

The Local Government Board for Ireland, after consulting with the President of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland and the President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, have, by The Tuberculosis (Conditions of Notification) (Ireland) Order, 1909, prescribed as follows:—

In every district to which Part I. of the Act extends, Section 1 of the Act shall apply to the form of Tuberculosis, known as Tuberculosis of the Lung, at any stage at which the sputum discharged by the person suffering is in the opinion of the medical practitioner attending on such person liable to communicate the disease to other persons.

Provided that the said Section shall only apply in the following circumstances, that is to say, where the person suffering—

(1.) Habitually sleeps or works in the same room as any other person or persons not so suffering; or

(2.) Is employed or engaged in handling, preparing, or distributing milk, meat, or any other article of human food intended for sale to the public.

# FORM B.—REGISTER TO BE KEPT BY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

8

Occupation &c.	Date of Notification	Name	Address	Sex	Age	Description of Disease	Have laboratory results been notified to the parent or guardian	Recommendation made to Sanitary Authority

# FORM C.—REGISTER TO BE KEPT BY EXECUTIVE SANITARY OFFICER.

Occupation &c.	Date of Notification	Name	Address	Sex	Age	Description of Disease	Have laboratory results been notified to the parent or guardian	Recommendation made to Sanitary Authority	Action taken by Sanitary Authority

Order.

Jan. 1.

## The Local Government Board for Ireland.

## GENERAL ORDER.

In pursuance of the powers vested in Us by section eleven of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, and of all other powers enabling Us in this behalf, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows with respect to the Sanitary Authority of every urban and rural sanitary district in Ireland:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Sanitary (Veterinary Inspectors) Order, 1909.
2. The Sanitary Authority may, and when directed by Us shall, appoint a person registered under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1881, to be a sanitary officer for the district under the title of veterinary inspector.
3. The Sanitary Authority shall pay to every officer appointed under this Order such salary as they shall determine with Our approval.
4. The following shall be the duties and functions of the veterinary inspector in respect of the district for which he is appointed:—
  - (1) He shall, by inspection of the district, both systematically at certain periods and at intervals as occasion may require, keep himself informed of the condition of the dairies and cowsheds therein, and of the provisions made for the health and cleanliness of the dairy cattle and for the general cleanliness of the dairies, cowsheds and yards, and of the persons employed therein.
  - (2) He shall make careful inquiries into the water supplies used for the watering of dairy cattle and for the cleansing of milking utensils.
  - (3) He shall endeavour in his inspection of the district to see that all persons carrying on the trade of cowkeeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk are duly registered as such therein with the local authority in accordance with the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908.
  - (4) He shall carefully examine the udders and teats of the dairy cows, and if he find any disease thereof which, in his opinion, is tubercular or otherwise dangerous to health, he shall notify the facts to the Sanitary Authority, and make recommendation to them for dealing with the case.

- (5) If he observes any cow which is or appears to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, indurated udder, or other chronic disease of the udder, or which is or appears to be emaciated from tuberculosis, he shall without delay furnish particulars to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Dublin.
- (6) In the case of every cowshed constructed and used as such before the 1st May, 1908, he shall, if satisfied after inspection that the existing arrangements for the lighting and ventilation of, and for the air space of the cows kept in, such cowshed are sufficient to maintain and keep such cowshed in a wholesome condition, and to protect the health of the cows therein, as effectually as articles 3, 4, and 5 of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908, furnish a certificate accordingly to the occupier of such cowshed.
- (7) He shall attend all such meetings of the Sanitary Authority as they may direct, and shall assist in all proceedings in which his services may be required.
- (8) He shall advise the Sanitary Authority on all matters in relation to the public milk supply which require an expert knowledge of the diseases of animals.
- (9) He shall report to the Sanitary Authority in writing, monthly or more frequently if necessary or so required by them, his proceedings and the measures which may require to be adopted for securing the cleanliness or wholesomeness of the public milk supply; provided always that in the case of a county borough, all reports of the veterinary inspector shall be forwarded to the Sanitary Authority through the medical superintendent officer of health.
- (10) In any case where he shall have recommended, or the Sanitary Authority shall have required, any improvement or alteration in the structural arrangement of a cowshed or otherwise in relation to the carrying out of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908, he shall within a reasonable time revisit the premises. If his recommendations or the requirements of the Sanitary Authority have not been carried out he shall report the circumstances to the Sanitary Authority.
- (11) He shall supervise the work of the dairy inspectors, and report to the Sanitary Authority on the manner in which they discharge their duties. On receiving information from a dairy inspector that his intervention is required in consequence of the existence of disease among dairy cattle, or of any conditions injurious to health in any

dairy or cowshed or non-compliance with the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1908, he shall as soon as practicable visit the place, and take or direct to be taken such steps as he is legally authorised to take or direct to be taken and as the circumstances of the case may justify or require.

- (12) He shall, in all matters affecting the public health co-operate with the medical officer of health, and shall, when called on, accompany and assist the medical officer of health for the purposes of the inspection of dairy cattle under the provisions of section 4 of the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, in any district where that section is in force.
- (13) If he ascertains or has reason to believe that infectious disease exists on the premises of a purveyor of milk, or among the employees of a purveyor of milk, he shall forthwith inform the medical officer of health.
- (14) He shall keep a book or books to be provided by the Sanitary Authority in which he shall make an entry of his visits and notes of his observations and instructions thereon, and shall produce such book or books whenever required to do so by the Sanitary Authority.
- (15) He shall furnish to Us such returns relating to the condition of dairies and cowsheds in the district as We shall from time to time require from him.
- (16) In matters not specifically provided for in this Order, he shall observe and execute all the lawful orders and directions of the Sanitary Authority, and all the Orders, directions and instructions that We may hereafter make, issue or give, applicable to his office.

Given under Our Seal of Office this Thirtieth day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine.

(L.S.)

(Signed),

H. A. ROBINSON.  
T. J. STAFFORD.

## II.—REPORTS OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

- (a.) Report of Dr. T. J. BROWNE, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the public health of the district under my charge during the year 1909-1910.

The district includes the greater part of the Province of Munster, and comprises the same area as stated in previous reports.

The number of serious outbreaks of epidemic diseases has not been so large as in former years. Special reports have been submitted by me during the year on outbreaks of enteric fever in the Thurles Rural, Nenagh Rural, Fermoy Rural, Kanturk Rural, and Tralee Urban Districts, and on outbreaks of typhus fever in Waterford County Borough and Kanturk Rural District.

Special reports were also submitted on the high rates of mortality in Cork and Waterford County Boroughs.

*Small-Pox.*

No case of small-pox occurred in my district during the period under review. The Vaccination Acts are generally fairly well administered. In some districts, however, vaccination has had to be postponed owing to the prevalence of measles and whooping cough.

*Cerebro-Spinal Fever.*

No case of this disease has been notified during the past year.

*Enteric Fever.*

Outbreaks of enteric fever of considerable proportions occurred in the Thurles and Nenagh Rural Districts in June and July last, thirty-three persons having contracted the disease in the former and eighteen in the latter district. From the fact elicited it is probable the infection was spread by separated milk distributed from the creamery situate at Currabaha, on the bounds of the Thurles and Nenagh Unions, which received its milk supply from farms in both Unions.

In Cork County Borough, during the year, seventy-one cases of enteric fever were notified, as compared with eighty-three in the previous year. The cases were fairly evenly distributed over the year. In fifty-one of the houses in which cases occurred the water closet fixtures or drainage were found to be defective, and to either of these causes the disease was attributed. The quality of the water supply has been improved during the year, and the entire supply is now subjected to a process of filtration before being distributed to the consumers. Formerly a certain proportion of the water was pumped direct from the River Lee to the reservoir and delivered unfiltered. The public supply, however, was not suspected as being the cause of any of the attacks of enteric fever.

In Tralee Urban District thirty cases of enteric fever were notified during the year, nearly all of which occurred in the Spa Road district. The infection was said to have been spread through the medium of the milk supply.

In Tralee Rural District, twenty-five cases of enteric fever were notified. These occurred chiefly in the Ardfert, Tralee No. 2, and Brosna No. 1 Districts. The attacks were fairly evenly distributed over the year, and were attributed mainly to the use of water from contaminated sources.

In Kanturk Rural District an outbreak of enteric fever occurred in the early part of 1909, sixteen persons contracting the disease. The water supply was the suspected source of infection in some of the cases, and faulty sanitation in others.

An outbreak of enteric fever occurred amongst the Troops stationed at Kilworth Camp, in the Fermoy Rural District, in July, August and September last, resulting in thirty seizures. The outbreak was traced to a "carrier," who was employed as a dairymaid on the farm from which milk was supplied to the camp.

Minor outbreaks of enteric fever occurred as follows:—

Caherciveen Rural District . . .	10 cases
Clonakilty Rural District— . . .	7 "
Charleville Rural District . . .	7 "
Dingle Rural District . . .	7 "
Tipperary No. 1 Rural District . . .	8 "
Carrick-on-Suir No. 3 Rural District . . .	5 "
Killarney Rural District . . .	5 "
Macroom Rural District . . .	5 "
Mallow Rural District . . .	5 "
Tipperary No. 2 Rural District . . .	5 "

In most of these cases contaminated water supplies were suspected as being the cause of the outbreaks.

### *Typhus Fever.*

In Waterford County Borough fifteen cases of typhus fever occurred in December and January last. The outbreak originated in the worst slum area in the city, where overcrowding and other insanitary conditions prevail.

In Cork County Borough thirteen cases of typhus fever were notified during the year. The disease was attributed to overcrowding and general insanitary conditions, and the infection spread through contact.

An outbreak of typhus fever occurred at Leap, in the Skibbereen Rural District, in January last, sixteen persons being attacked. The usual insanitary conditions, overcrowding and filth were said to be the cause of the outbreak.

In Dingle Rural District, thirteen cases of typhus fever occurred in April and May last. A wake was held on the remains of a child who died from an illness of a suspicious nature, and five persons who attended the wake subsequently developed typhus fever. The other cases occurred in the Ventry and Annascaul Districts, and were supposed to be due to the usual causes, overcrowding and insanitary conditions generally.

In Killarney Rural District an outbreak of typhus fever occurred in May and June last. There were seven seizures, and three deaths resulted.

An outbreak of typhus fever occurred recently at Newmarket, in the Kanturk Rural District. Seven persons were attacked, of whom five died.

Four cases of typhus fever were reported from Kilmacthomas Rural District, five from Kenmare Rural District, and three from Tralee Rural District, during the year.

### *Diphtheria.*

In Cork County Borough, seventy cases of diphtheria were notified during the year, as compared with fifty cases in the previous year. The Medical Superintendent Officer of Health attributes the disease to faulty house drains and defective closet fixtures, which were discovered in almost every house in which cases of diphtheria occurred.

In Cork Rural District, twenty-one cases of diphtheria were notified; in Carrick-on-Suir No. 2 Rural District, fourteen cases; in Killarney Rural District, nine cases; in Kenmare Rural District, eight cases; in Mallow Rural District, eight cases; and in Clonakilty Rural District, six cases. In Kilmallock Rural District, Waterford County Borough, Clonmel Urban District, and Clonakilty Urban District, five cases were reported during the year.

### *Scarlatina.*

In Cork County Borough, ninety-three cases of scarlatina were notified during the year, as compared with one hundred and forty-six in the previous year. Within the past few months the cases notified have declined considerably.

In the Cork Rural District, thirty-two cases were notified. Some of them occurred on farms from which milk was supplied to the city, and in each case, as far as can be ascertained, the necessary precautionary methods were adopted.

In Caherciveen Rural District, an outbreak of scarlatina occurred in the vicinity of Glenbeigh. Forty-two cases came under observation, but it is probable there were many more persons attacked. The infection is said to have been spread through a school, which was subsequently closed temporarily.

In Kilmallock Rural District, twenty-nine cases of scarlatina occurred; in Tipperary No. 2 Rural District, eighteen cases; in Killarney Rural District, twelve cases; in Tralee Rural District, ten cases; in Mallow Rural District, thirteen cases; in Waterford County Borough, ten cases; in Clonakilty Rural District, eight cases; in Fermoy Rural District, eight cases; in Castletown Rural District, six cases; in Middleton Urban District, six cases; and in various other districts a smaller number of cases were reported.

Scarlatina outbreaks during the year, although in no instances very serious, were widely distributed over my district.



*Measles.*

Measles was epidemic in Caherciveen Rural District, Skull Rural District, Castletown Rural District, Bantry Rural District, Skibbereen Rural District, Kenmare Rural District, Clonakilty Rural District, Bandon Rural District, Youghal Rural and Urban Districts, Midleton Rural and Urban Districts, Dungarvan Rural and Urban Districts, Kilmacthomas Rural District, and Kilmallock Rural District. The type of the disease was usually mild, but during the winter months pulmonary complications occurred, often resulting fatally.

It was found difficult to secure proper isolation of the affected, and to carry out the requisite preventive measures, owing to the general prevalence of the disease and the indifference of the public, who look upon measles as a trivial ailment in which it is unnecessary to take precautionary measures. Medical aid is rarely sought, except when complications set in.

*Whooping Cough.*

This disease was epidemic in Tralee Urban and Rural Districts, Caherciveen, Dunmanway, Kinsale, Kilmallock, Dungarvan and Youghal Rural Districts, also in Cork and Waterford County Boroughs, during the year. In Tralee Urban District, several deaths resulted from pulmonary complications. Little or nothing could be effected in the way of prevention, as the disease assumed a widespread prevalence very quickly, and medical advice was not sought except when complications arose.

*Diarrhæal Diseases.*

In Cork County Borough, where diarrhoea is scheduled as a notifiable disease from 1st June to 1st October, 514 cases were notified last year, and 54 deaths were registered as due to the disease. Diarrhæal diseases are usually very prevalent in Cork City during the late summer and autumn months amongst the children of the poor. Contamination of food supplies, especially of milk by flies, improper feeding, and general neglect of cleanliness, both personal and domestic, are the chief causes of the incidence of the disease.

In Waterford County Borough diarrhæal diseases were also prevalent during the past autumn months, chiefly amongst the children of the poor, and caused several deaths.

In both County Boroughs handbills and posters were distributed during the period of prevalence of the disease, giving information as to prevention.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE VITAL STATISTICS, SANITATION AND  
SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS, AND  
THE DISTRICT GENERALLY, UNDER MY CHARGE.

*Cork County Borough.*—The general death rate for each of the past four years was in 1906, 20.2; 1907, 20.6; 1908, 22.0; 1909, 22.1 per 1,000 of the population, which shows a progressive increase in the already high death rate in this district.

The zymotic death rate for 1909 is 2.3, which is also in excess of that for 1908, which was 1.8 per 1,000. The chief contributory causes for the increased zymotic death rate were whooping cough, which caused 72 deaths, diarrhoeal diseases, causing 54 deaths, scarlatina and enteric, 15 deaths each, and diphtheria, 11 deaths. Pulmonary tuberculosis was responsible for 264 deaths, and to other forms of tuberculosis 78 deaths were attributed. Voluntary notification of pulmonary tuberculosis has been in existence in Cork County Borough for the past few years, but it is practically inoperative, as during the past year only 34 notifications were received out of several hundred cases which occurred. It is much to be regretted that the Sanitary Authority decline to adopt Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, under which certain prescribed forms of pulmonary tuberculosis are compulsorily notifiable and measures of prevention can be carried out.

As stated in my previous report, the housing of the working classes is still unsatisfactory. There are many insanitary areas in the city, which should be abolished, and healthy dwellings provided to replace insanitary ones.

The meat and milk supplies are regularly inspected, but it is very difficult to exercise proper supervision over the meat supplies owing to the fact that most of the slaughterhouses are situate outside the city boundary. The question of providing a public abattoir has frequently been discussed, but no definite action has been taken in the matter.

*Waterford County Borough.*—In Waterford County Borough for the past four years the general death rate was as follows:—1906, 17.6; 1907, 21.7; 1908, 21.3; 1909, 19.5. The diseases notified during the past year are as follows:—Scarlatina, 11 cases; enteric fever, 3 cases; typhus fever, 18 cases; diphtheria, 8 cases; puerperal fever, 2 cases. The non-notifiable epidemic diseases which were most in evidence were whooping cough and influenza, the former disease being moderately severe during the early part of the year, and the latter disease during the past three months.

Pulmonary tuberculosis exacts a heavy toll in Waterford City. During the past year 106 deaths were registered as due to this disease, which represents a death rate of 8.9 per 1,000, and is probably the highest for any town in Ireland, pointing to the necessity for the adoption of active measures of prevention, which could best be secured under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, Part I. of which the Sanitary Authority should adopt and put in force.

The zymotic death rate per 1,000 was 2.3, for which high rate diarrhoeal disease and the epidemic of whooping cough are chiefly responsible.

The infantile mortality (under twelve months) per 1,000 children born was 149.7, a rate which must be considered excessive, and which points to the necessity for adopting the provisions of the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

*Clonmel Urban District.*—In this district the general death rate for each of the past four years was as follows:—1906, 18.5; 1907, 17.9; 1908, 16.6; 1909, 13.2, showing a very satisfactory progressive decline. During the year 5 cases of diphtheria and 2 of enteric fever were notified, otherwise the district was free from diseases of the zymotic class. The death rate from epidemic diseases during the past four years was, in 1906, 2.1; 1907, 0.8; in 1908, 1.5; and in 1909, 0.3. The chief sanitary defects to which attention has been drawn are the housing of the working classes, the sewerage, and domestic scavenging.

*Tralee Urban District.*—The general death rate in this district during the past four years was, in 1906, 15.1 per 1,000; 1907, 18.2; 1908, 23.8; 1909, 19.0. The zymotic death rate was, in 1906, 0.2; in 1907, 0.8; in 1908, 3.6, and in 1909, 1.2. During the past two years measles and whooping cough of a severe type were epidemic and caused a large number of deaths. An outbreak of enteric fever occurred during the past year, resulting in 31 seizures. Diarrhoeal diseases were rather prevalent during the late summer months and caused a few deaths. Three cases of diphtheria and 2 of scarlatina were notified during the year. The sanitation of the district is not satisfactory. The chief defects are in the housing of the working classes, the sewerage, and scavenging, both general and domestic.

*Queenstown Urban District.*—The general death rate in this district for each of the past four years was as follows:—1906, 16.1; 1907, 14.9; 1908, 15.7; 1909, 16.4. The zymotic death rate was, in 1906, 0.9; in 1907, 2.4; in 1908, 0.2; in 1909, 0.4 per 1,000. Diarrhoeal diseases were chiefly responsible for the deaths under the latter heading. Two cases of scarlatina and one of enteric fever were notified during the past year. The sanitation of the district is, on the whole, satisfactory.

*Other Districts.*—There is a gradual improvement generally as regards sanitation, public health matters receiving more attention both from the sanitary authorities and their officers than formerly was the case.

The defective water supplies and sewerage, as detailed in my last report, have not as yet been remedied.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1908, has been put in operation in several districts during the past year, and in most instances Veterinary Inspectors have been appointed. There are however, still a few districts in which the Order has not been put into operation, and in some of these it may be found necessary to have recourse to legal measures to compel the sanitary authorities to take the necessary action.

I am, &c.,

THOMAS J. BROWNE,

Medical Inspector.

H

- (b.) Report of Dr. T. J. BROWNE, Medical Inspector, on an Outbreak of Enteric Fever at Kilworth Camp and vicinity, Fermoy Rural District.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

The first case of enteric fever in this outbreak occurred on the 6th March, 1909, where a workman employed at the Camp was admitted to Hospital at Fermoy suffering from a severe attack of the disease. From this date until the 24th May no further development of the outbreak occurred. On the latter date an Officer who visited the Camp and had some food at the Garrison Mess contracted enteric fever. No further cases were reported until the 8th July, shortly after the arrival in Camp of a considerable number of troops. From the 8th July until the 3rd September there were twenty-five seizures, twenty-two amongst the military and three among civilians residing near the Camp.

In every instance, with one exception, which could not be satisfactorily traced, the milk supply used by those affected was obtained from the same source, viz., a dairy farm close to the Camp. The milk supply was, therefore, suspected as all other known channels of transmitting infection could be excluded.

Inquiries at the dairy farm elicited the fact that the dairymaid, A.F., employed on the farm suffered some years previously from a very severe attack of enteric fever. A specimen of her blood on examination gave a positive serum reaction in dilution up to 1-100. The urine and faeces were not examined for the presence of *B. typhosus*, as specimens could not be procured at the time, but, subsequently, the *B. typhosus* was definitely isolated in the urine by Professors McWeeney, of Dublin, and Moore, of Cork, thus proving the girl to be a typhoid "carrier."

The girl, A.F., then left the service of the dairy farmer, and shortly afterwards entered Fermoy Fever Hospital to be under observation. During her stay in the Fermoy Fever Hospital, from the 26th October until the 18th December, her general health was fairly good, but she had occasional rises of temperature which passed off after a few days. Examinations of her blood, faeces, and urine were regularly made for *B. typhosus*, with positive results as regards the blood and urine, but negative as to the faeces. On the 18th December, the girl left for the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, where she has since remained under the care of Sir C. Nixon and Professor McWeeney.

The previous history of this girl, A.F., is as follows:—

In July, 1903, she was admitted to Fermoy Fever Hospital suffering from a severe attack of enteric fever, and was discharged apparently quite recovered in October, 1903. She returned for a short period to her former employer, who, however, about two months after her departure developed Enteric Fever. In September, 1905, she entered the service of a family residing at Barrack Hill, Fermoy, as general servant. No illness occurred in the family during her stay. She then went to reside with her family at Ballydough, near Glanworth village, where she remained until

January, 1908, and apparently enjoyed good health. On the 26th January, 1908, she entered the service of a farmer near Glanworth village, where she remained for twelve months. In March, 1908, a number of this farmer's family suffered from an illness of a suspicious nature, and, subsequently, during her stay nearly all the members of this family and their other employees on the farm contracted enteric fever.

On the 12th February, 1909, she entered the service of a dairy farmer at Kilworth Camp, who supplied milk to the troops stationed at the Camp, with the result as stated.

This outbreak presents an unusual element of interest as being the first in this country to be traced definitely to a "carrier."

I am, etc.,

THOS. J. BROWNE,

*Medical Inspector.*

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- (c) Report of Dr. T. J. BROWNE, Medical Inspector, on an Outbreak of Enteric Fever in the Thurles and Nenagh Rural Districts.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

An outbreak of enteric fever occurred in July and August last in several families supplying milk to the creamery at Currabaha, near Borrisoleigh, in the Thurles Rural District. Thirty-three persons residing in the Thurles Rural District contracted the fever, all of whom partook of the separated milk distributed from the creamery. This was the only circumstance in common to all those attacked with the disease. The water supplies used for dietetic purposes were obtained from different sources, chiefly surface wells, to which no suspicion of contamination attached. The families affected lived considerable distances apart, so that there was little or no intercommunication. The water used for washing milking utensils was in some instances, open to suspicion of pollution, and the water supply to the creamery was obtained from a stream which was undoubtedly liable to contamination. All the circumstances pointed strongly to the milk distributed from the creamery as the source of infection in the outbreak, but how the milk became infected in the first instance it is very difficult to say. For some years past sporadic cases of enteric fever have occurred from time to time in different parts of the district, and possibly some of those attacked may have acted as "carriers" of infection. No connection, however, could be traced with former cases and this outbreak.

*Nenagh Rural District.*—The outbreak of enteric fever above referred to extended into the adjoining district of Toomavara in the Nenagh Rural District, resulting in eighteen persons contracting the disease in the months of July and August. All had

connection with the creamery at Currabaha, and partook of the separated milk from the creamery, to which source the infection was attributed. The circumstances are similar to those connected with the outbreak in the Thurles Rural District. The water supplies of the affected families were obtained from different sources, to which no suspicion was attached, and there was little or no intercourse between these families.

The preventive measures adopted were the removal of the affected to hospital, thorough disinfection of all infected houses, bedding, clothing, &c., the stoppage of milk supplies from infected farms, and the boiling of all milk before being used for dietetic purposes. The creamery was thoroughly disinfected, and a supply of pure water provided, the supply from the stream being cut off. These measures, I am glad to say, had the effect of causing the outbreak to speedily subside.

Since the occurrence of this outbreak the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1908, has been put in full operation in the Urban and Rural Districts of Thurles and Nenagh, thus ensuring supervision over the milk supplies in these districts and acting as a safeguard against outbreaks of milk-borne diseases.

I am, &c.,

THOS. J. BROWNE,  
*Medical Inspector.*

### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(d.) Report of Dr. T. J. Browne, Medical Inspector.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

During the past year the subject of the prevention of tuberculosis has been kept well before the public by means of posters and the distribution of leaflets. Lectures, under the auspices of the Women's National Health Association, have also been delivered in many important centres. By these means the general public, and especially the poorer classes, amongst whom the disease is most prevalent, are being gradually educated as to the nature and prevention of the disease.

The principal towns in the province have been visited by the Tuberculosis Exhibition, and a van containing exhibits and accompanied by lecturers, is now about to commence a tour of the villages and remote parts of the county of Kerry to carry on the educational crusade against the disease.

So far the only county in the Province of Munster which has taken steps to provide a sanatorium for the curative treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis is the county of Cork. The buildings are now completed and are being furnished, and, it is hoped, will be ready for the reception of patients in a few weeks' time.

Sanitary authorities, when requested, are I believe always prepared to send poor patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis in the early stages to a sanatorium for treatment, and, in many instances, this has been done during the past year.

Poor persons in advanced stages of the disease very generally seek admission to the Workhouse Hospitals, where separate wards are provided for their reception. In this way the spread of infection is checked to a considerable extent.

I regret to state that very few sanitary authorities in my district have so far availed of the provisions of Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, under which certain forms of the disease can be made notifiable and measures of prevention adopted. The objections appear to be chiefly on sentimental grounds, which it is to be hoped a little further enlightenment as to the infectious nature of the disease may dispel.

In my report on the public health of the district under my charge I have referred to the prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the County Boroughs of Cork and Waterford.

I am, &c.,

THOS. J. BROWNE,  
*Medical Inspector.*

(e.) Report of Dr. CLIBBORN, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended the 31st March, 1910, dealing generally with the public health of the district under my charge.

There has been no change in the constitution of my district as compared with previous years.

*Small-Pox.*

I am glad to be able to state that no case of small-pox has been reported from any portion of my district for the past two years. In my last report I stated that, in my opinion, the compulsory Vaccination Acts were on the whole well carried out by the various Boards of Guardians, but that in the Carrickmacross Union I considered these Acts might be more promptly enforced. A similar remark applies to the present report. In Belfast Union an officer is detailed specially for this work. For the year 1908, 8,273 defaulters were reported by the dispensary medical officers. In the year 1909, 8,708 were returned. Of this number 2,416 have been vaccinated, 246 were returned as untraceable, 289 unfit, 245 dead, and 104 left the Union. The majority of those returned as untraceable are born in the workhouse, where they only remain for about two weeks, and when they leave, their addresses are either uncertain or found to be false. In many cases the method of operating is not satisfactory, but this remark applies chiefly to some private practitioners. In an interview I had some short

time ago with the Assistant Registrar-General, he referred to the large number of cases of insusceptibility to vaccination returned for Belfast County Borough. I pointed out to him that practically all these cases were certified by private practitioners, the majority of which were, I am informed, received from one practitioner.

### *Enteric Fever.*

This disease was not very prevalent.

*Belfast Rural District.*—Of the eleven cases notified, eight occurred in the townland of Monkstown. Three of these occurred in the family of a dairyman. The water supplies and general sanitary conditions in all the cases reported were not very satisfactory, and were probably the cause of infection. The Rural District Council, through their officers, at once prohibited the sale of milk from the premises concerned. Improvements were directed to be made in the water supplies, and further improvements in the premises were carried out.

*Moirá Rural District.*—Although only one case was reported, it possesses special interest, as coming from a household which has been associated with periodic recurrences of enteric fever for some years past. In 1903 Mr. P., a large farmer, contracted enteric fever in the west of Ireland, and the disease spread to two of his relatives, to his ploughman's wife, and to two of her family. Subsequently, in 1904, a localised epidemic broke out in the vicinity, into which I made inquiry and reported unfavourably upon the water supply. In the course of 1908, three cases of enteric fever occurred in Mr. P.'s household, and in 1909, a domestic servant in his house was likewise attacked. This last case was investigated by Mr. P.'s medical attendant with a view to the possible discovery of a typhoid carrier. A bacteriological examination of the urine of members of the family and of some of the employees was obtained, and though in one case the presence of *B. typhosus* was at first ascertained, a further sample from the same source proved negative. While therefore the circumstances would seem to suggest the influence of a "chronic carrier," the available evidence is at present somewhat incomplete. It may be added that the water supply of Mr. P.'s house was found to contain *B. coli* in so small a quantity as loc., and was consequently open to suspicion. I understand that further bacteriological tests will be proceeded with in order, if possible, to identify a typhoid carrier.

### *Typhus Fever.*

This disease made its appearance in four districts, viz., Dundalk Rural, Dundalk Urban, Newry Urban, and Belfast County Borough.

*Dundalk Rural District.*—Five cases were notified from this district in the months of September, October and November, 1909. In the first case (J.C.) the source of infection could not be traced



satisfactorily. There followed four more cases in the same dispensary district—Barronstown, in Dundalk Union—and one of these was apparently contracted from the primary case, as the patient was his brother. All those infected were removed to the fever hospital, and their clothes and bedding burned. No deaths occurred.

*Dundalk Urban District.*—Three cases were notified from this district, all from the same house. The source of infection was fully investigated, but could not be traced. The house was above the average in comfort, and it had been recently renovated. There was no overcrowding, and the external sanitary conditions were not such as usually occasion typhus fever.

*Newry Urban District.*—One case was reported from this district. The patient was a tramp who had come from Dublin, passing, en route, through Balbriggan, Drogheda and Castlebellingham, and then to Newry, where he stopped at a common lodging house. The two rooms in the lodging house occupied by the patient and "contacts" were thoroughly disinfected, the clothes and bedding being burned. The contacts were given new clothes, and they were kept under observation for the period necessary. A third contact could not be traced in Newry, but it was thought that he had proceeded to the Moy Fair. No case of typhus fever could be traced at the address, given by the tramp, in Dublin at which he had previously stayed. The medical officers of Balbriggan, Drogheda and Castlebellingham took the requisite action when communicated with.

### *Diphtheria.*

A few sporadic cases were notified from Cookstown Urban and Rural Districts, but require no special comment. In Cookstown Urban and Rural Districts the disease was very prevalent in 1908, but in the period covered by this report there were, comparatively speaking, very few cases.

*Dundalk Rural District.*—Eight cases were notified from this district. The first, which was reported on the 9th November, 1909, was an isolated case and had no connection with the cases that followed. The disease appeared in an epidemic form in the townland of Knockbridge on the 2nd February, 1910, and the last case was notified on the 28th of that month. The primary case in epidemic form was that of a child (B.H.) aged seven years, who was removed to hospital, the patient having been first injected with anti-diphtheritic serum. The next cases were a brother of the patient just referred to, aged three years, and a sister, aged thirteen months, both of whom were removed to hospital after the usual serum treatment. The remaining healthy children of the family were also injected with the serum, and no other cases followed in the family. About the same time the disease appeared at Lisdoon, which adjoins Knockbridge. Three children, whose ages varied from one to thirteen years, were attacked, and were removed to hospital for treatment. The last case (R.H.), aged eighteen, resided at Grange, which is also close to Knockbridge. Apparently all these cases were connected, as the patients attended

the same school, and thus there were ample opportunities for personal contact. The first case (B.H.) was the only one that terminated fatally. As regards the source of infection, it appears that the house where the disease broke out is the residence of the local Postman, and is a Sub-Post Office. The premises are neither better nor worse than those of the ordinary country workman. The house was kept clean, but the room in which the children slept was damp and not too well ventilated. The analysis of the water supply made by Sir Charles Cameron showed that it was an inferior water, very hard, with a large number of micro-organisms present, but the analyst could not pronounce it dangerous for drinking purposes. The milk supply of the three families was obtained from different sources. The houses in which the disease had appeared were disinfected with creolin, sulphur fumigation and corrosive sublimate. One house was disinfected on two occasions. All the houses finally were white-washed inside and outside. The clothing and soft materials were submitted to superheated-steam disinfection at the workhouse, Dundalk. The schools were closed, but it was not thought necessary to close the Post Office (in H.'s house), as it was partitioned off from the rest of the house, and kept under lock and key by the owner.

*Dundalk Urban District.*—Three cases were reported from this district, but require no special notice, as they were apparently due to insanitary conditions of a temporary character.

*Belfast County Borough.*—Between 21st July and 3rd August, 1909, twenty-five cases of diphtheria were notified. At an early stage of the outbreak it was noted by the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health that the milk supply in each instance was derived from the same dairy, which was thereupon inspected by the Inspector of Dairies. The cowsheds were found to be in a very satisfactory condition, and the surroundings were clean. One of the cows, however, was suffering from a profuse eruption on one teat, from which blood and matter appeared to be discharging into the milk. On receipt of this information, the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, accompanied by the Veterinary Inspector, visited the dairy, and examined all the cattle. Strict inquiries were also made by the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health as to the existence of illness in the family of the dairyman or among his employees, but nothing of a definite character was ascertained. However, the throats of two boys employed in delivering the milk were found to show symptoms of recent irritation, which led the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health to take from them swabs for bacteriological examination. The dairyman at the same time undertook not to employ the boys for the distribution of milk until the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health gave permission. Two days later it was notified from the Queen's College, Belfast, that a growth had occurred from both swabs. The bacilli exhibited the appearance of diphtheritic organisms or possibly the diphtheroid bacilli. The scrapings taken at the same time from the teat of the cow, already mentioned, were found

to contain certain streptococci and staphylococci, but no diphtheria germs. All the cases which occurred obtained their milk from the same dairy. The proprietor of the dairy carries on a very large trade, having several hundred customers. I think credit is due to the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health for his early detection of the source of infection and for the prompt and effective action taken by him to stamp out the epidemic.

### *Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.*

Cases of this disease were notified from the following districts during the period under report:—

Belfast County Borough,	.	.	.	18
Cookstown Rural District,	.	.	.	1
Bailieborough Rural District,	.	.	.	1
Carrickfergus Urban District,	.	.	.	1
Castleblayney Rural District,	.	.	.	1
Crossmaglen Rural District,	.	.	.	1
Newtownards Urban District,	.	.	.	1
Total,	.	.	.	24

The sanitary conditions were unfavourable in only one case, contrasting favourably with the cases of the disease notified in former years. As a rule the sanitary condition of the houses where this disease had previously manifested itself was unsatisfactory, and a want of personal cleanliness on the part of the occupiers was observable. Prompt steps were taken as each case occurred to prevent the spread of the disease. As regards the type of infection, the cases all appeared to be of the sporadic form, which occur now and again throughout the country. The number of cases notified in the year under report, twenty-four, compares very favourably with the number for last year, sixty-seven, of which fifty-four cases occurred in the Belfast County Borough and thirteen in other districts.

### *Scarlatina.*

Of the various forms of infectious disease notified during the year under report, this disease was the most prevalent and widely spread in my district.

*Hillsborough Rural District.*—The outbreak was mainly confined to the Ballylesson Dispensary District. The total number of cases notified between June 17th, 1909, and March 31st, 1910, was fifty-five. Of this number forty-one were from the Ballylesson Dispensary District, nine from Hillsborough and five from Drumbeg Dispensary District. All the cases (except those from the Hillsborough Dispensary District) were removed to hospital. The cases from Hillsborough were apparently well isolated. So far as I could ascertain, the disease was of a mild form, no deaths having been notified. The first case came under notice on the 25th July, 1909, from Edenderry, situated in the Ballylesson Dispensary District. The patient had no rash and the diagnosis was

in doubt for some days, until two other members of the family developed distinct symptoms. The note on the official notification form was "probably contracted in Belfast County Borough." Edenderry is quite close to Belfast, and many people pass backwards and forwards between the two places, but no direct form of contact could be traced. The majority of the cases in this outbreak occurred in Edenderry, where there is a large factory, employing many hands. On further inquiry, it was ascertained that in January, 1909, a case had occurred in Drumbo, near Ballylesson, which had not been removed to hospital, and which may have been the cause of the cases that occurred subsequently in the district. There was no reason to suspect the milk supplies. All the infected premises, articles of clothing, bedding, etc., were disinfected by means of carbolic vapour. Contacts also were fumigated, backyards and ashpits cleaned out, and treated with chloride of lime. With few exceptions, the patients were removed to the fever hospital, and those not removed were effectually isolated in their own homes. The National Schools in the neighbourhood were closed and disinfected.

*Belfast County Borough.*—The total number of cases of Scarlatina notified in Belfast County Borough during the twelve months ended the 31st March, 1910, was 479, of which number 245 were treated at home and 234 were removed to hospital. The fatal cases amounted to 10.

The increased incidence of Scarlatina in Belfast became marked about the middle of October, and the infection appears to have come from cases in districts adjoining the City, especially from Ballylesson Dispensary District, where the disease had been prevalent for some time before it manifested itself in Belfast. The outbreak was more noticeable in the better-class houses in Belfast, where visiting was likely to have taken place from the surrounding country parts.

The mild nature of the disease rendered its control difficult, and the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health found it hard to persuade the friends of the patients of the necessity of having cases of this character isolated in hospital.

*Lurgan Urban District.*—Scarlatina in an epidemic form made its appearance in this district during the months of April and May, 1909, when in the course of six weeks 64 cases were notified, with fatal results in four instances.

The outbreak started with two cases notified on the 4th and 5th April, between which no connection could be traced and which were looked upon as sporadic. Between the 10th and 12th April, 16 further cases were reported from the same portion of the district, the earlier cases being children attending the Windsor Avenue National School, which had just broken up for the Easter holidays. One of them had for several days previously been suffering from a "sore throat," but the character of the ailment was only recognised when two other children developed Scarlatina. In the meantime, the disease had been communicated to a number of other children.

At first it was suspected that the outbreak was a milk-borne epidemic, but the circumstances and distribution of the cases negated that theory; moreover, a close inspection of the dairy premises from which most of the infected families obtained their milk supplies precluded the idea of such a source of infection. As the epidemic developed, it was found that the majority of the cases occurred in the families of outworkers employed in connection with the manufacture of handkerchiefs, one of the local industries. The work, being of the nature of piece work, is carried backward and forward by children between the houses of the outworkers and the factories—a practice which facilitated the spread of infection.

The Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, at an early stage, communicated with the factory owners, who at once ceased to give out work, and took back none of the work which was out at the time until after its thorough disinfection. The houses in which the disease occurred were thoroughly disinfected and the disease reappeared in only four cases. A few patients were isolated for treatment in their own houses, but the larger number were removed to Hospital. The two schools with which the first cases were connected were disinfected and were not re-opened for some time. A careful watch was kept over the infected locality, and all cases of suspected disease were immediately inquired into. Lists of the outworkers were obtained and their homes visited with a view to finding out any unrecognised or concealed cases.

I may add here that it was due, in my opinion, to the energy of the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health (Dr. Agnew) and his insistence on the prompt removal of patients to the Hospital that the outbreak was stamped out so rapidly.

*Lisburn Urban District.*—An outbreak of Scarlatina occurred in this District between the dates of the 19th June and 25th November, 1909, in the course of which twenty-three cases were notified in all, though of a mild form, no death being reported. Sixteen of the patients were removed to the Union Hospital, and four were isolated in the Hospital attached to the Convent School, so that practically only three were treated and nursed at home.

The following local schools were involved in the outbreak:—Convent School and Seymour Street School, four cases each; Nicholson School, two cases; Intermediate School and Railway Street School, one case each.

The Medical Officer of the Convent School did not think it advisable to close the school, as the cases that had occurred were isolated in the hospital in the Convent Buildings, and he was of opinion that, if the other pupils were sent home, they might be the means of spreading the disease. With regard to the other schools, the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Jefferson, consulted with the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the Executive Sanitary Officer, and they ultimately decided that it was not advisable to close the schools.

The Medical Officer of Health having received a notification on the 25th November, 1909, that a case had occurred among the pupils attending the Seymour Street School, he advised the Principal to close this school. The latter agreed to do so, if his Manager (who was from home at the time) would sanction it. The date of the case previous to that of the 25th November, 1909, was the 18th November, and was from the same school.

Two cases of the disease occurred among Cowkeepers. The first was reported in August, 1909, and the patient (a child) was at once removed to Hospital. All clothing and bedding were disinfected, and the entire premises were disinfected and fumigated. Any contacts were also disinfected by carbolic vapour. The dairy was closed for some days and no further case could be traced in connection with it. The second case of the kind was duly notified to the Medical Officer of Health, who at once visited and interviewed the owner and cautioned him not to sell milk under penalty of legal proceedings. These instructions were adhered to. The Sanitary Sub-Officer was subsequently directed to carry out disinfection and to see that the milk was destroyed which had been exposed to infection. The patient was removed to the Fever Hospital for treatment. With two exceptions the several families attacked by the disease got this milk from different dairies, so that the milk supply was not apparently the cause of the outbreak. All the schools were disinfected and also clothing and bedding. No definite source of infection could be traced, but the outbreak probably originated from contact with some concealed or ambulatory case.

*Cookstown Rural District.*—The Medical Officer of Health for Pomeroy Dispensary District (situated in Cookstown Rural District) was notified on the 25th June, 1909, of the occurrence of seven cases of scarlatina. On receipt of this information he, accompanied by the Sanitary Sub-Officer, made a thorough inspection of his District, and found, in addition to the seven reported, one further case and seven other convalescents in the stage of disquamation. The Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Mann) ascertained that there had been several other cases of "sore throats" which had not been diagnosed as scarlatina cases by the medical men in attendance. The cases were of a very mild type, with but one exception, which ended fatally. All the children attacked by the disease were attending the same school. In the family of the School teacher it appeared that one child had a sore throat some time before, and the servant was reported as suffering from scarlatina. The Medical Officer of Health was of opinion that the source of infection came from a case in Belfast.

The School in question was closed for six weeks. Isolation of the patients and the usual precautionary measures were adopted to check the spread of the disease.

*Ardee No. 2 Rural District.*—Between the 23rd April, 1909, and the 29th December, 1909, twenty cases of scarlatina were reported from this District. The disease was of a mild type and only one death occurred. All the cases, with two exceptions, were removed

to the Fever Hospital, and the patients treated at their own homes were properly isolated. The houses, clothes and bedding were disinfected and the local schools closed for a considerable period.

The outbreak does not require any special notice.

#### *Measles.*

This disease appeared in an epidemic form in the Urban District of Ballymena in the month of April, 1909. Four fatal cases were reported due to complications with Pneumonia, Broncho-Pneumonia, Enteritis, and Meningitis. This was the first epidemic of a zymotic disease that had occurred in the town of Ballymena for many years.

The usual precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease by the closing of schools, their disinfection, &c.

The disease also spread in the County Borough of Belfast.

#### *Pertussis (Whooping Cough).*

This disease appeared in an epidemic form in Newtownards Urban District; the usual precautions were taken to prevent its spread. The outbreak requires no special comment.

#### *Tuberculosis.*

The anti-tuberculosis movement in my District has been carried on during the past year with increased vigour.

In regard to the provision of Sanatoriums, only two authorities have so far (as stated in my last Report) taken any effective steps, viz., Belfast County Borough Council and the Belfast Board of Guardians. I dealt fully in my last year's Report with the work carried on by those local authorities, and have nothing further to add now. I might state, however, that with very few exceptions, it is encouraging to find that the greater number of those returning to their homes after hospital treatment are quite anxious to continue in their home the training given to them while in hospital. One of the great difficulties experienced amongst the very poor, both in Urban and Rural Districts, is to get infected persons to sleep alone.

The adoption of Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, has been considered by 11 Urban District Councils out of 19 in my District, and confirmed by the County Council in 9 cases. One County Council refused its consent by a large majority (viz., the County Council of Tyrone) to the application of the Urban Councils of Dungannon and Cookstown for permission to adopt Part I. of the Act. No reasons were apparent for this refusal, and the application to adopt the Act was passed almost unanimously by the Urban Councils concerned. Eight Rural District Councils out of 30 in my District have adopted Part I. of the Act, and their action was approved in seven cases. In one case the application has not yet been considered by the County Council. So far as I could ascertain, the two principal objections against the system of notification are fear of publicity and of loss of employment. Neither of these objections have any

weight in view of the fact that the Medical Officer of Health is bound not to disclose his information, and the latter anticipation is also erroneous, as has been proved in Districts where the Act is now in force. It is to be hoped that in time these prejudices will be removed by education and experience.

I beg to append a Table showing the number of deaths from Tuberculosis in the principal towns in my District for the year 1909:—

District.	Popula- tion.	Phthisis.	Other Forms.	Total.
Belfast County Borough, . . . . .	390,000	811	271	1,182
Dundalk Urban, . . . . .	13,067	13	12	25
Newry Urban, . . . . .	12,405	19	2	21
Lurgan Urban, . . . . .	11,782	36	12	48
Lisburn Urban, . . . . .	11,461	23	18	41
Ballymena Urban, . . . . .	10,888	34	11	45
Portadown Urban, . . . . .	10,092	16	8	24
Newtownards Urban, . . . . .	9,110	31	12	43
Armagh Urban, . . . . .	7,588	6	5	11
Total, . . . . .	—	989	451	1,440

#### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1908.

I am glad to be able to report that, with very few exceptions, the various sanitary authorities in my District appear to recognise their responsibility in the matter of the supervision of the milk supplies, and the provisions of the Order are very fairly carried out.

The cowkeepers, in most instances, appear anxious to carry out the recommendations of the Veterinary Inspectors and the Medical Officers of Health.

In the large majority of cases the sanitary authorities in my District have appointed Veterinary Surgeons as Inspectors, but in a few instances Medical Officers of Health were appointed to supervise the execution of the Order. The only milk-producing District where the Medical Officer of Health was so appointed was Cookstown Rural District.

Crossmaglen Rural District Council have so far refused either to appoint the proper officers or to enforce any of the provisions of the General Order. The import of the regulations have been repeatedly explained to the Council, and I attended their meetings for that purpose on more than one occasion. Finally the Local Government Board have informed the Council that in the circumstances, they have no option but to take legal proceedings to compel the Local Authority to take the requisite steps to carry out the Order.

During the past year, I made inspections of a large number of cowsheds and milkshops situated in different Urban and Rural Districts, especially in Districts where the Sanitary Authority



were unduly delaying the execution of the provisions of the Order. I reported the result of my inspections to the Local Government Board in every case, and my investigations showed the great need for the issue of the General Order of 1908. I find in my inspections of cowsheds, where the Order has been for some time in force, that these premises exhibit a marked improvement in their condition. Time will have to be allowed in many cases for a general improvement to be visible. An advantage in the appointment of Veterinary Surgeons as Veterinary Inspectors is that, from their expert knowledge, they are in a position to educate the persons engaged in the milk trade. I spoke to several of the Veterinary Inspectors on this subject, and in every case I found them ready to fall in with my views.

Some Councils have approached the Local Government Board to put in force the provisions of Section 19 of the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, with regard to "outside" inspection of dairies, but as inspection was desired in each instance in a District where the Local Authority had already appointed officers to execute the General Dairies Order, and were fairly endeavouring to carry out its provisions, the Local Government Board declined for the present to accede to the applications. Time should, I think, be given to each Council to carry out the Order.

In Belfast County Borough there are two Inspectors engaged in the supervision of the milk supply, one of whom devotes his whole time to the inspection of cowsheds, and the other to the inspection of milkshops. There are 196 cowsheds within the County Borough, in which there are housed 3,428 cows; and during the year 8,211 inspections were made. In 94 instances the cowsheds were reconstructed so as to comply with the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908, and in 15 instances the owners gave up their business rather than carry out the necessary alterations. There were 15 prosecutions instituted at the instance of the Corporation. In addition there were 202 inspections made of cowsheds situate outside from which milk is supplied inside the County Borough. There are 1,709 milkshops on the register, and during the year 5,406 inspections were made. In 43 instances, in which the premises were found unsuitable for the storage and sale of milk, the occupiers were prohibited carrying on the business of a Purveyor of Milk, and legal proceedings were instituted against 22 persons for breaches of the Order.

The Belfast and Castlereagh Rural District Councils, under the provisions of the Dairies Order, made special Regulations with respect to dairies, cowsheds and milkshops, which were approved of by the Local Government Board.

So far as my District is concerned, there is a great improvement in the condition of the cowsheds, but much yet remains to be done in this connection.

I append Tables showing the death-rates from all causes and from the principal epidemic diseases in the leading Towns comprised in my District:—

## TOWN DISTRICTS.

Towns	Death-rates.							
	All Causes.				Principal Epidemic Diseases.			
					1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Belfast, . . . .	20.1	21.3	19.5	18.2	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.3
Dundalk, . . . .	15.3	15.6	14.4	16.3	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.6
Newry, . . . . .	16.3	18.2	19.4	16.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0
Lurgan, . . . . .	18.4	19.3	18.6	19.6	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Lisburn, . . . . .	18.1	15.2	18.2	23.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.4
Ballymena, . . . .	17.5	18.9	17.1	18.8	2.0	0.6	0.5	1.5
Portadown, . . . .	18.1	15.4	17.9	14.7	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.2
Newtownards, . . .	27.4	21.1	21.0	20.4	4.6	1.3	1.7	1.2
Armagh, . . . . .	18.1	14.9	15.7	14.9	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.2

In considering these figures, it must be remembered that with the exception of Armagh the inhabitants of the towns mentioned are largely engaged in trades which to a greater or less extent tend to shorten life, such as weaving, spinning, shipbuilding, iron-works, etc., while the growth of population arising both from natural increase and from the influence of immigration from the country districts into towns where manufactories and consequent opportunities for employment exist, is not, except in Belfast, taken into account in calculating the death-rates, which are based upon the figures of the last Census in 1901, and are, accordingly, likely, as the intercensal period draws to a close, to be somewhat exaggerated. This possible source of error will, however, for the time being be removed next year, when the results of the forthcoming Census are available.

The high death-rate in Lisburn was chiefly due to mortality from Phthisis, Pneumonia and Bronchitis, and, to a lesser extent, to deaths from Diarrhoeal Diseases, Diphtheria, Measles and Scarlatina. In Newtownards, it was attributable to Pneumonia and Tuberculosis. I may add that large sanitary improvements are being carried out in both these districts.

Extensive improvements have also been made in Armagh of late years, which have exercised a beneficial influence on the health of the district.

Belfast County Borough shows clear evidence of progress as will be seen from the following quinquennial averages:—

AVERAGE DEATH-RATE PER 1,000.

Period.	All Causes.	Principal Epidemic Diseases.
1889-1893, . . . . .	26.6	4.0
1894-1898, . . . . .	23.3	3.6
1899-1903, . . . . .	21.4	2.6
1904-1908, . . . . .	20.3	2.1

To my own knowledge, the sanitary condition of the City has in the course of the past eighteen years altered greatly for the better. At the beginning of that period, privies and ashpits were largely in use and the contents of the privies of over 20,000 houses, when removal became necessary, were carried through the houses. I doubt if there are now a thousand such privies in the City, and they are being reduced every week and replaced by water closets. The ashbin system of domestic scavenging has been introduced into Belfast, and up to the present 10,189 premises have been provided with bins in lieu of ashpits, and this important sanitary reform is being rapidly pushed forward. Thousands of drains have been tested, and when found faulty have been at once put right. The Housing of the Working Classes is very good, and suitable houses can be obtained at a low rent. I regret that in many cases the houses are not kept in the condition they should be, nor is personal cleanliness as universal as might be wished, but the Public Health Committee, through their Sanitary Sub-Officers, both male and female, are educating householders and enforcing better habits in this respect.

Since my last report, the capacity of the filtering bed at Ballygomartin has been doubled by increasing depth of bed from 4 feet 6 inches to 9 feet.

During the past twelve months the average amount of 20 million gallons of sewage per day has been treated at the Main Outfall by screening and sedimentation, and the solids taken out to sea and deposited in deep water, and the work in connection with increased tank capacity and the provision of storage ponds in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal, is being vigorously proceeded with. A scheme is being prepared for carrying the whole of the sewage from the Sydenham District to the Main Outfall works, as recommended by the Royal Commission, in lieu of establishing separate works at Sydenham. It is anticipated that a complete scheme embracing all the recommendations of the Sewage Commission in addition to the work now being carried out, will be before Belfast City Corporation next month.

There is a thoroughly equipped and up-to-date disinfecting and washing apparatus at the Union Workhouse under the control of the Belfast Board of Guardians, for the use of which the Corporation pay annually the sum of £300. Plans and specifications for the erection of a Disinfecting Apparatus for the use of the City have now been completed, and the works in connection therewith are now to be proceeded with.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE—NOTIFICATIONS IN BELFAST.

The succeeding Table shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified in the County Borough of Belfast in pursuance of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, the number treated at home and in Hospital, and the number of deaths for the Year ending 31st March, 1910.

Disease.	Total Number of Cases Notified.	Total Number treated at Home.	Total Number treated in Hospital.	Total Number of Deaths.*
Typhus Fever, . . . . .	4	—	4	—
Typhoid (or Enteric) Fever, . . . . .	93	35	58	22
Scarlet Fever, . . . . .	479	245	234	10
Simple Continued Fever, . . . . .	40	20	20	3
Puerperal Fever, . . . . .	18	16	2	—
Relapsing Fever, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Small-pox, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, . . . . .	109	94	75	15
Membranous Croup, . . . . .	11	10	1	—
Erysipelas, . . . . .	277	242	35	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, † . . . . .	9	5	4	7
Total, . . . . .	1,100	667	433	57

\* Taken from the Registrar-General's Returns.

† For period to 31st July, 1909.

#### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

During the year ended the 31st January, 1910, 9,696 births were notified to the Public Health Office of the Belfast Corporation, viz.: 4,925 males and 4,680 females, the sex of 91 not having been given. The number of births registered in the County Borough according to the returns of the Registrar-General for Ireland was 10,900, showing a discrepancy of 1,204, or 11.04 per cent.

When the notifications are received at the Public Health Office, they are examined and cases are selected where it is considered that visits from the Health Visitors may be of service. Suitable cases are visited as soon as possible after notification; if a doctor or qualified nurse is found to be in attendance, no further visits are made until their attendance ceases, after which they are visited and re-visited monthly, or as often as possible, in order to see that instructions are being carried out as regards feeding, clothing, and the general welfare of the child's health. The mothers are also instructed as to cooking and food values. When cases are found without a medical attendant or nurse, they are visited by the Health Visitors and instructed from the first.

During the year, 5,996 babies and mothers were visited, and and in this connection 14,052 visits were paid.

Many necessitous cases were assisted during the year by the Municipal Milk Fund, which is supported by private subscriptions; in fact many were found in the direst poverty and distress, and their wants relieved temporarily. The sum of £74 1s. 4d. was expended in this work during the year.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

*Cootehill Urban District.*—This Council have done very little towards the sanitary improvement of their district. A good system of sewerage is required. The Council have also taken no steps to provide a supply of good potable water.

*Bailieborough Rural District.*—This Council show very little interest in the sanitary condition of their district. Very few meetings are held, and in consequence the sanitary work is much in arrear. The Executive Sanitary Officer has frequently urged the Council to carry out their duties, without effect.

*Newry No. 2 Rural District.*—The sewerage of Poyntzpass and Scarva is still in an unsatisfactory condition.

*Monaghan Urban District.*—This Council, since my last report, have made improvements in the sanitary condition of their district, but have not as yet taken any steps towards providing a proper and efficient system of sewerage in the Urban District.

*Belfast and Castlereagh Rural Districts* are at present carrying out extensive sewerage schemes for different portions of their districts.

In conclusion, I am glad to be able to report that, as a rule, the interest in public health questions shown by the sanitary authorities is increasing, and I think that the majority of the sanitary authorities comprised in my district fulfil their responsibilities.

I am, &c.,

C. J. CLIBBORN,

*Medical Inspector.*

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(f.) Report of Dr. EDGAR FLINN, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following report, dealing with the principal outbreaks of infectious disease that occurred in the district under my charge for the year ended March 31st, 1910.

I am glad to be able to state that, as a whole, the district was remarkably free from any outbreak of infectious disease of a serious character.

*Small-pox.*

No case of small-pox occurred during the period under review.

*Cerebro-Spinal Fever.*

Three cases of cerebro-spinal fever occurred in Dublin County Borough during the year, two of which proved fatal. One case also occurred in the North Dublin Rural District.

*Enteric Fever.*

*Birr No. 1 Rural District.*—An outbreak of enteric fever took place in the Clonfanlough district of the Forbane Dispensary District in May, 1909. Sixteen cases occurred, one of them proving fatal. The circumstances of the outbreak (which were fully reported upon at the time) are briefly as follows:—On May 15th the Medical Officer of the Forbane Dispensary District was summoned to the village of Clonfanlough, where he found seven patients suffering from enteric fever. Several other cases subsequently occurred in the locality. The majority of the patients were removed to hospital, but two or three cases refused to be removed and were treated in their homes. The outbreak was caused by the drinking of polluted water from a shallow and open well, which, from its unprotected position, was very liable to contamination. A number of the houses where cases occurred derived their supply of water from this well. A sample of the water was forwarded for analysis and it was found to be seriously polluted. During the progress of this outbreak, I visited the district and conferred with the Medical Officer of Health. The outbreak was sudden and explosive in its character, the first case being notified on May 16th and the last on May 28th.

*North Dublin Rural District.*—An outbreak of enteric fever occurred at Howth in September and the early part of October. Sixteen cases in all were reported. As the outbreak commenced during my absence on leave, Dr. Bigger, who visited the district, furnished a report regarding it. The outbreak was limited or confined to a group of cottages erected by the North Dublin Rural District Council. The sanitary condition and surroundings of these cottages were most unsatisfactory, and the attention of the Council was drawn to the necessity for carrying out improvements as regards domestic scavenging and the drainage of the cottages.

*Typhus Fever.*

*County Borough of Dublin.*—During the period under review, fourteen cases of typhus fever were notified in the County Borough of Dublin, of which thirteen cases occurred on the north side of the city and one case on the south. Considerable anxiety was occasioned by the fact that one of the first patients was a female engaged in dealing in rags, who resided in a crowded tenement house in Upper Dominick Street. Six cases were traceable to this case. The persons attacked were all related by family ties. The contacts were in every instance removed to

the Corporation "Refuge House" in Nicholas Street, pending the disinfection of the infected dwelling-rooms. Towards the end of March a case of typhus fever was notified from a crowded tenement in Lower Gardiner Street. Careful inquiry failed to connect this case with any antecedent one. Cases of typhus fever occurred in Beresford Street, Angle Court and Dorset Place, localities that are inhabited by the very poor class.

*Athy No. 1 Rural District.*—An outbreak of typhus fever (involving seven persons) occurred at Mullaghmast (a small hamlet in the Athy No. 1 Rural District) in October and early part of November. The disease was confined to one dwellinghouse and was clearly due to overcrowding and insanitary surroundings. Three of the cases proved fatal.

*Mountmellick Rural District.*—Four cases of typhus fever occurred in the Cloneygowan Dispensary District of the Mountmellick Union, and were removed to the fever hospital.

### *Diphtheria.*

*County Borough of Dublin.*—Diphtheria was prevalent during a great portion of the year in the City of Dublin. The number of cases notified for the year ended March 31st, 1910, was 338, as compared with 393 in 1909, and 376 in 1908. There has been a decrease, it will be seen, in the number of cases notified for the past year. The number of deaths registered from the disease was 36, as compared with 39 in the previous year and 35 in the year 1908. In the North Dublin City area 161 cases were notified, and in the South City area 177 cases were notified. The prevalence of diphtheria in Dublin is not exceptional. The incidence of the disease has been increasing in all the populous centres in the United Kingdom. The great majority of the cases notified occurred in localities inhabited by the poorer classes, where conditions favourable to its spread more or less always exist. Owing to the greater precision in diagnosis (aided by bacteriological investigation) cases which would formerly be certified as croup, laryngitis or tonsilitis, are now certified as diphtheria.

*Rathdrum Rural District.*—Six cases of diphtheria were notified as having occurred in the Annamoe Dispensary District, one proving fatal. The Medical Officer of Health was unable to assign any specific cause for the outbreak.

Four cases of diphtheria were notified in the Clonroche Dispensary District of Enniscorthy Union during the year, and three cases in the Baltinglass No. 1 Rural District. During the same period five cases were notified in the Navan Urban District, and four cases in the Athboy Dispensary District of the Trim Union.

### *Scarlatina.*

*County Borough of Dublin.*—Scarlatina was more or less prevalent in Dublin during the year under review, but at no time did it show signs of assuming an epidemic form. The disease was of a mild type. Three hundred and ninety cases were notified and fifteen deaths were registered from the disease. The infection

was spread, and the prevalence was prolonged, no doubt, from contact with children who were suffering from the disease in a mild form, or from unrecognised cases. As will be seen, the mortality was very light.

*South Dublin Rural District.*—Scarlatina was prevalent during a portion of the year in the Rathfarnham No. 1 and No. 2 Dispensary Districts of the South Dublin Union. Fourteen cases were notified in the former district, and twenty one in the latter. It was stated that the disease was imported into the district. The schools were closed for a short period, and were disinfected before being re-opened. The disease was of a mild type.

*Rathdrum Rural District.*—A rather prolonged outbreak of scarlatina, but of a mild character, occurred in the Newbridge Dispensary District of the Rathdrum Union. The first cases notified were towards the end of September, 1909. Cases continued to be notified during the succeeding months, at intervals, the last being notified in February, 1910. According to the statement of the Medical Officer of Health, about fifty cases altogether occurred. There were two deaths. A number of the cases were either concealed or were of such a mild character that medical assistance was not sought for. All the schools in the district were closed for two months, and disinfection of all houses where cases were known to have occurred was carried out. Some cases occurred at Ferrybank, which is in the immediate vicinity of the town of Arklow, but happily the outbreak did not extend to that town. I visited the district on several occasions, and conferred with the Medical Officer. The origin of the disease was obscure, but it was the opinion of the Medical Officer, and seemed to be highly probable, that the disease in the first instance was imported into the district.

*Dunshaughlin Rural District.*—An outbreak of scarlatina occurred in the Dunshaughlin Rural District in April, 1909, which continued until June. A few cases had been notified in the previous March from this district. Thirty-seven cases of the disease were notified altogether. The outbreak was confined to Dunboyne and the immediate neighbourhood. It was of a mild character, and no deaths were registered from the disease. The schools were closed for some time, and were disinfected and limewashed before being re-opened. The dwellings were also disinfected in every case, as also the bedding and clothing. Owing to the reluctance of parents to allow the removal of children to the hospital, a considerable number were treated at home. This circumstance rather prolonged the outbreak. The disease was stated to have been imported into the district from Dublin. Subsequent to the outbreak in the Dunboyne district, a number of cases (fourteen in all) occurred in the neighbouring district of Killeen, none of which proved fatal. The majority of these cases were removed to hospital.

Cases of scarlatina also occurred in the North Dublin Rural District, Mullingar Rural District, Athy Urban District, and Navan Rural District. Owing to the strict preventive measures taken, the disease did not spread in any of these districts.



*Measles.*

*North Dublin Rural District.*—An outbreak of measles occurred in the rural portion of the Glasnevin Dispensary District in the months of April and May, 1909. About forty cases occurred altogether, none of them proving fatal. The schools were closed for a brief period, and disinfection was carried out in all the houses where the disease was known to exist.

*Mountmellick Rural District.*—An outbreak of measles occurred in the Mountrath Dispensary District in the month of January and part of February, 1910. The schools were closed, and active preventive measures were taken to check the spread of the outbreak. The disease was of a mild form.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

## DUBLIN COUNTY BOROUGH—DUBLIN REGISTRATION AREA.

Table showing the death-rate from "All Causes" and the "Principal Epidemic Diseases" per 1,000 per annum, for each of the years 1900 to 1909, inclusive, for Dublin County Borough and the Dublin Registration Area:—

Year.	Dublin County Borough		Dublin Registration Area.	
	All Causes.	Principal Epidemic Diseases.	All Causes.	Principal Epidemic Diseases.
1900, .	28.0	2.3	25.6	2.0
1901, .	26.0	2.2	24.5	2.1
1902, .	26.2	2.8	24.3	2.5
1903, .	24.4	1.7	22.8	1.5
1904, .	24.9	2.7	23.3	2.3
1905, .	22.3	1.5	21.2	1.4
1906, .	24.1	2.0	22.4	1.8
1907, .	24.7	1.8	23.1	1.8
1908, .	23.0	1.9	21.5	1.7
1909, .	22.3	1.7	20.9	1.6

It will be observed that the death-rate recorded from "All Causes" in the Dublin Registration Area for the year 1909 has been less than in any year since 1900.

The death-rate for the County Borough of Dublin (though still considerably above the average) is also less than at any yearly period since 1900, excepting the year 1905, when the death-rate from "All Causes" was also 22.3 per 1,000 of the population.

The zymotic death-rate in both the Dublin Registration Area and the County Borough of Dublin has also been declining for

some years. The zymotic death-rate recorded for the year 1909 was lower than the previous three years, and with the exception of the years 1903 and 1905 was the lowest recorded since 1900 in the County Borough of Dublin. There has been a steady decline in the general death-rate as well as in the death-rate from the "Principal Epidemic Diseases," in both registration areas during the past four years. No serious or extensive outbreak of infectious disease occurred during that period.

#### PRINCIPAL TOWN DISTRICTS.

Table showing the death-rate from "All Causes" and the "Principal Epidemic Diseases" per 1,000 per annum, for each of the years 1906 to 1909, inclusive, for the principal town districts in the Province of Leinster:—

District.	All Causes.				Principal Epidemic Diseases.			
	1906	1907	1908	1909	1906	1907	1908	1909
Drogheda, . . .	17.4	17.0	15.7	15.7	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3
Wexford, . . .	23.0	18.6	21.1	17.8	1.9	0.4	1.5	1.3
Kilkenny, . . .	17.8	21.0	17.9	18.6	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.0

The death-rate for the year 1909 from "All Causes" in the Urban Districts of Drogheda, Wexford and Kilkenny has not been high.

In Drogheda the death-rate from "All Causes" was the same as the previous year, viz., 15.7 per 1,000 of the population, and the death-rate from the "Principal Epidemic Disease" was 0.3 as compared with 0.7 in the previous year.

In the Urban District of Wexford there was a considerable reduction in the death-rate from "All Causes" as compared with the previous year. The deaths from the "Principal Epidemic Diseases" have also declined.

In the Urban District of Kilkenny the death-rate from "All Causes" showed a slight increase from 17.9 in 1908 to 18.6 in 1909. The death-rate from the "Principal Epidemic Diseases" was also in excess of the previous year. This was in great part attributable to an outbreak of measles that occurred in the earlier months of the year.

#### ENTERIC FEVER—DUBLIN COUNTY BOROUGH.

The mortality from Enteric Fever, which for a number of years was largely accountable for the increase in the death-rate in the County Borough of Dublin, has within the last few years been declining.

The mortality from this disease in 1908 and 1909 increased somewhat as a result of a local outbreak at Clontarf, which was traceable to infected milk, but has for the past five years stood at a much lower level than was previously the case.

The following Table shows the number of notifications and deaths from the disease for the ten years 1900-1909, both inclusive:—

Year.	Notifications	Deaths.
1900, . . .	1,038	99
1901, . . .	827	85
1902, . . .	990	98
1903, . . .	754	73
1904, . . .	587	61
1905, . . .	437	40
1906, . . .	381	44
1907, . . .	328	32
1908, . . .	609	47
1909, . . .	418	51

#### THE DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.

The Dairies Order is, on the whole, being efficiently administered in the counties of Dublin, Carlow, Kildare, Meath, Kilkenny, Queen's County, Wicklow, Wexford (part of) and Westmeath. In most of the Rural Districts in these counties Veterinary Surgeons have been appointed to assist in the administration of the Order.

The great majority of the Urban District Councils have appointed Veterinary Surgeons to administer the Order.

Since the introduction of the Dairies Order, an improvement is noticeable in the conditions affecting the public milk supply. I have had occasion to visit some of the Rural Districts since the introduction of the Order, and the condition and hygienic surroundings of the cow byres, as well as the cleanliness of the animals, shewed visible signs of improvement.

There are, I regret to say, some District Councils that have not yet taken steps to appoint officers and otherwise administer the Order. I, however, have strong hopes that they will do so after a brief period when they recognise the necessity of a careful supervision over the public milk supply.

The Veterinary Inspectors that have been appointed report monthly in most instances, and in others quarterly. In the majority of districts the Executive Sanitary Officer has been appointed the Registrar.

In the beginning great apprehension existed amongst the general body of the smaller cowkeepers that the Order would act oppressively and their interests would be adversely affected. This impression has since been more or less dispelled particularly in all the districts where Veterinary Surgeons have been appointed.

There is, however, still a need for improvement in the method of the transit of milk by rail. The condition of the milk cans that are conveyed by rail requires improvement as regards cleanliness. A better method of supervision is necessary in this regard.

The administration of the Dairies Order in the County Borough of Dublin is under the immediate supervision of Mr. A. Watson, M.R.C.V.S., who furnishes fortnightly reports to the Public Health Committee. I append a summary of the work carried out by him under the Dairies Order, which is of interest as it coincides with the period during which the Tuberculosis Prevention Act has been in operation:—

Udder Inspection by Mr. Andrew Watson from 1st October, 1909, to 31st March, 1910, in the County Borough of Dublin.

No. of cattle inspected, ...	...	...	2,594
Abscess, small, ...	...	...	106
Abscess, large, ...	...	...	20
Mastitis, ...	...	...	10
Indurated Quarter, ...	...	...	15
Ulcerated Teats, ...	...	...	11
Suspects, ...	...	...	13
Samples of milk taken, ...	...	...	4
Cows slaughtered for Tuberculosis, ...	...	...	3

As appears, thirteen cows were suspected of tuberculosis of the udder. In the case of four of the thirteen suspects, samples of milk were taken from the udder and handed to Sir Charles A. Cameron, who failed to discover the tubercle bacillus. In the case of three, clinical symptoms of the disease were so manifest as to admit of diagnosis, without any of the udder secretion being bacteriologically examined. The udders of six of these suspects were not giving milk, and, consequently, it was impossible to have recourse to this additional help in support of the diagnosis. The owners undertook to let me know when these animals were being sold for beef so that I might make a post-mortem examination.

In the North and South Dublin Rural Districts, the administration of the Dairies Order is also being actively carried out under the supervision of Mr. James D. Richardson, M.R.C.V.S. The milch cattle are periodically inspected and reports are furnished quarterly to each Council. 2,010 and 3,028 inspections of cows were made respectively in each of the Rural Districts during the Quarter ended March 31st, 1910.

The Order is also being fairly well administered in the Rathdrum Rural District. This District supplies milk largely to the City of Dublin and other Urban Districts. The Rural District has been sub-divided into three divisions, and three Veterinary Inspectors have been appointed.

In the Gorey Rural District, which also consigns large quantities of milk to Dublin and other places, a Veterinary Inspector has also been appointed.

#### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

The Notification of Births Act has recently been adopted by the Corporation of Dublin. I have no doubt that very beneficial results will be obtained by the adoption of this Act—it should ultimately have a marked effect in improving the rate of infantile

mortality and, as a consequence, the general death-rate of the City should be favourably affected. This useful Act has not been generally adopted in other Urban Districts, and has not received the attention it deserves at the hands of the District Councils.

#### THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The housing conditions of the labouring classes in the Rural Districts still continue to improve. In some of the Urban Districts, notably Drogheda, schemes for the better housing of the working classes are very much required. The Corporation of Drogheda have had in contemplation for a long time the erection of blocks of dwellings for the poorer classes, and for some unexplained reason there has been delay in carrying out the scheme. Plans, however, have recently been submitted and it now seems probable that an improvement scheme will be carried out. I am glad to be able to state that steps are at last being taken by the Corporation of Dublin to improve the Cook Street area, and that it is in contemplation to acquire this area and erect artisans' dwellings thereon.

#### THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889, AND THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (PREVENTION) ACT, 1890.

These Acts are now in force in the majority of the districts under my charge. These valuable Acts provide the machinery for preventing the spread of infectious diseases, more especially in the Urban Districts. As is the case with all Acts of Parliament that have been made adoptive, it takes some time to convince the sanitary authorities of the benefits to be derived from their adoption.

#### DISINFECTION AND COMPENSATION.

There are still some important Urban and Rural Districts that are not provided with the proper means of carrying out disinfection. Considerable sums of money are each year spent in compensation for destruction of infected bedding and clothing, which outlay would be avoided if a steam disinfecting apparatus was available. It has frequently been pointed out that Districts could combine for the purpose of providing this method of disinfection, as the cost would then be made comparatively trivial.

#### WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE.

All the Urban Districts in the area under my charge are now in the possession of good water supplies.

The sewerage is, however, yet defective in some of the Urban Districts—the question of improvement schemes has been under consideration in the Urban Districts of Kilkenny, Carlow and Athy, and I have no doubt that steps will be taken to carry out schemes for the improvement of the sewerage of these towns.

I am, &c.,

D. EDGAR FLINN,

*Medical Inspector*

## (g.) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I am glad to be able to again record that an increased interest has been taken in the question of Tuberculosis and its prevention by many of the Urban and Rural District Councils in my District—this applies more especially to the Urban Districts where a very intelligent interest is being taken in administrative action for the prevention of the disease.

The Tuberculosis Prevention Act (Part I.) has been adopted in the County Borough of Dublin and in the following Urban Districts:—Athy, Bray, Drogheda, Kingstown, Naas, Navan, New Ross, and Pembroke. The following Rural Districts have also adopted the Act:—North and South Dublin, Balrothery, Celbridge, Mullingar, Navan and Trim. The question of the adoption of the Act is at present under the consideration of the Rathmines Urban District Council, and the Public Health Committee has recommended its adoption. Other councils are also considering the advisability of adopting the Act.

The County Councils of Dublin, Kildare, Meath, Louth, Wicklow, Wexford and Westmeath have given their approval to the adoption of Part I. of the Tuberculosis Prevention Act by the various District Councils that have made application to them. Other County Councils have the question of approval under consideration.

In the County Borough of Dublin, the Act came into operation on the 1st October, 1909, and from that date up to March 31st, 1910, the total number of cases notified was 588. 170 cases were notified from the North City District and 418 from the South City Districts. 91 males and 79 females were notified from the North City and 252 males and 166 females from the South City Districts. There were 42 duplicate notifications which are not included in the above total number. 844 deaths were registered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the County Borough of Dublin during the year 1909 as compared with 956 deaths in the previous year. It is a remarkable fact that the incidence of the disease was greatest amongst the male population, and the largest number of cases notified in both males and females occurred between the ages of 25 and 35 years. The class of the population most largely affected was the labouring class and those engaged in outdoor employment. In looking over the list of notifications, the number of married females notified as suffering from the disease is remarkable.

The number of notifications on the South side of the City, it will be observed, is much in excess of the number notified from the North side. At the moment it is difficult to explain the reason of this feature, and I have conferred with the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health on the question. On the South side of the City there are a much greater number of hospitals and charitable institutions (both public and private) than on the North side, and out of the total number of 418 cases notified from the South City

area, 185 were notified from the South Dublin Union. Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are not notified direct from the North Dublin Union. They are, I am informed, notified by the medical practitioners before their admission to hospital. It is yet too soon to judge of the advantages derivable from the adoption of the Act in the City of Dublin.

In the yearly summary, recently issued by the Registrar-General for 1909, the number of deaths registered from all forms of Tuberculous Disease in the Dublin Registration Area was 1,508 as compared with 1,742 in the previous year, 1908, and the number of deaths registered from Tuberculous Phthisis in 1909 was 1,049 as compared with 1,174 in 1908. These figures show a marked decrease in the mortality from all forms of Tuberculous Disease and Phthisis in the Dublin Registration Area.

The following tabular statement, kindly forwarded to me by the Registrar-General, shows the number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculous Disease and from Tuberculous Phthisis registered in the Dublin Registration Area during each of the nine years 1901-1909, with the respective rates per 1,000 of the population represented thereby as well as the averages for the years 1901-1908.

Years.	Deaths from all Forms of Tuberculous Disease.		Deaths from Tuberculous Phthisis (Phthsis).	
	Number.	Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.
1901, . . .	1,870	4.99	1,274	3.39
1902, . . .	1,730	4.58	1,261	3.27
1903, . . .	1,778	4.69	1,218	3.21
1904, . . .	1,779	4.69	1,172	3.09
1905, . . .	1,724	4.55	1,207	3.18
1906, . . .	1,694	4.47	1,152	3.04
1907, . . .	1,793	4.59	1,183	3.03
1908, . . .	1,742	4.34	1,174	2.93
Average 1901-8, .	1,705	4.01	1,203	3.14
1909, . . .	1,508	3.79	1,049	2.64

The Sanatorium which is being erected at Crookslings, near Brittas, by the Dublin Joint Hospital Board is approaching completion, and it is hoped that it will be ready for the reception of patients in the autumn, and perhaps earlier. It will be capable of accommodating fifty patients. A site for a Tuberculosis Dispensary has also been obtained in a central position in the City at Charles Street, and provision has been made by the Women's National Health Association, under an arrangement with the Public Health Committee, for the use of a portion of the Isolation Hospital Buildings at the Pigeon House Road for the treatment of Tuberculous patients. The Holiday Home at Sutton for preventive cases which was opened last year has also proved of great

benefit, and is being largely availed of. It is hoped that a similar "Home" will soon be established in the southern portion of the County of Dublin, at Dalkey. These "Homes" must eventually prove of inestimable value, and become a powerful adjunct to the good work being carried out under the auspices of the Women's National Health Association. It will thus be seen that vigorous efforts have been made during the past year to deal with the Tuberculosis problem in the County Borough of Dublin.

In connection with the working of the Act in the City of Dublin, and through the gracious kindness of Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen, President of the Women's National Health Association, the services of a Tuberculosis District Nurse have been made available. These services will be greatly appreciated and will no doubt do an incalculable amount of good amongst the afflicted sick poor suffering from Tuberculous Phthisis. The Tuberculosis Nurse has been placed at the disposal of the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health.

The Public Health Department of the Corporation during the half-year ended March 31st, 1910, disinfected 880 dwelling rooms of patients who were suffering from Tuberculous Phthisis.

One of the first Urban District Councils to adopt the Tuberculosis Prevention Act was that of Kingstown. The Act was adopted in July, 1909, but owing to a delay in obtaining the approval of the Dublin County Council, the Act did not come into force until the 21st November, 1909. Five cases have only been notified since the adoption of the Act. As this provision of the Act becomes better understood, the system of notification will be better administered and carried out, and I anticipate that henceforward notifications will become more frequent in all districts where the Act is adopted.

In the North Dublin Rural District the Act was adopted on October 6th and came into operation on November 27th, 1909. In the South Dublin Rural District the Act came into operation on January 7th, 1910. In each of these Districts Registers have been provided and the prescribed forms of Notification have been supplied to medical practitioners. Six notifications were made in the North Dublin Rural District, and two in the South Dublin Rural District—the number of cases notified in both Districts is small, but the short period during which the Act has been in force in both districts has to be taken into consideration.

The Act came into operation in the Balrothery Rural District (which comprises the towns of Balbriggan, Skerries, Swords and Malahide) on the 1st January, 1910. Since that date, twenty-one cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, twelve being females and nine males. A Register has been provided for the District and the prescribed forms have been supplied to the medical practitioners.

In the Trim Rural District only three cases were notified (all being males) since the Act came into operation on October 31st, 1909. A Register has been provided and the necessary forms supplied to the medical practitioners.



The Mullingar Rural District Council has also adopted the Act and it came into operation on the 1st January, 1910. Five cases have been notified since the adoption of the Act, and the necessary Register and Forms have been provided.

In the other Districts the Act has been in operation for so short a period that very little information is yet available as to its administration, excepting that the Registers and Forms of Notification have been procured and furnished to the medical practitioners.

The posters issued by the Local Government Board are still displayed in the waiting rooms of most of the Dispensaries in the Urban and Rural Districts. The medical officers inform me that the sick poor are now showing a greater interest in carrying out any instructions given to them as to the treatment of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and are much more keenly alive to the precautionary measures to be adopted to prevent the spread of infection, and in this connection they acknowledge the great assistance given to them in any District where a branch of the Women's National Health Association is in operation.

The activity of the Dublin Branch of the Association is well demonstrated by the Report of the work done by the Tuberculosis District Nurse for the twelve months ended February, 1910, one item alone, the number of visits paid to 332 tuberculous patients, viz., 6,786, is evidence of the energy displayed in combating Tuberculous Disease in the City of Dublin.

I attended the meetings of several District Councils with the object of urging the adoption of the Act. In some instances, the Councils adopted the Act without much hesitation, and in others the question was postponed. During the coming year I anticipate that the number of Councils adopting the Act will be largely increased.

There has been, I regret to say, delay in the appointment of a Bacteriologist for the County Borough of Dublin. The question has been under consideration for some time. It is, however, probable that an appointment will now be made very soon; the value and necessity of such an appointment is unquestionable in a city where Tuberculous Disease is so prevalent and where the recognition of the early stage of the disease becomes a matter of such vital importance.

The Dublin County Council have already appointed a bacteriologist. His services have been in frequent requisition for the examination of sputum since his appointment a few months ago. The County Council are engaged in framing regulations for the more efficient administration of the Act.

I am, &c.,

D. EDGAR FLINN,

*Medical Inspector.*

(h.) Report of SIR ACHESON MACCULLAGH, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to submit the following Report dealing with the principal outbreaks of infectious disease, and the sanitation and sanitary administration of the district under my charge, during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

My district is formed by the Counties of Galway, Mayo, Clare, Roscommon (with the exception of Boyle Union), Limerick (with the exception of Kilmallock Union), Listowel Union in the County of Kerry, and Athlone Union in the County Westmeath.

The local authorities comprised therein include one corporate borough, nine urban sanitary districts and thirty-seven rural sanitary districts.

#### *Small-Pox*

The district has been free from this disease for the past three years.

#### *Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.*

Two cases were reported from the Ballinasloe No. 1 Rural District and one from Gort Rural District. The usual precautionary measures were adopted and the disease did not spread. It was not possible to ascertain the probable source of infection.

#### *Enteric Fever.*

A number of cases of enteric fever were reported during the past year from various places throughout the district. The most serious outbreak occurred in Kilkee, Co. Clare, in the Kilrush Rural District, and I have dealt with the outbreak in a special report (see page 98).

In the County Borough of Limerick twenty-four cases of enteric fever were notified during the year under review. They were isolated cases, occurring in various parts of the city, except twelve cases reported in September, 1909, where the illness was attributed to infection contracted at Kilkee, these patients having been there on holidays.

Four cases were also reported in Ennis. The patients had been at the seaside in Kilkee, and their illness was attributed to infection contracted there.

Six cases of enteric fever occurred in Swineford Rural District in April, 1909, in the Kiltimagh Dispensary District. The first was a man (J.S.) who had returned from England, where he had been working at a colliery in a village in Staffordshire, in which there had been a good deal of enteric fever. His case terminated fatally, and the other five patients contracted the disease from him.

Fourteen cases also occurred in the Foxford Dispensary District. Six houses, all close together, the occupants being more or less related, were affected. The infection in this outbreak also was conveyed from England by a man (J.M.) who had been working in the same colliery and returned home about the same time as the fatal case referred to in previous paragraph.

Three cases were notified from the town of Swineford, but they had no connection with the cases already described. Seven cases were notified in the Foxford Dispensary District in December, 1909.

At the end of March, 1909, several cases of enteric fever occurred amongst the attendants in the Castlebar Asylum, Castlebar Rural District, the Assistant Medical Officer being one of the sufferers. All those affected were supplied with milk from the same contractor, and on inquiry it was found that a son of this contractor had been ill for some six weeks, part of the time "he was up and down" and helped with the milking. Though this young man was attended by a medical practitioner, no report of his illness was made, and his father continued supplying milk to the Asylum. When I visited the place I found the cowshed ill-ventilated and very dirty. The cows also were anything but clean. The sale of milk was at once stopped and measures were taken to have the place thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and the outbreak ceased. Inquiries made left no doubt but that the contractor's son had suffered from enteric fever.

Four cases of enteric fever were also reported from the Castlebar Urban District, which the Medical Officer of Health attributed to the use of contaminated milk.

Towards the end of October, 1909, some cases of enteric fever were reported from Coonagh in the Limerick No. 4 (Rural) Dispensary District, Limerick No. 1 Rural District. The Medical Officer attributed them to the water supply, and had samples sent for analysis. Notices were also posted advising the people of Coonagh to boil all water used for dietetic purposes. Although the suspected water supply was condemned on analysis by Sir C. Cameron and Professor McWeeney, the pump was not closed by the sanitary authority until the 9th January, 1910, when the outbreak quickly came to an end, the last case being on the 20th January. There were altogether twenty-seven cases with two deaths. All the patients were removed to hospital.

Twenty-two cases of enteric fever occurred in Listowel Rural District, in, or in the immediate vicinity of, Ballyduff. This outbreak was attributed to the water supply obtained from a pump at the north side of the village, which supply had been contaminated by a stream running through it. The stream is really an open drain, as all the sewage of the village flows into it. I visited Ballyduff, and, after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health, directed the Sanitary Sub-Officer to close the pump, pending the meeting of the District Council, who afterwards endorsed my action. Most of the patients were removed to hospital, and every care taken to disinfect and cleanse the houses and premises affected, as well as throughout the village. Shortly after the closing of the pump the outbreak came to an end.

Enteric fever had frequently broken out in Ballyduff, and in fact was more or less endemic there till some few years ago, when the north side pump was closed. Unfortunately it was re-opened a couple of years back, contrary to the express wish of the Medical Officer of Health, with the result above stated. The Council have been requested to close this pump permanently and provide another water supply, which can easily be procured by sinking a well close to the Roman Catholic Church a little further up the village.

Some twenty cases of enteric fever were notified in the town of Loughrea, Loughrea Rural District. The cases kept cropping up for some months, and the probable source of infection was difficult to define, as the cases occurred in different localities throughout the town. They were most likely due to defects in the sewerage, which is in an unsatisfactory condition. The District Council have been approached and are being urged to take measures to have it remedied.

Three cases of enteric fever occurred amongst the men of the Royal Irish Constabulary stationed at Castleplunket barracks in the Castlereagh Rural District. The patients procured their milk from a house close by, in which, on inquiries being made, a girl was found to be ill, presumably from enteric fever. The use of the milk from this house was stopped, and no further case arose.

Again, as in 1908-1909, a large number of cases (thirty-nine) of enteric fever were notified in the Galway Urban District during the year under review. Twenty-six occurred in the No. 1 and thirteen in the No. 2 District. The cases were reported at different periods, and from various localities throughout the town, and the probable cause could not be attributed to any common source. The milk supplies were very varied. The analysis of the town water supply is favourable, Professor McWeeney having reported in January, 1909, on four samples of the water, taken at different places in the town, submitted to him—"I am of opinion that these are excellent waters; they may be used without hesitation for all the usual purposes to which water is applied." On the other hand, some cases of enteric fever having arisen in the prison, the authorities got a sample of the water from the main where it enters the female prison examined by Dr. Rowlette, who reported—"the bacilli coli communis is present in considerable quantities, showing that the water has been subject to sewage contamination." The main drains of the town are generally good, but the connections are in many instances faulty and traps defective. No supervision is exercised over the making of connections. A number of the water pipes are also defective and leaky, and I think it is most probable that through a leakage the water in places becomes contaminated with sewage matter. To these defects and to the emanation of sewer gases through faulty and untrapped connections, I attribute the occurrence of so many cases of enteric fever in Galway, the disease having been more or less endemic in the town of Galway for the past four years.

I understand that a leak was discovered in the water pipe at the prison, close to where the sample of water was taken.

Though the milk supply to the houses affected was very varied, at least three of the cases reported were supplied with milk from a house in which there had been enteric fever. These premises were cleansed and disinfected, and the proprietor directed not to sell milk while there was illness on the premises, but no steps were taken to see that this instruction was obeyed. More care is necessary as regards the milk supply, and the Urban Council are being urged to appoint proper officers.

A few cases of enteric fever were also notified from the Rural Districts of Croom, Mountbellew, Glennamaddy and Clifden, but nothing approaching an epidemic or outbreak. Two cases were reported in Athlone Urban District.

### *Typhus Fever.*

A larger number of cases of typhus fever were notified during the past year than for the preceding three years; but the western part of County Galway, in which typhus fever had been more or less endemic, was again free from the disease.

On the 17th September, 1909, Dr. Crowley, of the Ballycastle Dispensary District, Killala Rural District, reported six cases of typhus fever in one family. The patients were all removed to hospital, but, subsequently, eight more cases—all contacts, and relatives of the first patients—occurred. These were also removed to hospital. No cause could be assigned for this outbreak, except overcrowding and the very insanitary condition of the dwellinghouse and its surroundings. Dr. Crowley and the Parish Priest, who attended the patients, also contracted the disease, but, I am glad to say, made good recoveries. The ward-maid at the fever hospital also contracted the disease, and died from it. One of the fourteen patients admitted to hospital also died. A daughter of one of the first patients, hearing of her family's illness, came home from Baillieborough, Co. Cavan, on the 19th September. She left again for Cavan on the 5th October, and was admitted to the Baillieborough fever hospital on 8th October suffering from typhus fever.

Ten cases of typhus fever occurred in the Ballina Rural District. The patients were removed to hospital, the necessary precautions adopted, and there was no extension of the disease.

Eight cases of typhus fever occurred in the little village of Keelogue, in the Balla Dispensary District, Castlebar Rural District. The cases were confined to two houses, from which the patients were all removed to hospital for treatment, except the first case, who died, being moribund when the Medical Officer was first called in. The probable cause of the outbreak was the very insanitary conditions of the houses and their surroundings. The village of Keelogue consists of some twenty houses, all more or less crowded together, badly kept, and many deficient in lighting and ventilation. Manure in very large quantities is piled up on the streets in close proximity to the doors and windows of the houses. The District Council have been urged to take immediate steps to improve the sanitary condition of this village.

Eighteen cases of typhus fever were notified in the Galway Urban District during the year under review. Eight of these occurred in the Claddagh in June, 1909; but it was impossible to accurately trace the origin of these cases. Occasional cases of typhus fever crop up in the Claddagh district in which the houses are small, badly ventilated and overcrowded. In addition the cleansing and scavenging of this portion of the urban district is not attended to as it should be. Two cases occurred in August, 1909. Four cases in one house in the Claddagh were reported in October, 1909. No connection could be traced between these and the former cases in June. Four cases in one house were notified in January, 1910. The charge nurse in the fever hospital also developed the disease, and, I very much regret to say, succumbed to it.

Thirty-two cases of typhus fever occurred in the Knocknallower Dispensary District, Belmullet Rural District, the first case being in the townland of Gortmelia. A deaf mute (P.M.) was ill for several days and, when he was almost moribund, the friends sent for the Medical Officer, who diagnosed the disease as double pneumonia. The man died that night, and a wake was held, at which a number of relatives and neighbours attended. In a week after the wake, a brother (J.M.) who slept in the same room took sick with typhus fever, and died in a few days. B.M., the wife of J.M., also took sick, and was removed to hospital. A fortnight after the wake, and on three consecutive days, members of two families living in the same townland (Gortmelia) were removed to hospital suffering from typhus. They were relatives of the M.'s, and had attended P.M.'s wake. About the same time two patients were removed to hospital from Portyslin suffering from typhus fever. The patients were also relatives of the M.'s, and had attended the wake. The last case occurred on the 22nd May, 1909, and each case was clearly traceable to connection with some person who had attended P.M.'s wake. Four deaths occurred amongst the thirty-two patients attacked by the disease. One of the nurses in the fever hospital also developed the disease, but she made a good recovery. The mode of origin, the onset of this outbreak, and the propagation of the disease amongst those who attended the wake, are worthy of notice.

Seven cases arose in the Binghamstown Dispensary District in August, 1909. The parents of the first patient resisted removal to hospital, and the District Council, as the sanitary authority, declined to enforce removal. All the remaining members (six) of the family subsequently contracted the disease.

Thirteen cases of typhus fever subsequently arose in Knocknallower Dispensary District, the first being at the end of October, 1909. The patient, Mrs. G., who was ill for some time, was thought to be suffering from influenza, and several of those who afterwards contracted the disease visited her during her illness. The whole of the infected cases could be traced to contact with the primary case mentioned, or with those who had taken the infection from visiting at her house.

The sanitary condition generally of the houses in this Rural District requires improvement. Bad ventilation, keeping of cattle in living rooms, large accumulations of manure too near the dwellinghouses, all constitute fruitful sources for the periodical outbreaks of disease which occur in this Rural District.

Five cases of typhus fever (all in one family) were reported from the Quin Dispensary District, Tulla Rural District; six cases from the Mountbellew Rural District; one from the Rathkeale Rural District; and one from Portumna Rural District. Nine cases were notified from the Loughrea Rural District (four being in the Athenry, three in the Bullaun, and one each in the Woodford and Loughrea Dispensary Districts). Four cases were reported from Ballina Urban District, two of which occurred in September, 1909, and two in January, 1910.

#### *Diphtheria.*

Isolated cases of diphtheria were notified from various localities throughout the district, but the number was much less than in the previous year. The largest number of cases reported from one district was seven, in the Galway Urban District, as compared with ten last year in the same area.

#### *Scarlatina.*

Comparatively few cases of scarlatina occurred through the district during the year under report, except in the County Borough of Limerick in which forty-three cases were reported. The disease was generally of a mild type, only a couple of deaths taking place. Eleven cases were notified in the Caheroonlish and nine in the Murroe Dispensary District (Limerick No. 1 Rural District), and five from the Collycoasey Dispensary District (Limerick No. 2 Rural District). Eighteen cases were reported in the Galway Urban District.

#### *Whooping Cough.*

Towards the end of November, 1909, a very extensive epidemic of whooping cough occurred at Cappamore in the Limerick No. 1 Rural District, almost every child in the village and immediate vicinity suffered from it. The outbreak was, however, of a mild type, and no deaths occurred.

#### *Beri-Beri.*

A sailor from a Norwegian whaling steamer was admitted into the Belmullet (Co. Mayo) fever hospital on the 11th September, 1909, Dr. MacHale, Medical Officer of Health, having certified him as suffering from beri-beri. This patient was discharged cured on the 21st September, 1909. Towards the end of October a report was received from Dr. MacHale that he had been informed a number of children were ill on Inniskea Island with, the people believed, the same illness as the Norwegian sailor had suffered from. I proceeded to Belmullet, conferred with the Medical Officer, and made inquiries into the matter, with the

result that I was perfectly satisfied that there was not the smallest ground for the idea that there were cases of beri-beri on the island. The children affected suffered from enteritis, probably introduced by a man who took ill on the island and then returned home to the mainland. He was then conveyed to the fever hospital being ill with enteric fever, and the diagnosis was confirmed in due course by Professor McWeeney, to whom I had a specimen of the blood sent for bacteriological examination.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The vital statistics of the County Borough of Limerick compare favourably, during the year under report, with those of the other county boroughs in Ireland, the average total death rate in Limerick for the past four years being 18.7. The highest previous record was 20.6 in 1908, and the lowest 16.7 in 1909. The principal epidemic diseases death rate during the past four years was 1.1.

In the urban district of Galway the average total death rate for the past four years was 20.1, and from the principal epidemic diseases, 1.2.

The insanitary conditions most observable in the district are the generally dirty condition of houses and their immediate surroundings, and the accumulations of manure heaps which are allowed to remain in the back yards and lanes of the towns and villages, while in the rural portion of the district such nuisances are found close up to the doors and windows of the dwelling houses. Though unquestionably an improvement is taking place as regards the sanitary condition of the district, it is impossible to point out any very marked improvement. The progress being made is slow, but to one who knows the district, it is still very apparent, and would be more marked were it not for the reluctance of the various sanitary authorities to take proceedings to enforce compliance with their notices for the abatement of nuisances served by their officers, and also to take steps to prevent the recurrence of such nuisances. In many districts the same persons are served over and over again with notices of this kind, which they comply with at the time, but the nuisances quickly recur.

A large portion of my district is "congested," and, in many instances the houses are ill-ventilated and badly lighted. The housing conditions of the poor in part of the Lislowel Rural District are particularly bad.

In portions of the western part of my district, the practice still exists of keeping pigs and cattle in the dwellinghouses, though, no doubt, it is gradually but slowly becoming less. The operations of the Congested Districts Board have had a beneficial effect in this direction. The building of labourers' cottages in various districts has also done something towards improving the housing conditions.



A desire is being shown in the towns situated in Rural Districts to improve their water supplies and sewerage, but the question of the area of charge for the cost thereof frequently causes a serious difficulty, the district councillors from outlying portions of the district opposing the scheme unless the charge be made a purely local one—an expense which few of these small towns are able to bear.

Lahinch (Co. Clare), which now possesses an efficient water supply, is contemplating also an up-to-date sewerage scheme. Kilkeo (Co. Clare) has now its new water supply in working order, and efforts are being made to induce the sanitary authority to establish a satisfactory sewerage scheme in addition.

Claremorris (Co. Mayo) District Council have not yet complied with the Sealed Order of the Board, issued after a "Default Inquiry," directing them to provide a proper water supply for the town of Claremorris.

The inhabitants of Atheury (Co. Galway) having made formal complaint under Section 15 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, that the Loughrea Rural District Council had made default in not supplying the town with a sufficient and wholesome supply of water and an efficient sewerage scheme, I held an Inquiry and furnished a report to the Board thereon.

The sanitary condition of the dairies and cowsheds in the various urban and rural districts has not been hitherto satisfactory, but I am pleased to be able to report that an improvement in these conditions is taking place generally throughout the district. The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of 1908 is in operation in the majority of the sanitary districts. When this Order was first issued by the Board, a great deal of difficulty was experienced, especially in some of the large milk supplying districts, in inducing the local authorities to bring the provisions of the Order into force. Many councils have now appointed Dairy Inspectors, and, in the more important localities, also Veterinary Inspectors (Veterinary Surgeons) to carry out the provisions of the Order, which has resulted in a marked improvement in the condition of the cowsheds. I am glad to say that on the whole, very little trouble is experienced by the Dairy Inspectors, the people, as a rule, carrying out their suggestions and willingly following their advice.

In some of the poorer portions of my district, where there is practically either no sale of milk, or to a very limited extent, the Board have not pressed, at present, for the appointment of special expert officers, and the sanitary sub-officers have been deputed to see that the main provisions of the Order are complied with.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. ACHESON MACCULLAGH, Knt.,

*Medical Inspector.*

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

## (i.) Report of Sir A. MACCULLAGH, Medical Inspector.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

As I have from time to time previously reported, a large amount of the tuberculosis which is prevalent in many parts of my district is in a great measure due to the bad housing conditions of the poor, while the insanitary surroundings of their dwellings and the damp earthen floors of numbers of the cottages are conducive to the spread of the disease.

During the past year greater interest has been taken in the matter of the prevention of tuberculosis, and this interest has, more or less, been fostered and stimulated by the visits of the Tuberculosis Van to many of the towns and villages, and by the addresses delivered by the lecturers who accompanied it.

Several branches of the Women's National Health Association have been formed in various centres, and a good deal of useful work is thereby being steadily carried on.

The various urban and rural district councils have distributed a large amount of literature dealing with the subject of the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis, and booklets on the subject have been circulated gratuitously. Instructional posters are also prominently displayed in the dispensaries of the several Unions.

In some districts arrangements have been made for the disinfection of any house in which a case of tuberculosis has arisen, should the occupants so desire.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. ACHESON MACCULLAGH, Knt.,  
*Medical Inspector.*

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(j.) Report of Sir ACHESON MACCULLAGH, Medical Inspector, on  
Outbreak of Enteric Fever in the Kilrush Rural District.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that a rather serious outbreak of enteric fever took place in the Kilrush Rural District in the autumn of 1909.

The great majority of the cases occurred in the town of Kilkee, a much frequented seaside resort in the County of Clare. The other cases were in the immediate vicinity of this town, to which source the infection was traceable.

When the outbreak first commenced I was absent on leave, but on my return I at once proceeded to Kilkee to confer with the Medical Officer and to investigate the matter.

On my visit to Kilkee on the 7th September, I found that twenty-eight cases had been reported from the town, and there was besides information of nine cases having occurred in Limerick and Ennis among persons who had visited at Kilkee. All the cases were confined to the east end of Kilkee, more or less in the vicinity of a well called the Pound Street Well, and in each case there was a history of having used the water from this well.

The Pound Street well, which was a "dip well," with a filthy stream close flowing beside it, had been under suspicion for some time past, both by Dr. Hickey and myself. I had frequently spoken to him about it, and Dr. Hickey had requested the District Council, as the sanitary authority, to have it closed on the 8th May and again on the 5th June, his views being supported by an unfavourable analysis of the water made by Sir C. Caméron. The Local Government Board also urged the Council to take steps to prevent the water from this well being used. After the commencement of the outbreak Dr. Hickey again drew the attention of the Council to the danger of the water from the Pound Street well, but the matter was adjourned, and it was not until the 31st August that this well was closed.

There could be no doubt that the outbreak was first caused by the water from Pound Street well, the only part of the town affected being in the vicinity of this well, and there being clear evidence in each case of the water from it having been used. The Constabulary barracks are close to this well. They had a pump in their own premises, but this having gone out of order, the police had recourse to the Pound Street well, and three cases of enteric fever occurred in the barracks. They then ceased using the water.

Several of the earlier cases of fever were not removed to hospital, in fact all through the epidemic too many cases, in my opinion, were treated at home, and to the fact of so many different centres of infection being left in Kilkee is largely attributable, I believe, the prolonged continuance of the outbreak. On the occasion of my visit on the 7th September, sixteen persons were being treated in their own homes, and in only one case was a professional nurse in attendance, the other patients being nursed by their friends, which, as I pointed out to the Medical Officer, rendered it difficult to ensure thorough and efficient disinfection of the stools, etc., etc.

The majority of the later cases were sent to hospital, some still being treated at home, but the services of professional nurses were obtained in these cases.

There were altogether eighty-three cases, of whom five died. Two of the nurses in hospital and one attendant also contracted the disease, but made good recoveries. Of the eighty-three cases, twenty-four were treated in their own homes, the others being removed to the fever hospital at Kilrush.

The progress of this outbreak is somewhat interesting. Forty-three cases were reported up to the end of October, 1909. None of these died. During November and December sixteen cases occurred. Two of these patients died. There were only a couple of cases in January, 1910, but in February the outbreak seemed to assume fresh activity, thirteen cases being reported during

this month. Three of these patients died. The disease then gradually subsided, the last case occurring on the 4th April, 1910.

The sanitary conditions existing in Kilkee are bad, especially so when it is remembered that Kilkee is a favourite seaside resort, very large numbers of people coming there for the summer months. The water supply was derived from several wells, many of them being merely "dip wells" of doubtful character, and the supply being quite insufficient for the number of visitors during the summer. The sewerage is not at all satisfactory, there being no means for effectual flushing, and the pipes in many instances being old and leaky. The back yards and lanes are very badly kept, manure and other nuisances being allowed to remain there, and no system of scavenging being carried out. Strong representations have been repeatedly made to the District Council to remedy this state of things.

An efficient water supply is now in working order, and steps are being taken to induce the sanitary authority to provide a thoroughly satisfactory sewerage system.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. ACHESON MACCULLAGH, Knt.,  
*Medical Inspector.*

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(k.) Report of Dr. BRENDAN MACCARTHY, Medical Inspector, on the Public Health of the District under his charge.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report the following outbreaks of infectious disease which occurred in the district under my charge during the year ended March 31st, 1909:—

*Enteric Fever.*

As in previous years I have to report that enteric fever has continued to appear in the Manorhamilton Rural District, especially in the Dispensary Districts of Manorhamilton and Dromahaire. This year a few cases have also occurred in the Drumkeeran Dispensary District, whilst Lurganboy Dispensary District has remained free from the disease. During May, 1909, two cases were reported from Dromahaire Dispensary District, and one case in December, 1909. In January, 1910, two further cases occurred, but the disease appears to have been contracted in Drumkeeran, whence one of the patients returned sick. The other patient in the same house was no doubt infected by the first. In October, 1909, a case occurred in Drumkeeran, which the Medical Officer thought might be traced to infection from secondhand clothes. In Manorhamilton Dispensary District, three cases were reported in June, 1909, one in July, three in September, one in October, one in

November, two in December, thirteen in January, 1910, one in February and one in March. In a majority of the cases, enteric fever had appeared either in these houses themselves or in their immediate neighbourhood in previous years. Although the outbreaks in the Manorhamilton Rural District have not assumed the proportions of the epidemics of previous years, it is clear that the disease is still widely prevalent throughout the district, and any carelessness in thorough pasteurisation at any of the creameries may again lead to a formidable epidemic. In the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, the origin of the cases this year is to be traced to carelessness in the disposal of excreta in previously infected houses. Every effort should be made by the sanitary authority to instruct the people as to the necessity for taking strict precautions on this matter. I regret to have to report that the Rural District Council have not, up to the present, taken any effective steps to administer the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1908, though repeatedly urged to do so. I have attended numerous meetings of the Council, and have explained the Order most fully, and shown the falsity of the popular rumours as to its scope and effect. I believe that in this way many misapprehensions have been removed from the minds of the Councillors, but the general public still remain unenlightened and are opposed to the Order.

#### *Typhus Fever.*

A family in the Longford Dispensary District of Longford Rural District contracted typhus fever in April, 1909. The disease did not spread.

#### *Diphtheria.*

In November and December, 1909, there was an outbreak of diphtheria in the Moville Dispensary District of the Inishowen Rural District. Four houses were invaded in two townlands. Nineteen persons were attacked. The Medical Officer of Health attributed the outbreak in the first house to the drinking of impure water. The disease appears to have been carried from this house to a second one before the people were aware of the danger. In the other two houses the Medical Officer was unable to form an opinion as to the source of infection.

In September, 1909, three cases of diphtheria occurred in the Crossroads No. 2 Dispensary District of the Dunfanaghy Rural District. There was no further spread of the disease at that time, but in January, 1910, a further outbreak occurred of twenty cases in five townlands. The Medical Officer of Health at first had some difficulty in inducing the people to take the necessary precautions, but when they became aware of the gravity of the disease, the outbreak was quickly checked. A case of diphtheria also occurred at this time in the neighbouring dispensary district of Crossroads No. 1, but there was no spread of the disease. The Medical Officer of Health was of opinion that in this case the infection was brought back from Scotland by a relative to the patient.

*Scarlatina.*

Scarlatina, chiefly of a very mild type, has been largely prevalent throughout a large portion of my district during the past year.

The town of Enniskilleu has been visited by a specially widespread and prolonged epidemic. Cases began to occur in September last, and were still occurring in the town at the time of writing this report. Precautions were taken to check as far as possible the spread of the infection, and the new disinfecting chamber at the Workhouse has been employed with marked success. A difficulty has arisen owing to the exceptionally mild type of many of the cases, which were not placed under medical care until the accidental discovery of desquamation threw a light on their real nature.

## VITAL STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL TOWN DISTRICTS.

*Londonderry County Borough.*—The estimated population of Londonderry County Borough is 43,158. During the year 1909, there were registered 1,067 births and 748 deaths. The birth-rate on the estimated population was 24.7 and the death-rate 17.2. The birth-rates and death-rates for all other towns in Ireland of lesser population than Londonderry are calculated on the populations as ascertained at the Census of 1901. There is, however, good reason to think that the increase of population of Londonderry has not kept pace during the present decade with that shown in the previous ten years, and it is probable that the estimate of the population is considerably too large. In considering the vital statistics of Londonderry, the age and sex distribution of the County Borough must also be borne in mind. Londonderry contains a large number of factory-workers, mostly young women, but there is no corresponding industry for male workers. The number of children under one year who were registered as having actually died during the year was 121, and the corresponding Infantile Mortality figure is 113. The deaths of persons of 60 years of age and upwards were 227. From all forms of Tubercular Disease 143 deaths were recorded excluding the deaths of persons over 60 and of children under one year, there remain 395 deaths from all causes of which probably 143 were due to Tubercular Disease, or nearly 0.4 of the deaths. The Tuberculosis death-rate per thousand of the population was 3.3. The death-rate from epidemic diseases was 0.9. Diarrhoeal Diseases caused 29 deaths. The Medical Superintendent Officer of Health considers that the prevalence of Diarrhoeal Diseases is due to the large number of privy middens in small yards, close to receptacles for the storage of water, and to the absence of filtration of the water supply. The contents of these middens are carried through dwellinghouses and frequently through living rooms.

*Sligo Urban District.*—The birth-rate in Sligo Urban District for 1909 was 27.7, and the death-rate was 16.6. These rates were calculated on the population as shown at the Census of 1901, namely, 10,870. There were 268 births. The total deaths were 180, 27 of which occurred in children under one year, giving the

Infantile Mortality figure, 100, and the deaths of persons 60 years of age and upwards were 69. The deaths from Tuberculosis of all forms were 25. Excluding deaths of children under one year and persons of 60 years and upwards, it would seem probable that about 0.3 of the remaining deaths were due to Tuberculosis. The death-rate from Tuberculosis per thousand of the population is 2.3. The death-rate from Epidemic Diseases was 1.0.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

I think it may be said that there is now beginning to be apparent a general improvement as regards sanitation throughout a large part of my district, though some places do not yet seem to have been touched by the new spirit. Many causes are contributing to bring about this better state of things. Among the chief of these may be mentioned the building of large numbers of excellent, well planned and attractive labourers' cottages, the efforts of the Women's National Health Association and kindred organisations, and the fuller and more exact reports as to public health matters now required from the Medical Officers of Health. The administration of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1908, which is effectively carried out by a large number of sanitary authorities in my district, is also no doubt largely instrumental in directing the efforts of the people towards greater exactness as to the cleanliness and suitability of their byres and outhouses. The habit of improvement when once formed will, without doubt, bring about those needed improvements in the older type of dwelling to which I have so frequently alluded, and the houses with clay floors, lighted only by small, and often fixed, windows situated at one side of the house only, without eave spouting, and with damp and uncleanly surroundings, will, it is to be hoped, soon be as rare as a filthy cowshed, which has never been thoroughly cleansed or whitewashed. In the poorer and more remote districts many interested in the welfare of the people are looking forward to a revival of some such scheme as that of the Parish Improvement Scheme of the Congested Districts Board, which, during its time of working, produced such good results.

*Ballyshannon Rural District.*—Nothing has been done to improve the water supply of Ballintra, as to which this Rural District Council was adjudged to have made default seven years ago. Little or no attention is paid to sanitary matters in this and in the other Rural Districts comprised in the Union.

*Donegal Rural District.*—Little interest in sanitary matters is taken by the sanitary authority. This Rural District and the neighbouring one of Irvinestown, were, after an inquiry, adjudged to be in default as to the water supply of Pettigo.

*Enniskillen Rural District.*—The water supply and sewerage of Derrygonnelly are most defective. The Rural District Council were adjudged to be in default as to the sewerage five years ago. Nothing practical has yet been done to meet the requirements of

the water supply of the village. Tempo and Belcoo are also seriously in need of sanitary water supplies. The village of Blacklion in the adjoining Rural District, Enniskillen No. 2, is also in a bad sanitary condition owing to deficient water supply and defective sewerage.

*Glenties Rural District.*—The village of Dungloe is much in need of a suitable water supply.

*Granard Urban and Rural Districts (comprised in the Union).*—The condition of many dwellings in these districts requires to be much improved.

*Inishowen Rural District.*—The water supply of Carndonagh is still most deficient.

*Longford Urban District.*—A large proportion of houses unfit for human habitation.

*Sligo Urban District.*—Little attention paid to improvement of dwellings or to sanitary matters.

*Trillick Rural District.*—The water supply of Trillick village is most defective.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

BRENDAN MACCARTHY,

Medical Inspector.

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## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(1.) Report of Dr. BRENDAN MACCARTHY, Medical Inspector.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

But little progress has been made during the past year in my district as to the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis in an organised or adequate way. No exhibitions or conferences have been held, and to a large extent the subject has dropped out of public discussions. Here and there lectures have been arranged for by the Women's National Health Association, and the members of the various branches have in many cases kept up the system of personal instruction and advice in the homes of the people. In some cases help has been given to enable patients to obtain treatment in sanatoriums. In Omagh a shelter was provided by the Rural District Council in conjunction with the Women's National Health Association. In some of the Workhouse Infirmaries improvements have been made in the wards set apart for consumptive patients. Specially good results were obtained, with the means at disposal for modifying existing buildings, in the Donegal Workhouse Infirmary.



The provisions of the Tuberculosis Prevention Act have been taken advantage of but to a very slight extent by local authorities in my district. A few have adopted Part I. of the Act. This portion of the Act has not been adopted in the County Borough of Londonderry. The following sanitary authorities have adopted Part I. :—

Coleraine Urban District Council.  
Limavady Urban District Council.  
Ballymore Rural District Council.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
BRENDAN MACCARTHY,  
*Medical Inspector.*

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REPORT of Professor E. J. McWRENEY with regard to the case of a Typhoid Carrier.

To the Local Government Board for Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that on the 2nd November, 1909, my attention was first called to the outbreak of enteric fever at Kilworth Camp, by a letter from the Board enclosing the Report (dated October 28th) of Dr. Browne, Medical Inspector, and requesting my co-operation in the work of tracing the connection (if any) of the suspected "carrier" with the outbreak in question.

Accordingly I at once communicated with Dr. Browne, and also with Dr. Rice, Medical Officer of Fermoy Workhouse, and on the 7th November I received specimens of blood, urine and faeces from the supposed typhoid carrier, a girl, who at that time was in the Workhouse Hospital, Fermoy, under the care of Dr. Rice. The examination of the blood serum at once yielded positive agglutination results with my ordinary laboratory strain of typhoid up to dilution 1-100. It also agglutinated another more recently isolated "strain" of typhoid, but failed to affect a culture of *B. paratyphosus B.*, upon which I tested it. Cultivations made from the faeces on the usual media used for isolating the typhoid bacillus failed to reveal any colonies of typhoid aspect, nor did I succeed in obtaining any such from the sample of urine sent on this occasion. (I may here remark that, on several occasions since, the urine has been found free from typhoid bacilli, or to contain so few that they would be liable to escape observation in specimens collected and forwarded without special precaution). In my letter to the Board of the 10th November, I duly communicated these results, and, in view of the detection of the specific agglutinins in the patient's blood, requested that further specimens of the excreta be procured, after administration of a cholagogue cathartic followed by a saline purgative. This suggestion I made

with the object of obtaining a free discharge of the contents of the gall-bladder (which is usually the seat of origin of the typhoid germs) into the intestines, in the contents of which the bacillus might be thus more readily detected. In this, however, I was disappointed, as the specimen of faecal matter kindly procured in accordance with my instructions by Dr. Rice once more failed to yield any suspicious colonies. Shortly afterwards I obtained a positive cultural result with a specimen of urine sent up by Dr. Rice on the 23rd November, and since then I have seldom missed finding the genuine typhoid bacillus in the patient's urine. On none of the occasions (six in number) on which I have examined the faecal matter, have I been able to detect typhoid bacilli.

On November 28th, I communicated to the Board the detection of the bacillus in the patient's urine, and pointed out that her case afforded a favourable opportunity for the study of several interesting and important problems, amongst which I instanced the following:—Whence does the urine derive its supply of bacilli? Are they continuously excreted, and, if not, at what intervals? Is it possible to free such persons of these bacilli by urinary antiseptics given *per os*, or by vaccination with killed cultures of the carrier's own "strain" of bacillus—a method which has proved so effective in ridding the system of chronic staphylococcal and other infections?

Accordingly I suggested that the girl should be brought up to Dublin and kept under observation in hospital. She expressed her willingness to this course and was admitted into the Mater Misericordiae Hospital on December 9th, 1909, under the care of Sir Christopher Nixon, Bt., M.D. Here she has remained under my own observation and that of the resident staff up to the date of writing. I will now detail the facts we were able to ascertain.

*I. Previous History.*—In October, 1908, she had a severe attack of enteric fever, and remained three months in hospital at Fermoy. Since then she claims to have enjoyed good health up to a few months ago, when after a day's heavy work she suffered from a severe attack of pain in the right side. Two months before admission to Fermoy Hospital she had another severe attack of pain—this time in the left side. It lasted for a week, during which time she also suffered from vomiting and loss of appetite. I do not consider it incumbent upon me to enter upon the interesting history of the girl's connection with previous outbreaks that occurred in the several households where she was employed either in the dairy or as nurse or housemaid. These facts are, I understand, being made the subject of a special report by Dr. Browne. Most of them, more especially those relating to the outbreak at Kilworth Camp, July—October, 1909, have been already published by Captain J. Dorgan, R.A.M.C. (*Enteric Fever Epidemic, Kilworth, 1909.*—*Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps*, April, 1910, page 896). I have to thank Captain Dorgan for kindly supplying me with two copies of his interesting paper.

*II. Condition on Admission.*—A.F., a well-nourished brunette, aged 24. Complexion and visible mucous membranes somewhat

pale. She is not particularly intelligent, and decidedly uncommunicative. The only feature of interest revealed by physical examination is an enlarged and palpable left kidney, which is decidedly tender on deep pressure, and displaced distinctly downwards. The right kidney is also displaced downwards to near the pelvic brim, but is neither enlarged nor tender. Temperature and pulse, normal. Urine, normal in quantity, acid, always more or less turbid, and deposits a heavy nubecula. It is sometimes charged with amorphous urates. The clear filtrate fails to yield the nitric acid test for albumen, but it gives a distinct zone of opalescence with ferrocyanide of potassium and acetic acid (evidently owing to the presence of some mucinous or nucleo-albuminoid body). No other abnormal chemical constituents discoverable. Urea, 1.8 per cent. The acidity on titration with  $\frac{N}{10}$  Na OH varied within rather wide limits, the extreme figures found within a week from 10 cc. urine being 1.9 and 5 cc. The microscopic examination of the sediment obtained by centrifuging revealed, in addition to crystals of uric acid and oxalate of lime, numerous leucocytes (mostly mononuclear in stained preparations), a few red corpuscles, and much epithelium, chiefly squamous, but also columnar and pear-shaped elements. Numerous short to medium-sized bacilli were also seen, moving with a typical typhoid "waggle." In perfectly fresh specimens these were the only micro-organisms visible on direct microscopic examination. In Leishman preparations of the sediment, they appeared like very slender rods (much thinner than in the fresh preparation) with numerous unsustained dots or granules in their protoplasm. They often appeared as though attached to broken down mononuclear cells, but I failed to find them in the interior of well-preserved leucocytes. By cultures from fresh catheter specimens obtained with strict precaution, the bacilluria was shown to be due to typhoid bacilli in pure cultivation.

Blood—Reds,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  millions; hæmoglobin, 70 per cent.; leucocytes, 8,000; polymorphs, 60-65 per cent.; lymphocytes, 20-25 per cent.; large mononuclears, 5 per cent.; transitionals, 7 per cent.; eosinophils, 2 per cent.; mast-cells, 1.2 per cent. Bacteriological Examination.—Three cubic centimeters obtained with due precaution from the fingers and cultivated in bile, failed to yield any colonies of typhoid.

*III. Subsequent Progress of Case.*—This may be briefly summed up as marked by recurrent attacks of abdominal pain usually referred to the left hypochondrium, occasionally to the corresponding region on the right side, often diffused over the upper part of the abdomen without any particular localisation. On palpation, the only objective feature discoverable was a slight but distinct enlargement and decided tenderness of the left kidney. Occasionally there was tenderness below the ribs on the right side. The attacks of pain lasted from 3 or 4 to 10 days and were sometimes, but not always, accompanied by a rise of temperature, usually to somewhere between  $99^{\circ}$  and  $100^{\circ}$  F. After one of these attacks (on December 28th), the condition of the blood was found to be:—Reds,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  millions; Whites 12,000, with a differential

count of Polymorphs, 53.6; Lymphocytes, 22.0; Large mononuclears, 18.4; Eosinophils, 4.8; Mast-cells, 1. It is interesting to note the slight mononuclear leucocytosis (40 per cent. of all leucocytes). On January 26th an unusually severe attack of this sort came on, attended by headache. On the 28th, the urine suddenly became turbid with pus and yielded—for the first time—a strong albumen reaction. Previous to this, the girl had been allowed to walk about, but she now became quite prostrate with pain and went back to bed. Stained films of the urinary sediment showed the pus to be mainly polynuclear. Many of the cells were coarsely granular eosinophils. There was a good deal of mucus mixed with the pus, and in this were embedded enormous numbers of minute crystals of calcium oxalate. There were many red cells and gram-negative bacilli which proved on culture to be Typhoid. The acidity of the urine, which had been averaging between 1.8 and 3.6 per cent. was now found to be only 0.6 (Phenolphthalein).

February 1st.—Eyelids puffy, pus diminished, but amount of albumen increased. It seemed larger than could be accounted for by the pus. There were, however, no tube-casts discoverable. This state of affairs continued during the following week: albumen present in large amount equal to about 0.5 per cent in the Esbach tube. Pus also present but not enough to account for all the albumen. Typhoid Bacilli numerous.

February 7th.—Total amount of urine passed, 850 cc.; high-coloured; acidity, 2.5 per cent.; much pus and oxalate of lime in sediment. Flocculi of fibrin present which were quite tough and coherent. They contained many polynuclear eosinophil leucocytes also red corpuscles, and a few bacilli which were all extra-cellular and gram-negative (Typhoid).

February 8th.—Bacilli more numerous than yesterday; albumen and pus much less, nitric acid giving only a faint ring.

February 10th.—Patient cystoscoped by Mr. D. Farnan (Assistant Surgeon to the Hospital). Pus seen coming from the left ureter, and a small flocculus removed from it on the point of instrument introduced into ureter. The flocculus must have been contaminated, for on plating out, on Drigalski, it yielded numerous acid-forming colonies as well as Typhoid. The mucous membrane of the bladder seemed healthy. On account of the danger of infection the right ureter was not catheterised. The urine from the bladder and the left ureter contained pus, each loopful of which yielded about 100 colonies of Typhoid. On this day at 10 a.m., three grains of methylene blue were administered by the mouth. As the colour of the urine had not changed by 6 p.m., three grains more were given. The urine became green during the night of 10th-11th, and remained so till the 15th (slow appearance and prolonged excretion pointing to diminished permeability of both kidneys).

February 15th.—Patient felt ill; temperature 100°; complains of pain all over abdomen; urine still green; albumen to about one third.

Since the middle of February, the girl's condition as regards abdominal pain and the presence of pus and albumen in the urine has greatly improved, and so has her general health. The central fact, however, is that the bacilluria still persists up to the date of writing (June 6th). It is true that the number of bacilli in the urine have much diminished. For example, two quantitative estimations made last December, and which can I think be relied on, yielded 60,000 and 5,300 bacilli per cc., whilst the two last I have made (on June 3rd and 4th) have yielded 3 and 120 bacilli per cc., respectively. Figures like these show how wide are the daily fluctuations in the number of bacilli excreted.

The urine has been pretty closely watched ever since the patient came under observation, plate cultures having been set up four or five times weekly during all that time. At first the urine was collected in the ordinary way, directions, having been given that all vessels used to contain it should be sterilised, but so many contaminations made their appearance on the plates, that since mid-January all cultures have been made from catheter specimens. These yield, as a rule, pure cultures of the typhoid bacillus, but are subject to the objection that, as the patient will not submit to be catheterised more than once a day, they do not afford accurate information as to the total daily output of bacilli. For this reason I do not consider it worth while submitting the figures in tabular form. The urine is occasionally sterile. This was the case, for example, on March 1st, 15th and 16th, 29th and 30th, April 15th, and 5th and 6th of May. I could not ascertain any definite relation between the number of bacilli excreted and the attacks of abdominal pain with rise of temperature, nor with the presence of albumen and pus. For example, the last specimen of urine examined, though it looked perfectly normal, being quite clear and without a trace of pus or albumen, was found, on prolonged centrifugation and plating out of an aliquot part of the sediment to contain at least 120 typhoid bacilli per cc. On the other hand, even purulent urine has proved sterile—at any rate no bacilli grew from loopfuls of pus obtained by centrifuging the urine on the dates in March above mentioned. Again, on May 3rd, the patient had the last of her attacks of diffused abdominal pain, with tenderness of the left kidney, and pus again appeared, though in small amount. The number of colonies obtainable from a loopful of pus (centrifuge sediment) amounted only to a couple of dozen, and was no greater than on previous days when there was no pus.

*IV. Treatment.*—This has consisted of the administration of three drugs by the mouth, and, afterwards of intra-muscular injection of an auto-vaccine. The first drug tried was "Hetraline," a compound of Urotropin with Resorcin. It was given at first in five grain doses twice daily, and gradually increased till sixty grains were being taken each day, and continued for four weeks without perceptible effect. During February, a trial was given to Urotropin in the usual doses, and the drug was continued for three weeks without result save a great diminution of the pus. The

bacilli remained unaffected. Encouraged by the results reported by Niepraschk (*Zt. f. Hyg. u. Inf. Kr.*, Vol. 63, H. 3, p. 475, 1909), I decided to give a trial to Borovertin, a compound of Urotropin and Boric Acid. This was given at first in fifteen grain doses, subsequently increased to 25 thrice daily, and continued for a month. Exactly as in Niepraschk's case, the drug was badly borne. It produced pains in the stomach and loss of appetite, and I stopped it after a month without any good having been effected. Drug treatment having thus failed, and having regard to the success achieved in the case of a urinary typhoid carrier by Houston, of Belfast,\* it was decided to give a trial to vaccine treatment. This has since been carried out by Dr. W. M. Crofton, Lecturer on Special Pathology in the National University. In order to encourage phagocytosis the acidity of the urine has been kept down by the daily administration of 45-60 grains of sodium citrate as recommended by Houston.

The vaccine was prepared from the patient's own "strain," a colony from a urine plate of the 8th April being the starting point. The following injections have been given:—

April 11,	.	.	25 millions.	
" 16,	.	.	50 "	
" 26,	.	.	100 "	
May 11,	.	.	200 "	
" 23,	.	.	400 "	+ 100 millions
				staphylococcus aureus.
June 8,	.	.	600 "	

The injections of the 26th April and 20th May were followed next day by an enormously increased excretion of bacilli, the plate being literally covered with minute colonies. The agglutinative power of the patient's serum has been raised to approximately 1 in 500 for ordinary Typhoid, 1 in 200 for her own strain. The opsonic index, using unheated serum, has been raised from 0.5 to 1.5, whilst the content of the serum in thermo-stable opsonins has remained practically uninfluenced, the O.I. with heated serum being only 0.6, showing that the patient is still only in the early stage of immunisation.

The object of giving the staphylococci was to raise the polynuclear content of the blood, which was standing rather low (49 per cent. as against 48 per cent. of mononuclears) and thus promote phagocytosis. It would seem to have had this effect, for the polynuclears have since risen steadily, the counts being 53, 55, and 65 per cent., whilst the mononuclears are down to 38 per cent.

*V. Nature of Lesion.*—The pain, tenderness and enlargement of the left kidney, together with the intermittent discharge of pus seem to point to a typhoidal pyelo-nephritis. The admixture of a trace of blood and mucus in which were embedded great quantities of minute crystals of oxalate of lime made me think of renal calculus, more especially in view of the fact that in the gall-bladder, the same sort of infection produces gall-stones. A radiogram was accordingly taken but failed to reveal a calculus.

\* B. M. J., 1909. Vol. li., p. 1067.

*VI. Cause of the Persistent Bacilluria.*—The persistence of the bacilli in the face of drug and vaccine treatment points to their being lodged in patches of necrotic mucous membrane of the renal pelvis. As pointed out by the Director-General of the Army Medical Service in his Second Report on the Transmission of Enteric Fever by the "Chronic Carrier" (Cd. 4712, 1909):—"In order to kill the Typhoid Bacillus, it is essential that the agent employed—no matter whether phagocytes, opsonins, bacterio-lysin, lactic acid, toxins, or chemical agents—shall be brought into intimate contact with the micro-organisms to be destroyed. Now from the examination of a fatal case of enteric fever recently made by Dr. Josef Koch, it appears that in certain cases the gall bladder is thickened and filled with papillomatous processes containing homogeneous masses surrounded by necrotic areas. These sometimes extended through the whole thickness of the papillæ, finally bursting and emptying their contents into the interior of the gall bladder. The homogeneous masses were found to be collections of Typhoid Bacilli, the toxins of which had killed the surrounding tissues. We do not yet know whether similar changes occur in the typhoid carrier, but it is extremely probable that they do, and that the bacilli in the gall bladder, urinary passages, and intestinal wall are surrounded by a mass of dead tissue through which no curative agent can penetrate. It follows therefore that no cure can result until all the contents of necrotic areas have been discharged, which may be the work of years."

Others have had the same experience of the inutility of drug treatment. Thus, for example, I learn from Dr. P. L. Sutherland, Assistant Bacteriologist to the Glasgow Corporation, that the authorities there have had under observation a man whose case resembles in many respects the subject of this Report. "After having had typhoid two years ago and leaving the hospital apparently cured, he infected his wife. On examination, his urine was found to contain Typhoid Bacilli in abundance, but none were found in the feces. He was sent back to hospital and treated by urotropin and boracic acid without effect. While in hospital a considerable quantity of pus appeared in his urine, but soon this cleared up. After being sent home, he passed a stone, according to his own story. He has been under treatment with a vaccine prepared from his own strain of Typhoid Bacilli but without result. Treatment seems to be useless." [Personal communication from Dr. Sutherland.]

*VII. Drugs for which success is claimed in the treatment of Typhoid Bacilluria.*—Niepraschk (*loc cit.*) after failing with Hexamethylentetramin (Urotropin) and Hetraline claims to have cured his case of Bacilluria—a soldier—by means of Boroverlin, which he administered at the rate of six grams (93 grains) a day for five weeks. Under the influence of such enormous doses, the patient's condition, which had previously been very good, rapidly fell off. "The previously well-nourished man, whose movements had been lithe and active, got visibly thinner, his complexion became clay-coloured, his visage dull, and his movements slow. His weight

fell in twenty-nine days, 11 kg. (!). After stopping the drug, the patient quickly recovered his normal aspect. The action of the drug in this case was astonishingly rapid. Three days after the first dose, the Bacilli, which had been present in moderate numbers, disappeared from the urine and, despite repeated examinations at frequent intervals, and the use of very large quantities of urine, they could never again be demonstrated, so that the man was discharged to service as cured, three months afterwards." To me so rapid a disappearance of the Bacilli seems very remarkable, and gives rise to the suspicion that it may have been due to some other cause. In our hands, the drug certainly did not act similarly. Salicylate of soda is another drug for which success is claimed by Hilgermann, who succeeded in curing a female "carrier" aged 71, by means of 15 grain doses three to five times daily (Klin. Jahrb. Vol. 22, H. 2, p. 291). He even goes so far as to regard the salicylate as a specific for Typhoid Bacilluria in the sense in which quinine is specific against malaria and atoxyl for sleeping-sickness. As, however, two other cases on which he tried it were found to be still excreting Bacilli seven and eight months respectively, after the treatment was begun, the grounds for this claim seem a little doubtful.

*VIII. Characters of the Bacillus isolated from A.F.—* It is a gram-negative Bacillus with the usual morphological and cultural characters of the genuine Typhoid Bacillus. It presents slight points of difference from the laboratory strain, which we are in the habit of using for the Widal test. These points, which are fairly constant, are as follows:—

1. On such coloured differential media as those of Drigalski, Conradi, Fawcous and China Green, the colonies are, on the first day, a little smaller and more opaque. They increase rapidly in size after the first day, and the central more opaque nucleus of the colony becomes surrounded by a thinner translucent peripheral zone which often attains a considerable width. The colour of the Drigalski medium remains blue. On the Conradi, Fawcous and China Green media, the young colonies show from the commencement an opaque greenish central area, with a very distinct colourless peripheral zone appearing after a few days and spreading over the medium. The agar is decolorised some distance around each colony.
2. The movements of the Bacillus when taken fresh from a primary colony are distinctly less active than those of an ordinary Typhoid colony of the same age. On subculture, however, the distinction is soon lost.
3. In ordinary peptone broth (Reaction + 10 Eyre), the growth is not so abundant in the first 24 hours as that of the ordinary Typhoid. Subsequent subcultures, however, grow more luxuriantly.
4. When first isolated, the Bacillus of A.F. is hardly at all agglutinable even by powerful Antityphoid serum. After subculture every day for ten days, it undergoes agglutination as readily as the ordinary Laboratory Bacillus.



*IX. General Considerations on Typhoid "Carriers."*—

1. *Definition.*—By a typhoid "carrier" is meant a person who, being to all appearances healthy, excretes the specific bacillus of typhoid in the faeces or urine.

2. *Classification.*—Typhoid "carriers" may be divided into two classes, viz.:—those who have had the disease, and those who have not had it, or, at any rate, have not, so far as can be ascertained, suffered from any illness resembling typhoid. Such persons can generally be ascertained to have been in relation with declared cases of the disease. In Germany, where the accepted views on this subject were originally developed under the influence of R. Koch and by the members of his School, technical terms have been devised for these two classes of "carrier" cases, viz.:—"Dauerausscheider," for the first, and "Bazillenträger," for the second. Our language does not seem to offer any term exactly equivalent to "Dauerausscheider," which means, literally, "persistent excreter." The other term "Bazillenträger" means, of course, "bacillus carrier." With the object of conveying the very real distinction between the two concepts, one might perhaps use for the first, the term "carrier case" and for the second, the term "infectious contact." The first-named term conveys that the person in question has been at one time a "case" of the disease; the second, that the individual has (whilst not personally affected) been in relation with cases.

3. *Diseases propagated by "carriers."*—Several other important diseases are known to be propagated in this way. In view of the recent development of our knowledge on this subject, its practical bearing on public health and the inadequacy of existing sanitary laws to deal with the problem thus arising, I may perhaps be permitted to digress from my immediate topic so far as to briefly refer to each of the diseases so far known to be propagated in this way.

A. *Asiatic Cholera.*—Historically, this is the first infectious disease the germs of which were shown to be present in and excreted by, perfectly healthy individuals. The proof of this was yielded by the investigations of R. Koch and his School, in connection with the cholera outbreak in Hamburg and other places in Germany in 1892—1894, and again in 1905. These investigations have shown that the cholera vibrio maintains its existence in the intestines for a relatively short period, which does not usually exceed a fortnight. "Carrier cases," therefore, do not play a large part in the dissemination of this disease, at any rate, not in places where the ordinary sanitary regulations of civilised countries, as regards isolation, disinfection and retention in hospital till bacteriologically germ-free, are in force. Shortly after convalescence, the vibrio disappears. It is the "infectious contacts" that play the leading part in the dissemination of cholera. These apparently healthy persons, with cholera vibrios in their intestines, have been found to be quite numerous in the vicinity of declared cases of the disease. Thus in the outbreak of 1905, in East Germany there were 174 declared cases and 38 healthy, but

infectious, "contacts" who were found to be excreting the germ of in their solid (not diarrhoeal) dejecta. The time during which such excretion continued was found not to exceed, in healthy contacts, the fortnight during which it lasts in the declared cases of cholera.

**B. Cerebro-spinal Fever.**—In this disease, propagation takes place mainly by "infectious contacts" who harbour the meningo-coccus in their throats, and whose numbers far exceed those of the declared cases. The "sporadic" occurrence of the malady is accounted for by the coming of such an infectious contact into relation with one or more susceptible individuals, usually children or adolescents. The throat continues to harbour the specific germ for three or four weeks, seldom for longer periods. In this disease it would really seem as though the element of "personal susceptibility" were of greater importance than the presence of the specific micro-organism.

**C. Diphtheria.**—A vast amount of investigation has been directed to finding out how long the specific bacilli persist in the throat after convalescence from this disease, and the outcome would appear to be that, whereas in 90 per cent. of the cases the throat is free at the end of five weeks, in the other ten per cent. the bacillus may persist, more especially in the nasal fossæ, for a much longer period. It is unquestionably by these "carrier cases," many of whom have complained of nothing more than slight sore throats, that the infection of diphtheria is mainly conveyed. The rôle of the true "infectious contact" seems here to be relatively a small one. Such persons are, it is true, often found amongst the healthy members of diphtheria-stricken households, but their numbers are small as compared with the total of declared cases, and, what is of greater importance, their bacilli disappear sooner—according to Kober, who investigated 30 such cases—at latest in twenty-eight days.

**D. Bubonic Plague.**—Here the specific bacillus appears always to produce, in some shape or form, the disease with which it is associated, and, apart from cases that are in the incubation period, "infectious contacts" do not occur. With regard to the rôle of "carrier cases," it may be said that these appear to be chiefly confined to convalescents from plague pneumonia. According to the important observations of Gotschlich in Alexandria (*Zt. f. Hyg.*, Bd. 82, 1899, p. 402) the sputum of such persons may continue to contain virulent plague bacilli for quite lengthy periods—up to seventy-six days. Gotschlich observed three such cases of prolonged infection, and very properly draws attention to the danger thus produced. In what proportion of cases, however, this persistence occurs, it is at present impossible to say.

**Typhoid and Paratyphoid.**—It is with regard to these diseases that the conveyance of the specific germ by apparently healthy carriers and contacts, has assumed the greatest importance. Since the ground was first broken by Förster, Frosch, Dönitz, Lentz, Drigalski, and other workers in South-West Germany some seven years ago, hardly a

month has gone by without the publication of additional observations on this point. The observations made at home have not, however, been systematically carried out. Individual outbreaks have been more or less carefully investigated and the results published (cf. the outbreaks at the Brentry Reformatory, Bristol,\* at Grove House Home, Brislington, near Bristol,† the cases reported by Dean,‡ Ledingham,§ Houston,¶ and others). But the distribution of enteric fever over a wide area in this country has not, so far as I am aware, been made the subject of systematic well-planned investigation with the aid of modern bacteriological resources. It is only by painstaking investigations carried out on a large scale and by workers familiar with the most recent cultivational and serological developments that reliable information can be obtained as to the importance of carrier cases.

So far as I am aware, the best statistical consideration of the importance of the carrier case in the epidemiology of enteric fever is that due to Frosch (Klin. Jahrbuch Bd. 19, H. 4, 1908). From his paper, the following facts and figures are taken as having a practical bearing on the question:—

*I.—Absolute and relative frequency of Bacillus-Carriers and of the Infections caused by them.*

The total number of persons who were found to have Typhoid Bacilli in their excreta for longer than ten weeks was 310 out of a total number of Typhoid cases, in the same area and during the same period, of 6,708. The percentage of carriers to cases was, therefore, 4.62. Of these persons, however, only 166, or 2.47 per cent. of the cases were really persistent carriers who retained the Bacilli for more than three months, whilst the other 144 or 2.15 per cent. of the cases retained the Bacilli for more than ten weeks and less than three months.

During the observation period of three years, and in an area containing 2,300,000 inhabitants, 276 cases of Typhoid infection were traced, more or less conclusively, to these 310 Typhoid carriers, or roughly one case to each carrier. Out of all cases of "contact" infection—that is, of infection carried direct from person to person or by food, utensils, etc., in the neighbourhood of a Typhoid case—only one-fourteenth were traceable to carriers and the remaining thirteen-fourteenths to declared cases of the disease. The importance of the carrier element must, therefore, not be over-estimated.

*II.—Influence of Sex and Age.*

Of the genuinely persistent carriers, no less than 82 per cent. were found to be females, whilst of those who retained the Bacilli longer than ten weeks but for a shorter period than three months, 60 per cent. were women. Children under 15 seldom become persistent carriers, only 4 per cent. of these being under that age.

\* Branthwaite, Home Office Report; see also Lancet, Nov., 28, 1906

† Lancet, loc. cit.

‡ Dean, Brit. Med. Journal, 1906, Vol. 1, p. 562.

§ Ledingham, ibid. 1909, Jan. 4th.

¶ Loc. cit.

But they often harbour the Bacilli for shorter periods, no less than 85 per cent. of the temporary carriers being under 15 years of age. The difficulty of controlling the movements and personal habits of children, especially in the poorer class, makes this fact one of considerable significance.

The preponderance of the female sex and of women engaged in household work is, however, the leading fact brought out by these investigations. On this point the figures given by Frosch are very striking. During the year 1906, the cases of Typhoid in the observation area were distributed as follows according to age and sex:—

	No.	Per cent.
Men, . . .	938	45.1
Women, . . .	454	21.62
Children, . . .	688	33.
Total, . . .	2,080	

Of the 454 women who took ill, no less than 370, or four-fifths, were permanently engaged in domestic pursuits either as housewives or servants, and of these, according to Frosch, an overwhelming majority became carriers, either temporary or persistent. This accords with experience in this country, where most of the persistent Typhoid carriers hitherto observed have been cooks or dairymaids. All the cases that have come under my personal notice (three in number) have been girls so engaged. As regards the cause of the more frequent occurrence of the condition among women, there seems to be unanimity of opinion that it is connected with the greater prevalence of catarrhal conditions of the gall-bladder in the female sex. The proportion of cases of gall-stones occurring amongst women is as 8 to 1 occurring amongst men. Whilst this explanation holds good for cases where the Bacilli are excreted from the intestines, which they reach, no doubt, from the gall-bladder, it does not apply to the urinary cases such as that at present under consideration. It would be interesting to ascertain the proportion of women amongst urinary Typhoid carriers, but this I have not as yet been able to do.

### III.—Length of Time during which the Bacilli continue to be excreted.

Inasmuch as our knowledge of carrier cases dates back only to 1903, bacteriologically ascertained instances of persistent retention are not recorded prior to this. Frosch's figures show that of the 166 persons who continued to excrete Bacilli for over three months, 64 were proved to have done so for periods not exceeding a year, 87 from 1 to 3 years, and 15 for more than three years. Out of 25 proved carriers who were suspected on epidemiological grounds to have been excreting Bacilli for lengthy periods, 14 did so in all probability for from 4 to 9 years, 6 for from 10 to 20 years, and 5 from 21 to 30 years. (See Dean's case. *loc cit.* in which the patient was a Typhoid carrier for 29 years.

X. *Practical Conclusions.*—In the present state of our knowledge, the occurrence of Enteric Fever amongst segregated bodies of persons such as the inhabitants of Asylums, Homes, Work-houses, Barracks, etc., or even of individual houses (Typhoid-houses) should—in the absence of other evidence of causation—at once arouse the suspicion that the infection may be due to a carrier case. The first practical step to be taken in such cases is to identify the carrier.

The first stage in the actual search for the carrier is the examination by Widal's method of the blood of all persons who are, even in the remotest way, concerned with the bringing-in, preparation, and distribution of food. The women should be tested first. The agglutinative power should be determined in a strictly comparative way, using a readily agglutinable strain of Typhoid, and an assuredly normal serum as control.

In all cases where any appreciable increase in the agglutinative power of the serum is noted, specimens of the faeces and urine should be procured and subjected to careful bacteriological examination. For this purpose, the differential media introduced by Drigalski, Endo, Conradi and Fawcous are especially useful; also the Malachite-Green enrichment method of Lentz and Tietz and the China Green medium originally suggested by Werbitski, and worked with success by the present writer.\*

When a carrier has been found, the person should be removed from the institution, or at any rate from all connection with the food supply, and efforts made to put an end to the excretion of Bacilli.

As no method of accomplishing this has as yet been discovered, and as it is of the utmost importance that the results of treatment should be carefully ascertained, it would be well to arrange for the prolonged sojourn of such persons at some Hospital or Home, where they could be kept under constant observation and bacteriological control.

Those who have the management of public Institutions should be warned of the danger that exists, that recovered cases of Typhoid may continue to harbour and excrete the specific Bacillus, and should not take back such persons among the general body of inmates, until it has been made certain, by repeated negative bacteriological examinations, that their excreta are no longer infective. This regulation should be enforced with particular strictness in the case of females.

It would be well so to modify the existing Public Health Law as to obtain the power to isolate and keep under observation all known Typhoid carriers—such power to be exercised only in the case of persons who cannot be induced to present themselves at stated intervals for examination, and to carry out the necessary regulations as to personal habits and disinfection of excreta.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. J. McWENNEY.

\* McWenney: On the Value of Coloured Substrata for the Detection and Differentiation of Bacilli of the Typhocoli Group; B. M. J., 1909, Vol. II., p. 866.

## APPENDIX D.

ORDERS UNDER THE LABOURERS ACTS, AND HOUSING  
OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS.

The Local Government Board for Ireland.

## THE LABOURERS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1909.

In pursuance of the powers vested in Us by the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1888 to 1906, and of all other powers enabling Us in this behalf, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, after consultation with the President of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland, do order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following shall be rules under the said Acts, and shall, from and after the date hereof, have effect and be observed in regard to the several matters to which they relate:—

1. This Order may be cited as "The Labourers (Ireland) Order, 1909," and shall be construed as one with the Labourers (Ireland) Order, 1906.

2. The Labourers (Ireland) Order, 1908, is hereby revoked, and the Labourers' (Ireland) Order, 1906, shall be read and construed as if the following Rules numbered 53, 55, 57 and 63 were therein inserted as Rules 53, 55, 57 and 63 respectively in lieu of and in substitution for any Rules so numbered therein and hereby or heretofore revoked:—

Rule 53 (a). The Council may employ a Solicitor for the purpose of representing them at the Inquiry by the Inspector, and shall pay him a fee of £3 3s. 0d. per day in respect of his attendance at such Inquiry.

(b). The Council may also, on confirmation of an Improvement Scheme, employ a Solicitor to represent them at the Inquiry by the Arbitrator where lands are being taken compulsorily, and shall pay him a fee of £3 3s. 0d. per day in respect of his attendance at such Inquiry.

(c). The Council shall employ a Solicitor to investigate the title of persons to whom any purchase money or compensation is to be paid in respect of lands authorised to be acquired. In cases to which the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906, apply, the Council shall allow him a fee of £1 1s. 0d. per plot, provided that where more than one plot with the same title is being taken at the same time on the estate of the same person only one such fee shall be payable. In cases to which the provisions of the said sub-section do not apply, he shall be paid his costs as taxed in accordance with the provisions of clause (d) of this Rule.

The Council shall also employ a Solicitor to do all necessary work incidental to obtaining the receipt for the purchase money or conveyances of the plots of land, and the due registration of the Council's title, and for such work and registration shall, in

cases to which the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906, apply allow him a fee of 10s. 6d. per plot, and in other cases his costs as taxed in accordance with the provisions of clause (d) of this Rule.

(d). The Council may also employ a Solicitor to do any legal work not otherwise provided for that may necessarily arise in relation to the confirmation by the Local Government Board and the carrying into execution of improvement schemes, and shall pay him for his services the amount of his costs as taxed and certified by the Taxing Officer for the time being appointed by the Board for that purpose, together with all necessary and actual disbursements, including postage and telegrams. For the purposes of such taxation (1) the schedule of fees dated 3rd January, 1859, made in pursuance of the Chancery Appeal Court (Ireland) Act, 1856, as altered by Schedule II. of the General Order of 1884 made in pursuance of the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, shall apply and have effect as if for the sum therein specified in each case there was substituted two-thirds of the amount of such sum, and in any case where such two-thirds would involve a fraction of a penny, such fraction shall be reckoned as a penny; and (2) the procedure and taxation fees shall be governed by Rule 55 so far as same is applicable thereto.

Provided always that the Council may, subject to the approval of the Board, employ a solicitor to do all legal work of every description in connection with an improvement Scheme for a bulk sum or a fixed fee per cottage provided or per plot acquired.

Provided further that nothing in this Rule shall affect any agreement heretofore made between a Council and a Solicitor for the remuneration of such Solicitor by a salary for doing all legal work arising under the Acts, or for the remuneration of such Solicitor for doing all legal work in connection with any Improvement Scheme or Schemes made prior to the date of this Order.

Rule 55 (1). Where costs are payable by a Council to an owner or lessee for deducing title to lands taken under the Acts and completing transfer thereof to the Council, the bill of costs shall, unless the amount claimed does not exceed £3 2s. 0d. and the parties have agreed as to the sum to be paid, be taxed by the Taxing Officer for the time being appointed by the Board for the purpose, and the sum certified under the hand of such Taxing Officer shall be the sum due in respect of such costs, and his certificate shall not be subject to any review.

(2). For the purposes of such taxation the bill of costs shall be forwarded to the Clerk of the Council, who shall transmit the same, together with the proper taxation fee to the Taxing Officer, after stating by endorsement on the bill the title of the Order authorising the acquisition of the plot of land affected, as well as the name of the townland and the reference number of the plot; the interest of the claimant in such plot; the amount of purchase money or compensation paid in respect of the plot; and whether the land has been taken "compulsorily" or "by agreement." The short abstract or declaration of title as furnished to the Council's Solicitor shall also be forwarded.

(3). The Taxing Officer shall serve at least two clear days' notice by prepaid letter on the Council and the parties claiming the costs, or their solicitors, specifying the place in the City of Dublin where and the time at which he will proceed with the taxation, and stating that the parties or their Solicitors may attend and will be heard at such taxation: Provided always that, notwithstanding the absence of all or any of the parties aforesaid, the taxation shall be proceeded with in accordance with the notice.

(4). The Taxing Officer shall be paid by the Council a fee of Ten Shillings in respect of any bill of costs not containing more than 50 separate items; of Fifteen Shillings where the number of items exceeds 50 but does not exceed 100; and of One Pound where the number of items exceeds 100. The receipt of the taxation fee shall be noted on the bill by the Taxing Officer.

(5.) The costs to be allowed to owners or lessees in respect of the employment of Solicitors shall be in accordance with the following scale:—

	s.	d.
Attendance taking instructions ... ..	6	8
Perusal of wills, deeds, leases or other necessary documents for the purpose of preparing short abstract of title for the period required by law. Per skin (not exceeding five for any one document) ... ..	1	0
Drawing short abstract of title, per brief sheet of eight folios ... ..	6	8
Fair copy, per brief sheet of eight folios ... ..	3	4
Preparing statutory declaration ... ..	6	8
Attendance having declaration made ... ..	3	4
Necessary correspondence, per letter ... ..	3	4
Attending taxation ... ..	6	8

Provided that, in addition to the foregoing fees, all necessary and actual disbursements, including postage and telegrams, shall be allowed, and in respect of work not hereinbefore provided for the Schedule of Fees dated 3rd January, 1839, made in pursuance of the Chancery Appeal Court (Ireland) Act, 1856, as altered by Schedule II. of the General Order of 1884 made in pursuance of the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, shall apply and have effect as if for the sum therein specified in each case there was substituted two-thirds of the amount of such sum, and in any case where such two-thirds would involve a fraction of a penny, such fraction shall be reckoned as a penny.

(6). The bill, when taxed by the Taxing Officer, shall be certified and returned by him to the Clerk of the Council, and the sum certified shall be paid by the Council as soon as practicable to the party entitled thereto. The Taxing Officer shall, if required, furnish to the Solicitor of the party entitled to costs a certificate of the taxation of same.



(7.) For the purposes of this Order, Edward McHugh, of 50 Lower Sackville Street, Dublin, Solicitor, is hereby appointed to act as Taxing Officer until we shall otherwise direct.

(8.) At the option of the Solicitor acting on behalf of an owner or lessee, the total fees payable for deducing title to lands taken under the Acts, and completing transfer thereof to the Council, may, without any taxation as aforesaid, be in accordance with the following scale:—

	£	s.	d.
Where the total purchase money payable to an owner or lessee in respect of lands taken does not exceed £60 ... ..	2	2	0
Where the same exceeds £60 but does not exceed £100 ... ..	3	3	0
Where the same exceeds £100 but does not exceed £200 ... ..	4	4	0
and beyond £200 at the rate of two per cent. for every additional £100 or part thereof up to and including £1,000,			
and beyond £1,000 at the rate of one per cent. for every additional £100 or part thereof.			

(9.) Where, on the application of a Council or their Solicitor, a short abstract or declaration of title is furnished on behalf of the occupier (other than the owner or lessee) of land authorised to be acquired, the Council may pay to such occupier, without any taxation, a sum not exceeding 10s. 6d. as a fee in respect of the employment of such Solicitor by him for the purpose of making out and furnishing such abstract or declaration.

Rule 57. In cases not hereinbefore provided for, a Council may pay such fees for services rendered to them for the purposes of the Acts by any Officer of the Council or person (other than a Solicitor) as may in each case be approved by the Board.

Rule 63. Immediately on the completion of the Award by the Arbitrator, he shall forward to the Board a return giving particulars of any certificates issued by him in pursuance of Article 29 of the Second Schedule of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, in respect of the costs of claimants for compensation for lands included in such Award.

Given under our Seal of Office this Second day of July, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine.

(L.S.)

(Signed),

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL,  
H. A. ROBINSON,  
WM. L. MICKS.

No. 78,186—1909.

The Local Government Board for Ireland.

THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES (IRELAND) ACTS,  
1890 to 1908.

WHEREAS by sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906, as adapted for the purposes of section 6 of the Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Act, 1908, by an Order of the Lord Lieutenant in Council bearing date the 26th day of May, 1909, and set forth in the Schedule to the said Order (which section so adapted is hereinafter referred to as the adapted section) it is provided in effect that a copy of any Provisional Order made under the adapted section shall be served in such manner as may be prescribed by Us, the Local Government Board for Ireland, together with a statement that the same will be confirmed and have the effect of an Act of Parliament unless within such period as may be prescribed by Us, which shall not be less than one month, a petition by some person interested is presented to Us or to the County Court having jurisdiction where the land comprised in the Scheme, or in the case of an Order authorising the acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, where the land proposed to be acquired is situate, praying that the Provisional Order or any specified part thereof shall not become law without further inquiry.

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in exercise of the powers vested in Us by the adapted section and of all other powers in this behalf enabling Us, do hereby order and prescribe as follows, that is to say:—

- I. (1) The local authority shall serve a copy of any Provisional Order made under the adapted section on every owner or reputed owner, lessee or reputed lessee, and occupier of lands authorised by such Order to be taken compulsorily not later than seven days after such authority shall have received copies of the Order from the Inspector—
  - (a) by delivery of the same personally to the person required to be served, or if such person is absent abroad or cannot be found to his agent, or if no agent can be found, then by leaving the same on the premises; or
  - (b) by leaving the same at the usual or last known place of abode of such person as aforesaid or his agent; or
  - (c) by forwarding the same by post in a prepaid and registered letter addressed to the usual or last known place of abode of such person or his agent.

(2) The copy of the Order shall be accompanied by a statement that the Order will be confirmed and have the effect of an Act of Parliament unless within the period prescribed in Article II. of this Order a petition by some person interested is presented to Us or to the County Court having jurisdiction where the land comprised in the scheme or the land proposed to be acquired is situate, praying that the Order or any specified part thereof shall not become law without further inquiry.

(8) Immediately upon the completion of the service of copies of the Order as aforesaid the clerk of the local authority shall forward to Us a list, certified to be correct, showing the names and full postal addresses of the persons on whom copies of the Order were served, and specifying in each case the method of service, together with the date of service, or in the case of service by post, the date of postage.

II. The period within which a petition may be presented against any Provisional Order by any person interested shall be five weeks from the date on which a copy of the Order is served upon such person or his agent, or in the case of service by post, posted to such person or his agent.

III. This Order may be cited as the Housing of the Working Classes (Petitions) Order, 1909.

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Sixth day of August, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine.

(L.S.)

(Signed),

H. A. ROBINSON.

APPENDIX E.  
PROVISIONAL ORDERS, BYE-LAWS, &c.

I.—PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

The following Provisional Orders [(A), (B), (C), (D)] were made during the year 1909-10:—

(A).—UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACTS, 1878 to 1907.

Place.	Date.	Purpose.
Balrothery Rural District.	23rd March, 1910.	(1) Empowering the Balrothery Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands, water, and rights required for the purpose of providing a supply of water for the Town of Malahide, in their district; and  (2) Altering and amending the Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Act, 1907, in so far as it relates to the Malahide Water Works Order, 1907, by extending to a period of six years from the passing of the said Act the time within which the Balrothery Rural District Council may exercise the powers of compulsory acquisition conferred upon them by the said Order.
Castlereagh Rural District.	22nd April, 1909.	Empowering the Castlereagh Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands required for the purpose of constructing sewerage and sewage disposal works for the drainage of Cregagh in their district.
Londonderry County Borough, Londonderry No. 1 Rural District, Londonderry No. 2 Rural District, Inishowen Rural District, Limavady Rural District.	22nd April, 1909.	Repealing the Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 5) Act, 1901, in so far as it relates to the Londonderry Port Sanitary Authority Order, 1901, and constituting a Port Sanitary Authority for part of the Customs Port of Londonderry, by forming a joint board, consisting of representatives from the Councils of Londonderry County Borough, Londonderry No. 1 Rural District, Londonderry No. 2 Rural District, Inishowen Rural District, and Limavady Rural District.

Place.	Date.	Purpose.
Midleton Rural District.	20th April, 1909.	Empowering the Midleton Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands, water, and rights required for the purpose of providing a supply of water for the villages and neighbourhood of Castlemartyr and Mogeely in their district.
Naas No. 1 Rural District.	22nd April, 1909.	Empowering the Naas No. 1 Rural District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands required for the purpose of providing a supply of water for the village and neighbourhood of Sallins in their district.
Queenstown Urban District.	20th April, 1909.	Empowering the Queenstown Urban District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands, water, and rights required for the purpose of improving the supply of water for their district.
Rathdrum Rural District.	22nd April, 1909.	Separating the town of Arklow from the Rural district of Rathdrum and constituting it an urban sanitary district.
Warrenpoint Urban District.	19th March, 1910.	Empowering the Warrenpoint Urban District Council to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands, water, and rights required for the purpose of improving the supply of water for their district.

## (B).—UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACTS, 1898 to 1902.

Place.	Date.	Purpose.
Clare County.	16th November, 1909.	Empowering the County Council of Clare to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of certain lands required for the purpose of providing an improved sewerage system for the Ennis District Lunatic Asylum.

Place.	Date.	Purpose.
Kildare County.	29th April, 1909.	Transferring to the County Council of Kildare the business arising in their county under the Drainage and Navigation (Ireland) Acts, 1842 to 1857, of the Trustees for the Foranwell Drainage District.
Kildare County.	25th May, 1909.	Transferring to the County Council of Kildare the business arising in their county under the Drainage and Navigation (Ireland) Acts, 1842 to 1857, of the Trustees for the Gorteen Drainage District.
King's County and Queen's County.	15th January, 1910.	Transferring to the County Councils of King's County and Queen's County, jointly, the business arising in their counties under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Acts, 1863 to 1892, of the Drainage Board for the Ballynacarrig Drainage District.
Meath County and Westmeath County.	16th February, 1910.	Transferring to the County Councils of Meath and Westmeath, jointly, the business arising in their counties under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Acts, 1863 to 1892, of the Drainage Board for the Stoneyford River Drainage District.
Queen's County.	3rd January, 1910.	Transferring to the County Council of Queen's County the business arising in their county under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Acts, 1863 to 1892, of the Drainage Board for the Gully Drainage District.

## (C).—UNDER THE IRISH EDUCATION ACTS, 1892 AND 1893.

Place.	Date.	Purpose.
North Dublin Union.	11th November, 1909.	Empowering Trustees authorised thereto to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking, otherwise than by agreement, of lands required as part of a site for a Schoolhouse.

## (D).—UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES (IRELAND) ACTS, 1890 to 1908.

Place.	Date.	Purpose.
Trim Urban District.*	20th September, 1909.	Authorising the acquisition of land for the purposes of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

\* This order was confirmed by an Order of the Local Government Board dated 17th December, 1909.

II.—BYE-LAWS, MARKET TOLLS, SCALES OF CHARGES FOR INTERMENTS, AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS, 1883 TO 1906.

(i.) The following is a list of Bye-Laws confirmed during the year 1908-10, under the Public Health Acts and other Acts:—

Date of Confirmation.	Place.	Purpose.
8th April, 1909,	Belfast County Borough.	Imposing on the occupier of any premises in the County Borough duties in connection with the removal of house refuse.
10th May, 1909,	Blackrock Urban District.	Fines for non-acceptance of office.
20th May, 1909,	South Dublin Rural District.	Regulation of the water supply.
17th June, 1909,	North Dublin Rural District.	Regulation of the water supply.
6th July, 1909,	Ballycastle Rural District.	Regulation of the water supply.
30th July, 1909,	Killarny Urban District.	Management of the affairs of the Urban District Council.
4th Sept., 1909,	Londonderry County Borough.	Prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish, and for the regulation of the keeping of animals on any premises or for the prevention of such keeping so as to be injurious to health.
16th Sept., 1909,	Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District.	Conduct of persons resorting to or using the public sanitary conveniences provided and maintained by the Urban District Council.
Do.,	do.,	Respecting slaughter houses.
Do.,	do.,	Common lodging houses.
Do.,	do.,	Respecting boardings or structures used for the exhibition of advertisements.
Do.,	do.,	Prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and for the regulation of the keeping of animals on any premises or for the prevention of such keeping so as to be injurious to health.
Do.,	do.,	Imposing on occupiers duties in connection with the removal of house refuse.
Do.,	do.,	New streets and buildings and the drainage of existing buildings.
Do.,	do.,	Prevention of danger from wharflights and swings driven by steam power and from the use of firearms in shooting ranges and galleries.
Do.,	do.,	Good government and welfare of the Urban District.
24th Sept., 1909,	Newcastle Urban District.	Fines for non-acceptance of office.

II.—BYE-LAWS, MARKET TOLLS, SCALES OF CHARGES FOR INTERMENTS, AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS, 1888 TO 1906.

(1.) The following is a list of Bye-Laws confirmed during the year 1909-10, under the Public Health Acts and other Acts—*continued* :—

Date of Confirmation.	Place.	Purpose.
6th Oct., 1909, .	Kingstown Urban District.	Erection and maintenance of hoardings, buildings and other structures to be used for advertising purposes.
12th Oct., 1909,	Bray Urban District.	Respecting the days and the hours during each day on which the market at Bray shall be held.
10th Nov., 1909,	Lurgan Urban District.	Regulating the use and enjoyment of the Lurgan Public Park.
18th Nov., 1909,	Castlebar Urban District.	Regulation of the water supply.
Do.,	do.,	Common lodging houses.
Do.,	do.,	Fines for non-acceptance of office.
Do.,	do.,	Providing for the due management of the affairs of the Council.
19th Nov., 1909,	do.,	New buildings and certain matters in connection with buildings.
26th Nov., 1909,	Belfast County Borough.	Licensing of butchers at the Corporation abattoirs.
22nd Dec., 1909,	Tuam Rural District.	Common lodging houses.
2nd Feb., 1910, .	Lisburn Rural District.	New buildings and certain matters in connection with buildings.
2nd Feb., 1910, .	Newtownards Urban District.	Regulation of the water supply.
26th Feb., 1910, .	Pembroke Urban District.	Regulating the use and enjoyment of Pembroke Park.
21st March, 1910,	Ennistymon Rural District.	Regulation of the water supply.
24th March, 1910	Dalkey Urban District.	Fines for non-acceptance of office.



(ii.) A Schedule of the Stallages, Rents, and Tolls payable in respect of the use by persons of the Markets within the Armagh Urban District was approved on the 1st April, 1909, under Section 19 of the Armagh Urban District Council Act, 1907.

(iii.) List of Scales of Charges for Interments in Burial Grounds approved during the year 1909-10 under Section 188 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.

Date of Approval.	Local Authority.	Burial Ground.
22nd Dec., 1909,	Enniscorthy Rural District Council.	New cemetery at Ferns.
25th Feb., 1910, .	Larne Urban District Council.	Larne Cemetery.
14th March, 1910,	Newcastle Rural District Council.	Burial grounds of the Rural District.

(iv.) LIST OF REGULATIONS confirmed during the year 1909-10 under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1906, with respect to the letting of cottages and allotments.

Date of Confirmation.	Rural District.
13th May, 1909, . . .	Cork.
23rd Nov., 1909, . . .	Mallow.
29th Nov., 1909, . . .	Gortnahoe.
20th Nov., 1909, . . .	Glenties.
7th Jan., 1910, . . .	Ennis.
13th Jan., 1910, . . .	Corrofin.
7th Feb., 1910, . . .	Athlone No. 1.
7th Feb., 1910, . . .	Athlone No. 2.
22nd Feb., 1910, . . .	Lismavady.
23rd Feb., 1910, . . .	Killadysert.
5th Mar., 1910, . . .	Clonsilla.

### III.—LOANS SANCTIONED IN THE YEAR ENDED THE 31st MARCH, 1910.

(A.)—UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS, THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, THE SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION ACT, 1899, THE TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ACT, 1889, THE AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION (IRELAND) ACT, 1899, AND LOCAL ACTS.

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
Athlone No. 2 Rural Dist.	£ 600 0 0	Sinking wells and erecting pumps.	21st March, 1910.
Athy Urban District.	600 0 0	Supplemental for Waterworks.	23rd December, 1908.
Ballycastle Rural District	380 0 0	Sinking wells and erecting pumps.	5th July, 1909.
Ballymena Urban District	9,000 0 0	Improving Water Supply.	3rd February, 1910.
Belfast County Borough.	75,000 0 0	Extending Purdyburn Lunatic Asylum.	10th June, 1909.
Do. do.	35,000 0 0	Works in connection with purification of Sewage.	19th July, 1909.
Do. do.	3,000 0 0	Construction of Bridge at Stranmillis.	21st July, 1909.
Do. do.	3,000 0 0	Construction of Quay Wall at Refuse Destructor.	23rd December, 1909.
Do. do.	2,750 0 0	Disinfecting Station.	do.
Do. do.	62,200 0 0	Extension of Electric Lighting Plant.	8th February, 1910.
Do. do.	9,000 0 0	Sedimentation tanks sewage purification.	do.
Do. do.	12,227 0 0	Footpaths and Street Improvements.	4th March, 1910.
Blackrock Urban District	14,500 0 0	Erecting working class lodgings houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	29th July, 1909.
Bray Urban District	1,000 0 0	Electric Lighting Machinery.	27th September 1909.
Cashel Urban District	380 0 0	Supplemental for Gasworks.	20th May 1909.
Castlebar Rural District.	400 0 0	Sewerage Scheme for Outlets.	21st July, 1909.
Colbridge No. 1 Rural District.	1,000 0 0	Additions to Bural Grounds at Conley, Donacumper, and Laraghbray.	24th January, 1910.
Glouce Urban District.	450 0 0	Constructing Footpaths.	8th April, 1909.
Cork County Borough.	17,100 0 0	School of Science, extending filter tunnel and erecting workshop at Waterworks, and constructing sewer.	28th October, 1909.
Do. Do.	3,000 0 0	Constructing sewers.	1st February, 1910.
Cork (County of) Joint Hospital Board	12,000 0 0	Sanatorium at Streamhill	23rd April, 1909.

## (A.)—PUBLIC HEALTH, &amp;c., ACTS LOANS, 1910—continued.

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Dalkey Urban District,	1,200 0 0	Supplemental erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	16th March, 1910.
Drogheda Urban District,	9,253 10 11	Paying off Mortgage known as "Kelly" Loan.	25th October 1909.
Dublin County Borough.	10,000 0 0	Advances under Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899.	6th October, 1909.
Do. do. .	75,000 0 0	Extensions, &c., Electric Lighting.	do.
Do. do. .	1,320 0 0	Extensions, Arc Electric Lighting, North Circular Road and Drumcondra.	do.
Do. do. .	8,000 0 0	Vegetable Refuse Destructor and extension of Tramway system in connection with removal of refuse.	do.
Do. do. .	17,250 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under Housing of Working Classes Acts at Inchicore.	23rd December, 1909.
Do. do. .	100,000 0 0	Completion of Main Drainage system in old City and added areas.	do.
Do. do. .	8,300 0 0	Completing Bride's Alley Area Scheme under Housing of Working Classes Acts.	8th February, 1910.
Dublin North Rural District.	1,000 0 0	Completing Reservoir North Waterworks.	23rd March, 1910.
Dublin South Rural District.	4,000 0 0	Terrace and Cranlin Water Supply.	24th January, 1910.
Dungarvan Urban District.	3,870 0 0	Erecting working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	11th December, 1909.
Do. do. .	310 0 0	Rebuilding walls of Town Hall in lieu of 2800 sanctioned 27th Aug., 1908.	20th January, 1910.
Ennisceorthy Urban District.	300 0 0	Office for Urban District Council and approaches.	16th December, 1909.
Ennistymon Rural District.	1,890 0 0	Supplemental Ennistymon and Lahinch Water Supply.	22nd March, 1910.
Fermoy Urban District,	1,200 0 0	Supplemental Waterworks.	7th October, 1909.
Do. do.	1,100 0 0	Erection of working class lodging houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	do.
Galway Rural District, .	280 0 0	Well and Pump at Loughmore.	1st November, 1909.

## (A.)—PUBLIC HEALTH, &amp;c., ACTS LOANS, 1910—continued.

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
Galway Urban District.	£ 320 0 0	Supplemental erection of Working Class Lodging Houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	30th November, 1909.
Keady Urban District.	2,000 0 0	Erection of Gasworks.	20th October, 1909.
Kilkenny Urban District	6,000 0 0	Erection of Working Class Lodging Houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	8th March, 1910.
Kingstown Urban District	100 0 0	Watermain Lower Glenagary Road.	31st August, 1909.
Do. do.	2,633 0 0	Supplemental completing Royal Victoria Baths, &c.	do.
Do. do.	3,000 0 0	Erection of Working Class Lodging Houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890.	16th October, 1909.
Do. do.	250 0 0	Site at Dunleary for Pleasure Ground.	2nd December, 1909.
Kinsale Rural District.	120 0 0	Drainage Ballinaboy Burial Ground.	18th March, 1910.
Letterkenny Urban District.	2,700 0 0	Providing Water Supply	27th May 1909.
Limerick No. 1 Rural District.	2,000 0 0	Disposal Works Ballinacorra Sewerage.	24th August, 1909.
Limerick County Borough.	206 0 0	Advance under Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899.	25th February, 1910.
Lismore Rural District.	800 0 0	Extending Aqueduct Waterworks.	26th May, 1909.
Lisowal Urban District.	4,500 0 0	Erection of Working Class Lodging Houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	27th October, 1909.
Londonderry County Borough.	2,000 0 0	Erection of a Police Court and Morgue.	3rd May, 1909.
Do. do.	5,189 0 0	Re-constructing Upper Creggan Reservoir and re-laying Water Main.	22nd November, 1909.
Lurgan Urban District.	750 0 0	Supplemental for Public Park.	16th January, 1910.
Do. do.	500 0 0	Alterations at Filter Beds, &c., Waterworks.	do.
Macroom Rural District.	180 0 0	Supplemental Rylisma-kerra Waterworks.	6th January, 1910.
Mallow Urban District.	500 0 0	Town Park.	8th December, 1909.
Do. do.	700 0 0	Steam Rolling, &c.	do.
Mililton Rural District.	300 0 0	Sewerage Scheme, Carrigrohilly.	26th November, 1909.
Mililton Urban District.	500 0 0	Supplemental for Water Supply.	20th July, 1909.
Midnagh Urban District.	400 0 0	Improving Street.	8th April, 1909.
Mount Bellew Rural District.	200 0 0	Well and Pump at Skelena.	22nd March, 1910.

## (A.)—PUBLIC HEALTH, &amp;c., ACTS LOANS, 1910—continued.

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Nass No. 1 Rural District.	1,909 0 0	Sewerage Scheme, Salinas.	24th February, 1910.
Navan Urban District.	425 10 0	Storage for Fire Appliances and Cattle Weigh Bridges.	26th January, 1910.
Do. do.	101 0 0	Revol. Wheels for Water-works.	do.
Newtownards Urban District.	1,400 0 0	Technical School.	26th August, 1909.
Do. do.	333 0 0	Gas mains extensions.	12th November, 1909.
Do. do.	700 0 0	Gas Meters.	18th March, 1910.
Portadown Urban District.	257 0 0	Advance under Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1909.	15th February, 1910.
Portrush Urban District	6,500 0 0	Construction of Auxiliary Reservoir for Water-works.	1st May, 1909.
Do. do.	300 0 0	Site for Manure Depot and erection of Tar Macadam Kiln.	9th September, 1909.
Queensdown Urban District.	400 0 0	Street Improvements and Public Conveniences.	30th June, 1909.
Do. do.	3,000 0 0	Supplemental Water Supply.	31st March, 1910.
Rathdown No. 1 Rural District.	680 0 0	Supplemental Foxrock Sewerage Scheme.	29th October, 1909.
Do. do.	15,000 0 0	Sewerage Scheme, Dendrum.	12th November, 1909.
Rathdown No. 2 Rural District.	2,280 0 0	Supplemental Graystones Sewerage Scheme.	18th January, 1910.
Rathdrum and Wicklow Joint Burial Board.	149 0 0	Completing drainage of Cemetery.	25th July, 1909.
Shillelagh Rural District.	29 4 5	Supplemental Wells and Pumps, Drumnalin and Cronyhora.	12th August, 1910.
Strabane Urban District.	225 0 0	Rebuilding breach in embankment.	26th April, 1909.
Swinsford Rural District.	150 0 0	Water Supply to Foxford.	17th May, 1909.
Tandragee Urban District.	190 0 0	Constructing Footpaths.	12th May, 1909.
Tipperary Urban District.	4,000 0 0	Constructing Sewage Purification Works.	20th May, 1909.
Do. do.	650 0 0	Erection of Working Class Lodging Houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	25th September, 1909.
Trillick Rural District.	309 0 0	Providing Burial Ground at Castleland.	20th June, 1909.
Trillick Urban District.	7,000 0 0	Erection of Working Class Lodging Houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts.	19th October, 1909.
Tuam Rural District.	250 0 0	Extensions Killymore and Creevaghdaun Burial Grounds.	9th March, 1910.
Tullamore Urban District.	1,840 0 0	Extensions and improvements to Water Supply.	24th January, 1910.

## (A.)—PUBLIC HEALTH, &amp;C., ACTS LOANS, 1910—continued.

Name of Sanitary District.	Amount of Loan	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
Waterford County Borough.	£ s. d. 2,763 0 0	Defraying costs in connection with acquisition of Toll Bridge.	23rd March, 1910.
Wexford Urban District.	7,000 0 0	Erection of Working Class Lodging Houses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act.	13th August, 1909.
Wicklow Urban District.	1,275 0 0	Extensions to Water Supply, &c.	23rd December, 1909.
Total.	601,404 17 4		

## (B.)—WORKHOUSE LOANS.

Union.	Amount.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
Belfast, . . . .	£ s. d. 13,000 0 0	Erection of Dining Hall at Workhouse.	22nd December, 1909.
Slur, . . . . .	550 0 0	Sanitary Improvements at Fever Hospital.	30th November, 1909.
Cavan, . . . . .	150 0 0	Annexes, Baths, and improving drainage at Workhouse.	15th May, 1909.
North Dublin, . .	2,000 0 0	Electric Lighting of Workhouse and North City Dispensaries.	10th July, 1909.
Magherafelt, . .	800 0 0	Boilers, and economiser at Workhouse.	15th May 1909.
Navan, . . . . .	300 0 0	Electric Lighting of Workhouse.	4th March 1910.
New Ross, . . . .	2,500 0 0	Water Supply, &c., for Workhouse.	17th December, 1909.
Rathdown, . . . .	1,000 0 0	Additional Office accommodation at Workhouse.	30th November, 1909.
Scariff, . . . . .	1,000 0 0	Water Supply to Fever Hospital.	6th October, 1909.
Total.	21,300 0 0		

## (C.)—LOANS TO COUNTY COUNCILS AND JOINT COMMITTEES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM DISTRICTS.

Counties and Asylum Districts.	Amount of Loan sanctioned.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Antrim, . . .	1,350 0 0	Supplemental New Road, Larne Rural District.	29th July, 1909.
Do., . . .	1,800 0 0	Defrayment of balance of Purchase Money, Belmoral Industrial School.	27th October, 1909.
Castlebar District Lunatic Asylum, Co. Mayo.	2,250 0 0	Constructing Drainage Works.	14th July, 1909.
Glenties District Lunatic Asylum (Joint Committee—County Tipperary, North and South Ridings).	950 0 0	Defrayment of outstanding liabilities, erection of Consumptive Block, and Fees.	28th July, 1909.
Cork, . . .	24,212 0 0	Steam Rolling Roads, several Rural Districts.	24th January, 1910.
Donegal, . . .	500 0 0	Renovating Port Bridge, Letterkenney Rural District.	8th April 1909.
Down . . .	974 10 0	Steam Rolling Roads, Downpatrick Rural District.	15th July, 1909.
Do., . . .	570 0 0	Steam Rolling Roads, Newry Rural District.	do.
Do., . . .	500 0 0	Steam Rolling Roads, Banbridge Rural District.	do.
Do., . . .	224 10 0	Rebuilding Bridge over River Bann and improving Road.	2nd February, 1910.
Do., . . .	1,360 0 0	Steam Rolling Roads, Egliskeel Rural District.	15th February, 1910.
Do., . . .	847 10 0	Steam Rolling Roads, Hillsboro' Rural District.	do.
Do., . . .	1,946 19 0	Steam Rolling Roads, Newry Rural District.	do.
Do., . . .	288 0 0	Steam Rolling Glebe Road.	do.
Downpatrick District Lunatic Asylum (Co. Down).	820 0 0	Defrayment excess expenditure in erection of permanent buildings.	28th July, 1909.
Do., . . .	5,000 0 0	Additional Water Supply.	do.
Dublin, . . .	812 0 0	Improving Roads, South Dublin Rural District.	27th August, 1909.
Do., . . .	275 0 0	Constructing Footpaths, vicinity Arlone Industrial School.	17th November, 1909.
Fernanagh, . . .	500 0 0	Conversion of Gael Infirmary into Industrial School.	10th January, 1910.
Kerry, . . .	150 0 0	Road and Bridge, Dingle Rural District.	28th July, 1909.
Do., . . .	197 0 0	New Bridge, Dingle Rural District.	1st September, 1909.

(C.)—LOANS TO COUNTY COUNCILS AND JOINT COMMITTEES OF  
LUNATIC ASYLUM DISTRICTS—continued.

Counties and Asylum Districts.	Amount of Loan sanctioned.	Purpose for which obtained.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s. d.		
Kerry, . . .	20 0 0	Supplemental Road and Bridge, Dingle Rural District.	20th September, 1909.
Do. . . .	120 0 0	New Road Dingle Rural District.	21st October 1909.
Do., . . .	400 0 0	Improving Cahirciveen Pier.	23rd December 1909.
Do., . . .	400 0 0	Steam Rolling Road Tralee Rural District	10th January 1910.
Kildare, . . .	162 0 0	Improving Road Naas No 1 Rural District	7th July 1909.
Do. . . .	60 0 0	Supplemental Improvements, Ashby Technical School	25th September, 1909.
Kilkenny, . . .	332 5 0	Steam Rolling Roads Callan Rural District	8th April 1909.
Do. . . .	524 16 0	do. do.,	do.
Do., . . .	176 0 0	do. do.,	do.
Do., . . .	400 0 0	Steam Rolling Roads, Castlecomer Rural District.	do.
Do., . . .	800 0 0	Do. do.,	do.
Do., . . .	570 0 0	Steam Rolling Roads, Kilkenny Rural District.	do.
Do., . . .	460 0 0	Steam Rolling Roads, Uringford Rural District.	do.
Do., . . .	1,046 0 0	Steam Rolling Roads, Waterford No. 2 Rural District.	do.
Do. . . .	820 0 0	Do. do.	do.
Do., . . .	601 10 0	Steam Roller and equipment.	30th June, 1909.
Do., . . .	4,912 0 0	Steam Rolling Roads, several Rural Districts.	21st July, 1909.
Do., . . .	1,432 0 0	Steam Rolling Roads, Carrick-on-Suir No. III. Rural District.	20th September, 1909.
Kilbarney District Lunatic Asylum (Co. Kerry).	100 0 0	Supplemental for Auxiliary Water Supply.	14th September, 1909.
Latterkenney District Lunatic Asylum (Co. Donegal).	5,309 0 0	Water Supply to Asylum.	27th May, 1909.
Do., . . .	1,400 0 0	Repairs to Heating Plant.	20th August, 1908.
Limerick District Lunatic Asylum (Joint Committee—Co. Limerick and Limerick County Borough).	280 0 0	Supplemental erection of Attendants' Cottages.	29th September, 1909.
Londonderry, . . .	600 0 0	Purchase of Steam Roller, do.	4th March, 1910.
Longford . . .	2,806 0 0	Supplemental Steam-Rolling Roads.	29th May, 1909.
Mayo, . . .	290 0 8	Rebuilding Keenaghmore Bridge.	2nd October, 1909.



## (C.)—LOANS TO COUNTY COUNCILS AND JOINT COMMITTEES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM DISTRICTS—continued.

Counties and Asylum Districts.	Amount of Loans sanctioned.	Purpose for which sanctioned.	Date of Sanction.
	£ s d		
Monaghan, . . .	200 0 0	Repairing Road, Monaghan Rural District.	3rd February, 1910.
Mullingar District Lunatic Asylum (Joint Committee—Counties Longford, Meath and Westmeath.)	1,000 0 0	Making Electric Connection with Pettitwood and Pettitwood Sewage Works.	22nd April, 1909.
Do.,	200 0 0	Reefing Coal Store .	16th August 1909.
Queen's Co., . .	500 0 0	Provision of Steam Roller, do.	31st July, 1909.
Do., . . .	500 0 0	Steam Rolling Road, Alby No. II. Rural District.	10th March, 1910.
Richmond District Lunatic Asylum (Joint Committee—Counties Dublin, Louth, and Wicklow, and Dublin County Borough).	1,900 0 0	Additional Farm Buildings, Portrane Asylum.	18th October, 1909.
Rosecommon, . .	550 0 0	Steam Rolling Streets, Town of Rosecommon.	30th July 1909.
Do., . . .	500 0 0	Steam Rolling Streets, Town of Castleen.	do.
Sligo, . . . .	440 0 0	Steam Rolling Streets, Town of Ballinacorney.	22nd Nov., 1909.
Tipperary, North Riding.	2,528 4 0	Steam Rolling Roads, Thurles Rural District.	24th June 1909.
Do.,	1,955 18 0	Steam Rolling Roads, Roscrea No. 1 Rural District.	do.
Do.,	2,134 15 0	Steam Rolling Roads, Nenagh Rural District.	do.
Do.,	2,008 0 0	Steam Rolling Roads, Borrisokane Rural District.	do.
Tipperary, South Riding.	7,402 8 0	Steam Rolling Roads, several Rural Districts.	12th November 1909.
Tyrone . . . .	550 0 0	New Road, Strabane No. 1 Rural District.	23rd December, 1909.
Waterford, . . .	455 0 0	Steam Rolling Road, Lismore Rural District.	5th April, 1909.
Do., . . . .	694 0 0	Steam Rolling Road, Dungarvan Rural District.	14th August 1909.
Do., . . . .	554 0 0	Steam Rolling Road, Waterford No. 1 Rural District.	do.
Do., . . . .	1,868 0 0	Steam Rolling Road, Dungarvan Rural District.	15th February, 1910.
Westmeath, . . .	752 16 0	Steam Rolling Road, Athlone No. 1 Rural District.	21st July, 1909.
Total,	108,471 3 8		

## (D.)—LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS, 1883 TO 1906.

Loans sanctioned during the year ended the 31st March, 1910,  
the amounts to be advanced by the Irish Land Commission  
under Section 16 of the Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906.

Rural District.	Amount of Loan.	Rural District.	Amount of Loan.
	£		£
Abbeyleix, . . . . .	35,060	Clonakilty, . . . . .	2,770
Do., . . . . .	5,100	Do., . . . . .	2,040
Athlone No. 1, . . . . .	6,610	Do., . . . . .	1,250
Do., . . . . .	1,390	Do., . . . . .	320
Athlone No. 2, . . . . .	875	Clones No. 1, . . . . .	5,440
Athy No. 2, . . . . .	480	Do., . . . . .	850
Bailieborough, . . . . .	20,480	Clonmel No. 1, . . . . .	10,030
Do., . . . . .	2,100	Clonmel No. 2, . . . . .	3,000
Ballina, . . . . .	3,500	Cootehill No. 1, . . . . .	7,865
Ballinasloe No. 1, . . . . .	4,275	Cootehill No. 2, . . . . .	4,800
Do., . . . . .	860	Cork, . . . . .	10,830
Ballinasloe No. 2, . . . . .	860	Do., . . . . .	6,560
Ballycastle, . . . . .	3,570	Do., . . . . .	4,740
Do., . . . . .	510	Do., . . . . .	380
Ballyvaghan, . . . . .	1,180	Croom, . . . . .	2,870
Belrothery, . . . . .	3,200	Crossmaglen, . . . . .	4,250
Do., . . . . .	1,630	Delvin, . . . . .	1,500
Baltinglass No. 3, . . . . .	3,440	Dingle, . . . . .	8,565
Do., . . . . .	860	Donegal, . . . . .	1,630
Banbridge, . . . . .	12,960	Downpatrick, . . . . .	30,890
Bantry, . . . . .	2,210	Do., . . . . .	700
Belfast, . . . . .	2,200	Dromore West, . . . . .	10,350
Boyle No. 1, . . . . .	6,300	Do., . . . . .	1,895
Caherciveen, . . . . .	14,625	Dublin North, . . . . .	9,280
Callan, . . . . .	680	Do., . . . . .	1,365
Carlow, . . . . .	42,130	Do., . . . . .	975
Carrickmacross, . . . . .	2,275	Do., . . . . .	775
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1, . . . . .	6,370	Dundalk, . . . . .	42,350
Do., . . . . .	170	Do., . . . . .	7,820
Carrick-on-Suir No. 2, . . . . .	260	Do., . . . . .	655
Cashel, . . . . .	2,130	Dunfanaghy, . . . . .	2,650
Do., . . . . .	1,475	Do., . . . . .	1,065
Castlebar, . . . . .	2,045	Do., . . . . .	180
Castleblayney, . . . . .	10,200	Danganon, . . . . .	170
Castlecomer, . . . . .	680	Dungarvan, . . . . .	1,870
Castlerahan, . . . . .	4,200	Dunmanway, . . . . .	1,450
Castleross, . . . . .	15,810	Do., . . . . .	980
Do., . . . . .	1,700	Edenderry No. 2, . . . . .	170
Do., . . . . .	680	Enniscorthy, . . . . .	65,450
Castlerea, . . . . .	3,652½	Enniskillen, . . . . .	12,240
Cavan, . . . . .	3,505	Enniskillen No. 2, . . . . .	2,700
Celbridge No. 1, . . . . .	13,170	Do., . . . . .	860
Celbridge No. 2, . . . . .	7,070	Ennistymon, . . . . .	1,530
Charleville, . . . . .	6,025	Fermoy, . . . . .	10,500
Do., . . . . .	530	Do., . . . . .	2,450
Clifden, . . . . .	2,040	Do., . . . . .	140
Clogheen, . . . . .	540	Glenties, . . . . .	510

Rural District.	Amount of Loan.	Rural District.	Amount of Loan.
	£		£
Glin, . . . . .	3,000	Mullingar, . . . . .	16,100
Gorey, . . . . .	2,855	Navan, . . . . .	1,533
Gortnahoe, . . . . .	102	Nonagh, . . . . .	26,200
Granard No. 1, . . . . .	1,750	New Ross, . . . . .	850
Hillsborough, . . . . .	12,043	Newry No. 1, . . . . .	3,800
Inishowen, . . . . .	2,040	Oldcastle, . . . . .	7,808
Do., . . . . .	1,190	Omagh, . . . . .	8,630
Kilbeggan, . . . . .	7,200	Oughterard, . . . . .	2,040
Kilkeel, . . . . .	2,275	Do., . . . . .	180
Kilkenney, . . . . .	1,230	Portlanna, . . . . .	800
Killadysert, . . . . .	2,625	Rathdown No. 1, . . . . .	600
Killala, . . . . .	1,865	Rathdrum, . . . . .	28,480
Killarney, . . . . .	4,115	Rathkeale, . . . . .	10,640
Kilmacathomas, . . . . .	10,900	Do., . . . . .	680
Do., . . . . .	740	Rosecommon, . . . . .	3,075
Do., . . . . .	155	Do., . . . . .	1,200
Do., . . . . .	40	Roscrea No. 1, . . . . .	5,760
Kilmallock, . . . . .	26,500	Do., . . . . .	350
Kilrush, . . . . .	3,625	Roscrea No. 2, . . . . .	540
Kinlough, . . . . .	3,430	Seariff, . . . . .	2,230
Kinsale, . . . . .	1,860	Shillelagh, . . . . .	6,290
Limerick No. 1, . . . . .	21,500	Do., . . . . .	2,050
Do., . . . . .	4,615	Do., . . . . .	865
Lisburn, . . . . .	10,925	Do., . . . . .	784
Do., . . . . .	1,000	Slievardagh, . . . . .	540
Lismaskee, . . . . .	7,140	Slievemargy, . . . . .	9,015
Listowel, . . . . .	6,025	Swinsford, . . . . .	1,845
Do., . . . . .	5,950	Thurles, . . . . .	3,910
Longford, . . . . .	3,425	Tipperary No. 1, . . . . .	27,360
Lurgan, . . . . .	13,190	Tipperary No. 2, . . . . .	15,500
Macroom, . . . . .	4,250	Tralee, . . . . .	65,700
Mallow, . . . . .	23,880	Trillick, . . . . .	3,400
Meath Rural District of		Tuam, . . . . .	5,600
Drogheda Union, . . . . .	2,580	Tullamore, . . . . .	22,175
Midleton, . . . . .	42,925	Ulingford No. 1, . . . . .	930
Do., . . . . .	1,435	Do., . . . . .	170
Millstreet, . . . . .	1,700	Do., . . . . .	33
Mitchelstown No. 1, . . . . .	1,222½	Westport, . . . . .	850
Mitchelstown No. 2, . . . . .	6,165	Wexford, . . . . .	3,450
Do., . . . . .	980	Youghal No. 1, . . . . .	905
Moirs, . . . . .	11,495	Youghal No. 2, . . . . .	7,700
Do., . . . . .	1,500		
Mountmellick, . . . . .	35,200		£1,177,717

Supplemental Loans sanctioned for the purposes of Improvement Schemes made prior to the passing of the Labourers' (Ireland) Act, 1906, the amounts to be borrowed in the open market :—

Rural District.	Amount of Loan.	Rural District.	Amount of Loan.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim, . . . . .	218 0 0	Enniscorthy, . . . . .	1,300 0 0
Cavan, . . . . .	1,287 0 0	Mullingar, . . . . .	3,500 0 0
Coole, . . . . .	182 15 0	New Ross, . . . . .	1,800 0 0
			£7,787 15 0
		Total, . . . . .	£1,185,504 15 0

The addition of the above sum to that given at page 145 of the Appendix to our last Annual Report makes the total amount of the loans sanctioned for the purposes of the Labourers' Acts £7,637,393.

## IV.—TABULAR STATEMENTS.

No. 1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1898, SECTION 58  
(2) (a) as amended by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND)  
ACT, 1902.

(A.) Schedule of sums paid to County Councils during the year ended the 31st of March, 1910, on behalf of the Boards of Guardians of unions, and to the Boards of Management of Glin and Trim district schools, in respect of the expenditure incurred by these bodies for Medical and Educational purposes.

Unions.	Amount.	Unions.	Amount.
COUNTY ANTRIM.		CO. CLARE— <i>contd.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim, .. .. .	493 15 8	Ennis, .. .. .	598 11 11
Ballycastle, .. ..	351 19 10	Ennistymon, .. ..	269 0 1
Ballymena, .. ..	623 14 4	Killadysert, .. ..	208 5 9
Ballymoney, .. ..	480 11 1	Kilrush, .. .. .	485 13 0
Belfast, part of, ..	103 18 10	Limerick, part of, ..	232 15 2
Larne, .. .. .	413 1 5	Scariff, .. .. .	567 10 2
Lisburn, part of, ..	377 17 2		
Lurgan, part of ..	59 7 3		2,596 10 6
	2,904 5 7		
COUNTY ARMAGH.		COUNTY CORK.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Armagh, .. .. .	668 3 0	Bandon, .. .. .	492 4 10
Banbridge, part of, ..	62 19 8	Bantry, .. .. .	296 19 2
Castleblayney, part of, ..	124 2 6	Castletown, .. ..	218 2 2
Lurgan, part of ..	477 15 10	Clonakilty, .. ..	329 15 9
Newry, part of, ..	366 19 5	Cork, part of, .. ..	1,421 10 4
	1,730 0 6	Dunmanway, .. ..	353 8 11
		Fermoy, .. .. .	576 15 2
		Kanturk, .. .. .	520 6 6
		Kilmallock, part of, ..	112 5 3
		Kinsale, .. .. .	464 15 0
		Macroom, .. .. .	528 7 9
		Mallow, .. .. .	630 18 4
		Middleton, .. .. .	609 1 2
		Millstreet, .. .. .	264 9 8
		Mitchelstown, part of, ..	208 12 0
		Scribbereen, .. ..	499 19 10
		Skull, .. .. .	182 14 5
		Youghal, part of, ..	312 2 1
			8,022 9 5
COUNTY CARLOW.		COUNTY DONEGAL.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balsinglass, part of ..	130 15 8	Ballyshannon, part of, .	215 1 7
Carlow, part of, ..	771 4 2	Donegal, .. .. .	367 5 5
New Ross, part of, ..	63 14 7	Dunfanaghy, .. ..	206 13 4
	965 14 5	Glenties, .. .. .	526 17 7
		Inishowen, .. .. .	441 12 3
		Letterkenny, .. ..	225 10 0
		Londonderry, part of, ..	168 7 3
COUNTY CAVAN.			
	£ s. d.		
Bailieborough, .. ..	363 5 2		
Bawnboy, part of, ..	189 11 0		
Cavan, .. .. .	648 2 1		
Cootehill, part of, ..	224 18 0		
Enniskillen, part of, ..	40 13 5		
Granard, part of, ..	73 10 11		
Oldcastle, part of, ..	196 7 9		
	1,736 8 4		
COUNTY CLARE.			
	£ s. d.		
Ballyvaghan, .. ..	114 19 4		
Corrofin, .. .. .	118 15 1		

## SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions.	Amount.	Unions.	Amount.
COUNTY DONEGAL— <i>contd.</i>		COUNTY KERRY.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Milford, .. ..	345 4 8	Caherdiveen, .. ..	386 12 6
Strabane, part of, ..	228 7 6	Dingle, .. ..	477 17 3
Stranorlar, .. ..	266 11 3	Keemare, .. ..	397 5 0
	<u>2,991 10 10</u>	Killarney, .. ..	800 14 5
		Listowel, part of, ..	530 17 2
		Trillick, .. ..	798 8 5
			<u>3,391 14 9</u>
COUNTY DOWN.		COUNTY KILDARE.	
Banbridge, part of, ..	467 19 6	Athy, part of, .. ..	509 6 0
Belfast, part of, ..	106 6 5	Balinglass, part of, ..	65 17 11
Downpatrick, .. ..	608 11 2	Celbridge, part of, ..	302 4 2
Kilkeel, .. ..	316 13 3	Edenderry, part of, ..	241 11 4
Lisburn, part of, ..	299 9 11	Nass, part of, .. ..	865 1 9
Lurgan, part of, ..	173 6 2		<u>1,984 1 2</u>
Newry, part of, ..	511 5 10		
Newtownards, .. ..	598 12 9		
	<u>3,082 5 0</u>		
		COUNTY KILKENNY.	
COUNTY DUBLIN.			
Balrothery, .. ..	619 9 9	Callan, part of, .. ..	265 19 8
Celbridge, part of, ..	181 2 10	Carriek-on-Suir, part of, ..	126 13 8
Dublin, North, part of, ..	490 19 2	Castletomer, .. ..	353 6 3
Dublin, South, part of, ..	1,435 11 5	Kilkenny, .. ..	743 18 7
Rathdown, part of, ..	952 1 5	New Ross, part of, ..	97 17 5
	<u>3,679 4 7</u>	Thomastown, .. ..	347 3 6
		Urklingford, part of, ..	197 8 8
		Waterford, part of, ..	311 19 6
			<u>2,444 7 3</u>
COUNTY FERMANAGH.			
Ballyshannon, part of, ..	139 16 6	KING'S COUNTY.	
Clones, part of, .. ..	136 7 6		
Kaniskillen, part of, ..	484 17 11	Birr, part of, .. ..	529 10 11
Irinestown, part of, ..	211 18 2	Edenderry, part of, ..	237 1 4
Lisnaskea, .. ..	315 18 5	Mountmelick, part of, ..	60 10 6
	<u>1,288 18 6</u>	Roscrea, part of, ..	154 18 7
		Tullamore, part of, ..	473 15 5
			<u>1,455 16 9</u>
COUNTY GALWAY.			
Ballinasloe, part of, ..	531 11 10	COUNTY LEITRIM.	
Clifden, .. ..	379 11 5		
Galway, .. ..	902 3 3	Ballyshannon, part of, ..	80 3 6
Glennasmaddy, .. ..	190 13 1	Bawnboy, part of, ..	143 2 3
Gort, .. ..	353 8 1	Carriek-on-Shannon, part of, ..	165 9 11
Loughrea, .. ..	366 16 4	Manorhamilton, part of, ..	408 19 7
Mountbellew, .. ..	308 1 4	Mohill, .. ..	407 11 1
Oughterard, .. ..	358 4 4		
Portlanna, .. ..	248 4 8		
Tuam, .. ..	530 3 11		
	<u>4,166 18 1</u>		<u>1,205 6 4</u>

## SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions.	Amount.	Unions.	Amount.
COUNTY LIMERICK.		COUNTY MEATH—contd.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Oroon, .. ..	410 17 6	Kells, .. ..	483 8 2
Kilmallock, part of, ..	651 15 4	Navan, .. ..	334 6 7
Limerick, part of, ..	746 5 2	Oldcastle, part of, ..	264 1 1
Linstow, part of, ..	70 3 0	Trim, .. ..	407 3 1
Mitchelstown, part of, ..	111 7 8		2,332 15 4
Newcastle, .. ..	451 6 4		
Rathkeale, .. ..	521 11 6		
Tipperary, part of, ..	119 14 4		
	3,083 0 10		
COUNTY LONDONDERRY.		COUNTY MONAGHAN.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Coleraine, .. ..	577 3 6	Carrickmacross, ..	273 10 9
Limavady, .. ..	435 19 3	Castleblayney, part of, ..	294 4 1
Londonderry, part of, ..	255 6 8	Clones, part of, ..	158 0 10
Magherafelt, .. ..	473 12 10	Cootahill, part of, ..	138 3 0
	1,742 2 3	Monaghan, .. ..	483 7 11
			1,347 12 7
COUNTY LONGFORD.		QUEEN'S COUNTY.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ballymahon, part of, ..	179 12 9	Abbeyleix, .. ..	479 13 1
Granard, part of, ..	317 14 7	Athy, part of, .. ..	207 8 1
Longford, .. ..	367 13 2	Carlow, part of, ..	138 12 5
	865 0 6	Mountmellick, part of, ..	522 17 8
		Roscrea, part of, ..	120 0 11
			1,468 12 2
COUNTY LOUTH.		COUNTY ROSCOMMON.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ardee, part of, .. ..	332 3 7	Athlone, part of, ..	233 1 9
Drogheda, part of, ..	284 14 4	Ballinasloe, part of, ..	79 18 5
Dundalk, .. ..	538 19 8	Boyle, part of, .. ..	363 18 8
	1,155 17 7	Carrick-on-Shannon, ..	138 6 2
		part of, .. ..	414 6 3
		Castlereagh, .. ..	311 18 10
		Roscommon, .. ..	284 12 0
		Strokestown, .. ..	1,826 2 1
COUNTY MAYO.			
	£ s. d.		
Ballina, .. ..	333 9 10		
Ballinrobe, .. ..	444 1 7		
Belmullet, .. ..	302 5 2		
Castlebar, .. ..	354 9 3		
Claremorris, .. ..	350 1 7		
Killalea, .. ..	225 11 11		
Swineford, .. ..	467 5 7		
Westport, .. ..	636 7 8		
	3,123 12 8		
COUNTY MEATH.		COUNTY SLIGO.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ardee, part of, .. ..	118 3 11	Boyle, part of, .. ..	252 19 4
Drogheda, part of, ..	285 11 0	Dromore West, .. ..	300 1 7
Dunshaughlin, .. ..	347 11 7	Sligo, .. ..	796 19 0
Edenderry, part of, ..	92 9 11	Tobercurry, .. ..	369 1 0
			1,719 0 11
		COUNTY TIPPERARY	
		(North Riding).	
			£ s. d.
		Birr, part of, .. ..	73 6 9
		Borrisokane, .. ..	239 2 2
		Nenagh, .. ..	511 8 2

## SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions.	Amount.	Unions.	Amount.
COUNTY TIPPERARY— <i>contd.</i>		COUNTY WATERFORD— <i>contd.</i>	
(North Riding).			
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Roarces, part of, ..	177 18 7	Lismore, .. ..	409 5 1
Thurles, .. ..	576 19 1	Waterford, part of, ..	405 14 3
	<u>1,578 14 9</u>	Youghal, part of, ..	185 14 10
			<u>2,060 5 2</u>
COUNTY TIPPERARY		COUNTY WESTMEATH.	
(South Riding).			
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Callan, part of, ..	155 14 7	Athlone, part of, ..	410 4 10
Carrick-on-Suir, part of, ..	141 16 1	Ballymahon, part of, ..	92 9 11
Cashel, .. ..	611 9 3	Delvin, .. ..	237 12 10
Clogheen, .. ..	429 14 11	Granard, part of, ..	136 4 0
Clonmel, part of, ..	554 8 3	Mullingar, .. ..	702 4 0
Tipperary, part of, ..	486 7 9	Tullamore, part of, ..	73 2 4
Uringford, part of, ..	77 13 10		<u>1,651 17 11</u>
	<u>2,457 4 8</u>		
COUNTY TYRONE.		COUNTY WEXFORD.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Castlederg, .. ..	237 4 7	Enniscorthy, .. ..	654 2 10
Clogher, .. ..	327 17 0	Gorey, .. ..	450 2 0
Cookstown, .. ..	356 6 7	New Ross, part of, ..	485 1 8
Dungannon, .. ..	486 6 7	Wexford, .. ..	577 10 3
Irvinestown, part of, ..	92 1 5		<u>2,166 18 9</u>
Omagh, .. ..	526 18 1		
Strabane, part of, ..	378 19 3		
	<u>2,405 13 6</u>		
COUNTY WATERFORD.		COUNTY WICKLOW.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Carrick-on-Suir, part of, ..	178 14 11	Baltinglass, part of, ..	260 18 11
Clonmel, part of, ..	133 0 1	Naas, part of, .. ..	85 14 10
Dungarvan, .. ..	489 7 7	Rathdown, part of, ..	265 19 0
Kilmacthomas, .. ..	260 8 3	Rathdrum, .. ..	815 17 6
		Shillelagh, .. ..	287 6 0
			<u>1,715 16 3</u>

## SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions.	Amount.
<b>BELFAST COUNTY BOROUGH.</b>	
Belfast, part of, .. .. .	£ 3,689 s. 11 d. 2
<b>CORK COUNTY BOROUGH.</b>	
Cork, part of, .. .. .	£ 1,239 s. 4 d. 9
<b>DUBLIN COUNTY BOROUGH.</b>	
Dublin, North, part of, .. .. .	£ 2,695 s. 2 d. 0
Dublin, South, part of, .. .. .	£ 1,863 s. 16 d. 9
<b>LIMERICK COUNTY BOROUGH.</b>	
Limerick, part of, .. .. .	£ 542 s. 6 d. 8
<b>LONDONDERY COUNTY BOROUGH.</b>	
Londonderry, part of, .. .. .	£ 546 s. 8 d. 1
<b>WATERFORD COUNTY BOROUGH.</b>	
Waterford, part of, .. .. .	£ 314 s. 11 d. 5
Total for Unions,	87,135 18 8

## ADDITIONAL FOR DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

	£	s.	d.
<b>COUNTY LIMERICK.</b>			
Glin School, .. .. .	£ 371	s. 0	d. 0
<b>COUNTY MEATH.</b>			
Trim School, .. .. .	£ 212	s. 13	d. 3
Total for Schools,	583	13	3
Total for Unions and District Schools ..	87,719	11	11



LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1898, SECTION 58 (2) (b) as amended by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1902.

(B.) Schedule of sums paid to County Councils during the year ended the 31st of March, 1910, on behalf of Rural District Councils in respect of the Sanitary Salaries paid by these Bodies.

Names of Counties and Rural Districts.	Amount.	Names of Counties and Rural Districts.	Amount.
<b>COUNTY ANTRIM.</b>		<b>COUNTY CLARE—contd.</b>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Aghalea, .. .. .	14 16 8	Ennistymon, .. ..	44 7 6
Antrim, .. .. .	76 10 3	Killadysart, .. ..	38 5 0
Ballycastle, .. ..	42 12 6	Kilrush, .. .. .	77 14 7
Ballymena, .. .. .	82 6 8	Limerick No. 2, ..	31 2 0
Ballymoney, .. ..	89 15 0	Soariff, .. .. .	68 10 0
Belfast, .. .. .	47 7 4	Tulla, .. .. .	57 10 0
Larne, .. .. .	67 14 8		
Lisburn, .. .. .	40 0 0		409 16 7
	461 3 1		
<b>COUNTY ARMAGH.</b>		<b>COUNTY CORK.</b>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Armagh, .. .. .	94 17 3	Bandon, .. .. .	60 5 0
Crossmaglen, .. ..	20 15 0	Bantry, .. .. .	44 3 4
Lurgan, .. .. .	40 3 10	Castletown, .. ..	32 10 0
Newry No. 2, .. ..	67 10 0	Charleville, .. ..	14 7 6
Tandragee, .. .. .	13 11 4	Clonakilty, .. ..	42 16 0
	236 17 6	Cork, .. .. .	164 17 11
<b>COUNTY CARLOW.</b>		Danmanganway, ..	57 18 1
	£ s. d.	Fermoy, .. .. .	66 10 0
Baltinglass No. 2, ..	17 0 0	Kanturk, .. .. .	95 10 0
Carlow, .. .. .	94 17 6	Kinsale, .. .. .	55 10 9
Idrois, .. .. .	8 9 0	Macroom, .. .. .	57 0 0
	120 6 6	Mallow, .. .. .	45 15 9
<b>COUNTY CAVAN.</b>		Midleton, .. .. .	93 0 0
	£ s. d.	Millstreet, .. ..	38 7 6
Bailieborough, .. ..	69 10 7	Mitchelstown No. 1, ..	28 2 4
Bawnboy, .. .. .	27 13 8	Sibberville, .. ..	63 5 0
Castlerahan, .. ..	24 10 8	Skull, .. .. .	22 8 4
Cavan, .. .. .	103 5 0	Youghal No. 1, ..	26 7 9
Cootehill No. 1, ..	32 15 0		1,008 14 3
Enniskillen No. 2, ..	11 10 0		
Mullagboreen, .. ..	11 2 6		
	280 7 5		
<b>COUNTY CLARE.</b>		<b>COUNTY DONEGAL.</b>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ballyvaghan, .. ..	16 5 0	Ballyshannon, .. ..	30 17 6
Coserofin, .. .. .	25 12 6	Donegal, .. .. .	67 7 6
Ennis, .. .. .	60 10 0	Dunfanagby, .. ..	22 3 9
		Genties, .. .. .	79 14 2
		Inishowen, .. .. .	52 15 0
		Letterkenny, .. ..	34 18 6
		Londonderry No. 2, ..	35 10 6
		Milford, .. .. .	45 7 1
		Strabane No. 2, ..	23 4 4
		Stranorlar, .. ..	52 10 0
			445 8 4

## SCHEDULE—continued.

Names of Counties and Rural Districts.	Amount.	Names of Counties and Rural Districts.	Amount.
COUNTY DOWN.		COUNTY KILDARE.	
Banbridge, .. ..	72 13 8	Athy, No. 1, .. ..	44 17 1
Castlereagh, .. ..	19 12 10	Baltinglass No. 3, .. ..	8 5 0
Downpatrick, .. ..	102 7 7	Colbridge No. 1, .. ..	46 0 0
Hillsborough, .. ..	52 10 0	Edenderry No. 2, .. ..	36 10 8
Kilkeel, .. ..	41 4 5	Naas No. 1, .. ..	93 1 11
Moirs, .. ..	24 6 8		
Newry No. 1, .. ..	52 10 0		228 14 8
Newtownards, .. ..	82 0 5		
	447 5 7	COUNTY KILKENNY.	
COUNTY DUBLIN.		Callan, .. ..	32 10 0
Balrothery, .. ..	95 11 8	Carrick-on-Suir No. 3, .. ..	19 12 0
Celbridge No. 2, .. ..	25 0 0	Castlecomer, .. ..	53 10 0
Dublin, North, .. ..	104 0 7	Ida, .. ..	15 0 0
Dublin, South, .. ..	133 7 8	Kilkenny, .. ..	90 11 4
Rathdown No. 1, .. ..	92 5 6	Thomastown, .. ..	70 12 6
	450 14 5	Uxlingford No. 1, .. ..	29 17 4
		Waterford No. 2, .. ..	43 0 0
COUNTY FERMANAGH.			360 13 2
Belleek, .. ..	22 11 0	KING'S COUNTY.	
Clones No. 2, .. ..	24 12 1	Birr No. 1, .. ..	71 1 11
Enniskillen, .. ..	59 0 0	Cloneygowan, .. ..	8 9 0
Irvinestown, .. ..	32 15 0	Edenderry No. 1, .. ..	38 11 7
Lisnaskea, .. ..	42 10 0	Roscrea No. 2, .. ..	23 0 0
	181 8 1	Tullamore, .. ..	71 12 6
			212 15 0
COUNTY GALWAY.		COUNTY LEITRIM.	
Ballinasloe No. 1, .. ..	47 7 8	Ballinamore, .. ..	21 16 4
Clifden, .. ..	76 5 10	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1, .. ..	37 19 2
Galway, .. ..	86 13 4	Kinlough, .. ..	15 1 6
Glennamaddy, .. ..	38 10 0	Manorhamilton, .. ..	52 4 8
Gort, .. ..	25 0 0	Mohill, .. ..	50 0 0
Loughrea, .. ..	57 0 0		177 1 8
Mount Bellow, .. ..	42 10 0		
Oughterard, .. ..	45 15 9	COUNTY LIMERICK.	
Portumna, .. ..	29 8 0	Croona, .. ..	86 0 0
Tham, .. ..	100 18 9	Glin, .. ..	15 10 0
	549 9 4	Kilmallock, .. ..	78 3 4
COUNTY KERRY.		Limerick No. 1, .. ..	93 18 0
Caheriveen, .. ..	61 0 0	Mitchelstown No. 2, .. ..	16 17 8
Dingle, .. ..	46 11 5	Newcastle, .. ..	57 10 0
Kenmare, .. ..	85 0 0	Rathkeale, .. ..	60 0 0
Killarney, .. ..	107 10 0	Tipperary No. 2, .. ..	14 8 7
Listowel, .. ..	80 10 0		
Tralee, .. ..	105 18 11		401 7 7
	486 8 4		

## SCHEDULE—continued.

Names of Counties and Rural Districts.	Amount.	Names of Counties and Rural Districts.	Amount.
<b>COUNTY LONDONDERRY.</b>		<b>COUNTY MONAGHAN—contd.</b>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Coleraine, .. ..	83 15 0	Cootehill No. 2, .. ..	20 15 0
Lisnagade, .. ..	56 11 2	Monaghan, .. ..	72 15 9
Londonderry No. 1, ..	53 13 6		179 1 9
Magherafelt, .. ..	49 5 8		
	243 5 4		
<b>COUNTY LONGFORD.</b>		<b>QUEEN'S COUNTY.</b>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ballymahon, .. ..	37 7 6	Ahbeyleix, .. ..	84 0 0
Granard No. 1, .. ..	38 9 9	Athy No. 2, .. ..	24 16 8
Longford, .. ..	49 15 9	Mountmellick, .. ..	85 10 6
	125 13 0	Roscrea No. 3, .. ..	17 1 0
		Slievemargy, .. ..	17 10 0
			228 18 2
<b>COUNTY LOUTH.</b>		<b>COUNTY ROSCOMMON.</b>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ardee No. 1, .. ..	60 5 0	Athlone No. 2, .. ..	43 0 0
Dundalk, .. ..	71 15 0	Ballinasloe No. 2, ..	10 14 0
Louth, .. ..	39 18 2	Boyle No. 1, .. ..	31 17 6
	171 18 2	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2,	22 10 10
		Castlereagh, .. ..	64 14 9
		Roscommon, .. ..	55 10 0
		Strokestown, .. ..	51 0 0
			279 7 1
<b>COUNTY MAYO.</b>		<b>COUNTY SLIGO.</b>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ballina, .. ..	50 6 2	Boyle No. 2, .. ..	27 2 6
Ballinrobe, .. ..	90 12 7	Dromore West, .. ..	42 10 0
Belmullet, .. ..	27 10 0	Sligo, .. ..	111 19 7
Castlebar, .. ..	44 2 6	Tobercurry, .. ..	57 10 0
Claremorris, .. ..	78 2 6		239 2 1
Killalea, .. ..	37 9 11		
Swinsford, .. ..	77 10 7		
Westport, .. ..	61 14 3		
	462 8 6		
<b>COUNTY MEATH.</b>		<b>COUNTY TIPPERARY</b>	
	£ s. d.	(North Riding).	
Ardee No. 2, .. ..	22 10 0	Birr No. 2, .. ..	12 0 0
Dunshaughlin, .. ..	51 5 0	Borrisokane, .. ..	27 10 0
Edenderry No. 3, ..	11 19 4	Nenagh, .. ..	62 8 8
Kells, .. ..	49 0 0	Roscrea No. 1, .. ..	25 10 0
Meath, .. ..	51 6 2	Thurles, .. ..	53 15 0
Navan, .. ..	47 10 0		211 3 8
Oldcastle, .. ..	25 19 8		
Trim, .. ..	62 10 0		
	323 0 2		
<b>COUNTY MONAGHAN.</b>		<b>COUNTY TIPPERARY</b>	
	£ s. d.	(South Riding).	
Carriemacross, .. ..	35 5 0	Carrick-on-Suir No. 1, ..	14 19 6
Castleblayney, .. ..	29 15 0	Cashel, .. ..	85 0 0
Clones No. 1, .. ..	20 11 0	Clogheen, .. ..	67 10 0
		Clonmel No. 1, .. ..	51 19 6
		Gortnahoe, .. ..	17 10 0
		Slieveragh, .. ..	31 0 0
		Tipperary No. 1, .. ..	58 0 9
			315 19 9

## SCHEDULE—continued.

Names of Counties and Rural Districts.	Amount.	Names of Counties and Rural Districts.	Amount.
COUNTY TYRONE.		COUNTY WESTMEATH— <i>contd.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Castlederg, .. ..	36 7 4	Delvin, .. ..	42 10 0
Clogher, .. ..	38 15 0	Kilbeggan, .. ..	17 0 0
Cookstown, .. ..	61 17 6	Mullingar, .. ..	98 15 0
Dungannon, .. ..	72 16 1		226 13 0
Omagh, .. ..	76 7 2		
Strabane No. 1, ..	59 19 8		
Trillick, .. ..	15 10 0		
	361 12 9	COUNTY WEXFORD.	
COUNTY WATERFORD.		Enniscorthy, .. ..	83 10 2
		Gorey, .. ..	51 17 6
Carriek-on-Suir No. 2, ..	35 15 10	New Ross, .. ..	59 16 0
Clonmel No. 2, ..	26 15 6	Wexford, .. ..	59 10 0
Dungarvan, .. ..	56 0 0		254 13 8
Kilmaethomas, .. ..	38 12 5		
Lismore, .. ..	67 0 0	COUNTY WICKLOW.	
Waterford No. 1, ..	66 10 0	Baltinglass No. 1, ..	31 11 0
Youghal No. 2, ..	34 19 2	Naas No. 2, .. ..	9 4 0
	325 12 11	Rathdown No. 2, ..	32 3 6
COUNTY WESTMEATH.		Rathdrum, .. ..	148 17 11
		Shillelagh, .. ..	32 15 0
Athlone No. 1, .. ..	33 9 9		254 11 11
Ballymore, .. ..	18 3 4		
Coola, .. ..	16 14 11	TOTAL, .. ..	10,660 13 4

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1898, SECTION 58 (2) (b) as amended by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1902.

(C.) Schedule of sums paid during the year ended the 31st of March, 1910, to Urban District Councils in respect of the Sanitary Salaries paid by these Bodies.

Urban Districts.			Amount.	Urban Districts.			Amount.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Armagh, .. ..	..	..	52 6 0	Killiney and Ballybrack, .. ..	..	..	31 19 2
Athlone, .. ..	..	..	31 15 0	Kilrush, .. ..	..	..	14 10 8
Athy, .. ..	..	..	15 12 6	Kingstown, .. ..	..	..	157 10 0
Ballina, .. ..	..	..	5 10 8	Kinsale, .. ..	..	..	12 0 8
Ballinasloe, .. ..	..	..	25 10 0	Larne, .. ..	..	..	17 0 0
Ballyclare, .. ..	..	..	4 8 6	Letterkenny, .. ..	..	..	10 1 6
Ballymena, .. ..	..	..	55 2 6	Lisnavady, .. ..	..	..	15 18 6
Ballymoney, .. ..	..	..	13 10 0	Limerick, .. ..	..	..	233 6 1
Banbridge, .. ..	..	..	36 11 3	Lisburn, .. ..	..	..	40 0 0
Bangor, .. ..	..	..	28 2 8	Listowel, .. ..	..	..	16 0 0
Belfast, .. ..	..	..	1,577 2 0	Londonderry, .. ..	..	..	317 8 0
Belturbet, .. ..	..	..	9 2 6	Longford, .. ..	..	..	15 0 0
Birr, .. ..	..	..	22 5 0	Lurgan, .. ..	..	..	37 10 0
Blackrock, .. ..	..	..	77 15 0	Macroom, .. ..	..	..	5 17 4
Bray, .. ..	..	..	62 15 0	Mallow, .. ..	..	..	5 4 3
Carlow, .. ..	..	..	24 10 0	Midleton, .. ..	..	..	21 11 8
Carrickfergus, .. ..	..	..	23 0 0	Monaghan, .. ..	..	..	12 3 0
Carrickmacross, .. ..	..	..	11 0 0	Nasau, .. ..	..	..	28 9 10
Carriek-on-Suir, .. ..	..	..	24 10 5	Navan, .. ..	..	..	8 10 0
Cashel, .. ..	..	..	13 0 0	Nenagh, .. ..	..	..	32 0 0
Castlebar, .. ..	..	..	15 10 8	Newcastle (Co. Down), .. ..	..	..	8 15 7
Castleblayney, .. ..	..	..	11 4 2	New Ross, .. ..	..	..	40 14 4
Cavan, .. ..	..	..	13 10 0	Newry, .. ..	..	..	37 16 0
Clonsilla, .. ..	..	..	12 7 6	Newtownards, .. ..	..	..	40 17 0
Clones, .. ..	..	..	16 0 0	Omagh, .. ..	..	..	33 0 1
Clonmel, .. ..	..	..	45 10 0	Pembroke, .. ..	..	..	170 0 0
Coleraine, .. ..	..	..	23 15 0	Portadown, .. ..	..	..	10 8 4
Cookstown, .. ..	..	..	10 0 0	Portrush, .. ..	..	..	17 12 3
Cootahill, .. ..	..	..	6 1 3	Queenstown, .. ..	..	..	59 10 0
Cork, .. ..	..	..	563 10 0	Rathmines and Rathgar, .. ..	..	..	179 17 6
Dalky, .. ..	..	..	24 0 10	Skibbereen, .. ..	..	..	10 0 0
Donaghadee, .. ..	..	..	5 7 10	Sligo, .. ..	..	..	32 0 0
Drogheda, .. ..	..	..	61 1 8	Strabane, .. ..	..	..	20 0 0
Dromore, .. ..	..	..	9 10 0	Tandragee, .. ..	..	..	5 11 11
Dublin, .. ..	..	..	2,021 5 7	Templemore, .. ..	..	..	7 10 0
Dundalk, .. ..	..	..	30 8 8	Thurles, .. ..	..	..	15 0 0
Dungannon, .. ..	..	..	31 0 7	Tipperary, .. ..	..	..	17 0 0
Dungarvan, .. ..	..	..	17 15 0	Trillick, .. ..	..	..	69 8 7
Ennis, .. ..	..	..	25 12 0	Trim, .. ..	..	..	12 0 0
Enniscorthy, .. ..	..	..	41 0 0	Tullamore, .. ..	..	..	21 0 0
Enniskillen, .. ..	..	..	41 10 0	Warrenpoint, .. ..	..	..	12 10 0
Fermoy, .. ..	..	..	37 10 0	Waterford, .. ..	..	..	150 0 0
Galway, .. ..	..	..	60 16 8	Westport, .. ..	..	..	18 19 0
Granard, .. ..	..	..	10 10 0	Wexford, .. ..	..	..	38 0 0
Holywood, .. ..	..	..	16 0 0	Wicklow, .. ..	..	..	30 0 0
Keady, .. ..	..	..	1 7 9	Youghal, .. ..	..	..	43 0 0
Kells, .. ..	..	..	7 10 0				
Kilkenny, .. ..	..	..	84 8 8				
Killarney, .. ..	..	..	35 0 0				
				TOTAL, .. ..	..	..	7,737 5 5

No. 2.—SCHEDULES showing the sums paid on behalf of the Guardians of Unions, and to Road Authorities during the year ended the 31st March, 1910, from the Grant provided by the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1868, now known as the Estate or Death Duty Grant, with the deductions in respect of sums withdrawn from the Guarantee Fund established in connection with land purchase, and the re-payments to the Fund on account of previous deductions as obtained from certificates made in pursuance of Regulations under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, and the Irish Land Act, 1903.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year,	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
<b>CO. ANTRIM.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
<b>UNIONS—</b>				
Antrim, . . . . .	871 18 0	0 19 0	—	870 19 0
Ballycastle, . . . . .	458 8 6	0 10 0	—	457 18 6
Ballymena, . . . . .	1,065 1 0	1 2 11	—	1,063 18 1
Ballymonry, . . . . .	684 17 8	0 14 11	—	684 2 4
Belfast, County portion, . . . . .	116 6 2	0 2 8	—	116 2 8
" County Borough portion, . . . . .	8,197 0 0	3 9 7	—	8,193 10 8
Larne, . . . . .	723 14 4	0 16 9	—	723 12 7
Lisburn, part of, . . . . .	456 13 4	0 9 11	—	456 2 8
Lurgan, part of, . . . . .	90 1 0	0 1 11	—	89 19 1
<b>ROAD AUTHORITIES—</b>				
Antrim County Council, . . . . .	7,106 10 1	7 14 7	—	7,099 4 6
Belfast County Borough Council, . . . . .	6,882 19 3	8 1 8	—	6,877 17 0
Ballyclare Urban District Council, . . . . .	52 1 4	0 1 2	—	52 0 2
Ballymena " " "	140 3 5	0 3 1	—	140 0 4
Ballymoney " " "	59 11 6	0 1 3	—	59 10 3
Carrickfergus " " "	37 10 11	0 0 10	—	37 10 1
Larne " " "	138 0 1	0 3 0	—	137 17 1
Lisburn " " "	131 13 4	0 2 10	—	131 10 6
Portrush " " "	22 7 2	0 0 8	—	22 6 8
	<b>20,808 4 8</b>	<b>22 15 3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>20,803 9 3</b>
<b>CO. ARMAGH.</b>				
<b>UNIONS—</b>				
Armagh, . . . . .	1,022 6 0	30 6 8	—	991 19 8
Banbridge, part of, . . . . .	135 4 8	4 0 8	—	131 4 0
Castleblayney, part of, . . . . .	191 3 10	5 12 7	—	185 11 3
Lurgan, part of, . . . . .	724 16 9	21 9 8	—	703 7 1
Newry, part of, . . . . .	636 12 4	16 18 5	—	620 13 11
<b>ROAD AUTHORITIES—</b>				
Armagh County Council, . . . . .	3,105 16 10	92 2 4	—	3,013 14 6
Armagh Urban District Council, . . . . .	83 2 0	2 8 8	—	80 13 4
Keady " " "	10 16 11	0 5 11	—	10 10 0
Lurgan " " "	107 17 6	6 0 1	—	103 17 5
Portadown " " "	168 10 10	5 0 1	—	163 10 9
Tandragee " " "	24 10 7	0 18 11	—	23 16 8
	<b>6,170 18 3</b>	<b>182 19 7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,067 18 8</b>
<b>CO. CARLOW.</b>				
<b>UNIONS—</b>				
Ballinglass, part of, . . . . .	331 8 3	—	0 0 0	331 17 3
Carlow, part of, . . . . .	1,124 18 4	—	2 3 8	1,127 0 0
New Ross, part of, . . . . .	107 5 1	—	0 4 2	107 9 3
<b>ROAD AUTHORITIES—</b>				
Carlow County Council, . . . . .	1,345 0 5	—	2 12 11	1,347 13 4
Carlow Urban District Council, . . . . .	118 16 1	—	0 4 8	118 0 6
	<b>2,043 6 2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6 14 2</b>	<b>2,048 0 0</b>







## SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
<b>CO. DUBLIN—continued.</b>				
Dublin, South, (County portion),	2,568 16 11	—	93 1 11	2,661 18 10
" " (County Borough portion),	3,335 4 0	—	42 19 5	3,378 3 5
Rathdown, part of,	1,446 6 10	—	18 12 8	1,464 19 6
<b>ROAD AUTHORITIES—</b>				
Dublin County Council,	4,837 16 3	—	139 17 8	4,977 13 11
" " Borough Council,	10,082 9 4	—	62 6 0	10,144 15 4
Blackrock Urban District Council,	264 16 6	—	3 8 8	268 4 9
Dalkey " " "	74 8 6	—	0 10 4	75 7 10
Killiney and " " "	70 15 3	—	0 10 11	77 15 2
Ballyroan	—	—	—	—
Kingstown " " "	673 6 8	—	8 13 4	682 0 0
Pembroke " " "	508 14 10	—	7 14 0	516 5 10
Rathmines and " " "	671 10 11	—	8 13 4	680 13 3
Rathgar	—	—	—	—
	39,152 7 4	—	385 7 8	39,540 15 0
<b>CO. FERMANAGH.</b>				
<b>UNIONS—</b>				
Ballyshannon, part of,	163 7 8	—	5 12 6	169 0 2
Clones, part of,	222 18 3	—	7 12 8	230 10 11
Keshskillen, part of,	853 11 9	—	29 6 0	882 16 9
Irristown, part of,	355 18 11	—	12 4 4	368 3 8
Lisnakea,	518 18 4	—	17 15 2	536 13 6
<b>ROAD AUTHORITIES—</b>				
Fermanagh County Council,	2,326 4 2	—	79 14 5	2,406 18 7
Keshskillen Urban District Council,	109 6 0	—	3 15 7	113 1 7
	4,560 5 1	—	155 19 8	4,706 4 9
<b>CO. GALWAY.</b>				
<b>UNIONS—</b>				
Ballinasloe, part of,	806 3 10	—	84 2 9	890 6 7
Clifden,	631 11 8	—	26 13 11	658 5 7
Galway,	1,262 13 6	—	50 18 3	1,313 11 9
Glennamaddy,	454 11 6	—	17 19 3	472 10 9
Gort,	605 10 1	—	25 12 1	631 2 2
Loughrea,	584 18 4	—	24 16 2	609 15 6
Mountbellew,	404 10 7	—	19 13 0	424 3 7
Oughterard,	480 10 1	—	20 14 10	500 4 11
Portumna,	468 9 7	—	17 0 4	485 14 11
Tuam,	845 16 2	—	35 16 6	881 12 8
<b>ROAD AUTHORITIES—</b>				
Galway County Council,	3,034 18 5	—	128 10 4	3,163 8 9
Ballinasloe Urban District Council,	77 18 7	—	6 5 6	83 4 1
Galway " " "	223 12 2	—	9 5 7	233 0 9
	9,890 5 6	—	414 16 6	10,305 2 0
<b>CO. KERRY.</b>				
<b>UNIONS—</b>				
Caherciveen,	597 14 7	—	12 1 6	609 16 1
Dingle,	706 10 2	—	14 5 1	720 15 3
Kenmare,	602 3 6	—	12 3 5	614 0 11
Killarney,	1,164 7 3	—	23 18 3	1,208 5 6
Listowel, part of,	819 18 8	—	16 15 3	846 13 11
Trillick,	1,136 1 6	—	22 19 4	1,158 0 10
<b>ROAD AUTHORITIES—</b>				
Kerry County Council,	5,094 19 4	—	162 18 0	5,257 17 4
Killarney Urban District Council,	43 7 9	—	0 18 0	44 5 9
Listowel " " "	70 16 3	—	1 10 4	77 5 7
Trillick " " "	128 6 6	—	2 12 1	130 18 7
	10,399 4 6	—	210 1 3	10,609 5 9

## SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
<b>CO. KILDARE.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
<b>UNIONS—</b>				
Athy, part of, . . . . .	784 16 8	—	79 6 3	861 2 11
Ballinglass, part of, . . . . .	116 12 1	—	11 16 0	128 8 10
Celbridge, part of, . . . . .	471 4 6	—	47 11 0	518 15 6
Edgerrary, part of, . . . . .	355 8 0	—	35 15 6	391 3 0
Nass, part of, . . . . .	1,242 13 5	—	125 9 7	1,368 2 0
<b>ROAD AUTHORITIES—</b>				
Kildare County Council, . . . . .	1,696 11 11	—	171 3 5	1,866 15 6
Athy Urban District Council, . . . . .	69 18 6	—	7 2 0	77 0 6
Nass " " " " " "	79 12 0	—	8 1 0	87 13 0
	4,816 17 0	—	486 5 9	5,302 2 9
<b>CO. KILKENNY.</b>				
<b>UNIONS—</b>				
Callan, part of, . . . . .	486 7 5	—	21 6 8	510 14 3
Carriok-on-Suir, part of, . . . . .	234 6 7	—	19 4 2	244 4 9
Castlecomer, . . . . .	687 12 10	—	29 18 3	717 11 1
Kilkenny, . . . . .	1,307 11 4	—	56 18 5	1,364 10 9
New Ross, part of, . . . . .	164 14 3	—	7 2 11	171 17 2
Thomastown, . . . . .	643 4 9	—	28 3 7	670 8 4
Uxlingford, part of, . . . . .	372 15 8	—	16 4 8	389 0 4
Waterford, part of, . . . . .	527 0 3	—	22 19 5	549 19 8
<b>ROAD AUTHORITIES—</b>				
Kilkenny County Council, . . . . .	3,186 4 2	—	196 12 1	3,272 16 3
Kilkenny Urban District Council, . . . . .	75 8 7	—	3 5 4	78 13 11
	7,642 16 10	—	822 16 7	7,775 15 5
<b>KING'S CO.</b>				
<b>UNIONS—</b>				
Birr, part of, . . . . .	808 14 9	—	3 15 2	812 9 11
Edgerrary, part of, . . . . .	348 15 7	—	1 12 4	350 8 1
Mountmellick, part of, . . . . .	112 3 3	—	0 10 6	112 13 9
Roscrea, part of, . . . . .	112 17 8	—	1 9 0	114 6 8
Tullamore, part of, . . . . .	627 1 3	—	3 3 10	630 4 1
<b>ROAD AUTHORITIES—</b>				
King's County Council, . . . . .	1,910 3 11	—	8 17 8	1,919 1 1
Birr Urban District Council, . . . . .	63 1 6	—	0 5 11	63 7 5
Tullamore " " " " " "	71 15 1	—	6 6 6	72 1 7
	4,314 13 0	—	29 1 1	4,344 14 1
<b>CO. LEITRIM.</b>				
<b>UNIONS—</b>				
Ballyshannon, part of, . . . . .	98 13 9	—	14 10 10	108 13 7
Barraghoy, part of, . . . . .	196 1 4	—	31 2 3	226 3 7
Carriok-on-Shannon, part of, . . . . .	380 12 0	—	61 2 0	441 14 9
Manorhamilton, . . . . .	612 14 3	—	67 16 8	710 10 11
Mohill, . . . . .	701 10 4	—	112 1 6	815 11 25
<b>ROAD AUTHORITY—</b>				
Leitrim County Council, . . . . .	1,292 5 4	—	206 16 8	1,498 16 0
	3,275 17 9	—	523 12 11	3,799 16 8
<b>CO. LIMERICK.</b>				
<b>UNIONS—</b>				
Groom, . . . . .	741 9 6	—	14 7 8	755 17 2
Kilmallock, part of, . . . . .	1,512 13 2	—	29 7 2	1,542 0 4
Limerick, (County portion), . . . . .	1,164 16 4	—	23 18 4	1,189 9 8
" (County Borough portion), . . . . .	847 19 5	—	16 9 6	864 8 11
Lisbowel, part of, . . . . .	109 13 6	—	2 2 16	111 15 6
Mitchellstown, part of, . . . . .	186 8 6	—	3 12 10	190 1 4



## SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
<b>CO. MEATH.</b>				
<b>UNIONS—</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
Ardee, part of, . . . . .	220 10 8	—	5 9 1	225 10 4
Drogheda, part of . . . . .	519 13 7	—	15 4 31	534 18 4
Dunshaughlin, . . . . .	663 13 8	—	19 8 3	672 18 11
Edenderry, part of, . . . . .	186 1 8	—	3 10 8	140 1 4
Kells, . . . . .	831 7 8	—	24 6 3	855 13 11
Navan, . . . . .	781 0 1	—	22 0 8	783 15 6
Oldcastle, part of, . . . . .	415 10 10	—	12 3 2	428 3 0
Trim, . . . . .	794 4 0	—	23 5 8	817 9 8
<b>ROAD AUTHORITIES—</b>				
Meath County Council, . . . . .	2,552 6 6	—	74 15 10	2,627 2 3
Kells Urban District Council, . . . . .	23 7 3	—	0 13 0	24 1 6
Navan " " " " . . . . .	56 11 5	—	1 13 0	58 4 4
Trim " " " " . . . . .	42 4 5	—	1 4 9	43 9 2
	<b>7,907 11 3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>205 5 9</b>	<b>7,812 17 0</b>
<b>CO. MONAGHAN.</b>				
<b>UNIONS—</b>				
Carrickmacross, . . . . .	483 10 0	—	90 10 10	519 9 10
Castleblayney, part of, . . . . .	453 3 2	—	28 4 1	481 7 3
Clones, part of, . . . . .	358 16 6	—	10 1 6	374 18 0
Cootehill, part of, . . . . .	323 13 0	—	13 17 8	337 10 8
Monaghan, . . . . .	740 15 0	—	46 15 3	790 11 3
<b>ROAD AUTHORITIES—</b>				
Monaghan County Council, . . . . .	2,360 11 10	—	147 11 11	2,514 3 9
Carrickmacross Urban District Council, . . . . .	20 3 10	—	1 6 4	21 10 2
Castleblayney " " " " . . . . .	12 10 3	—	0 14 7	13 4 10
Clones " " " " . . . . .	8 0 2	—	6 8 9	8 8 11
Monaghan " " " " . . . . .	49 11 3	—	3 1 4	52 12 7
	<b>4,031 5 0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>288 12 3</b>	<b>4,019 17 3</b>
<b>QUEEN'S CO.</b>				
<b>UNIONS—</b>				
Abbeyleix, . . . . .	346 7 4	80 13 5	—	315 13 11
Athy, part of, . . . . .	319 13 2	11 11 1	—	308 1 2
Carlow, part of, . . . . .	302 3 7	7 6 1	—	304 17 6
Mountmellick, part of, . . . . .	968 19 4	35 1 9	—	963 17 7
Roscrea, part of, . . . . .	242 3 6	8 15 8	—	233 11 15
<b>ROAD AUTHORITY—</b>				
Queen's County Council, . . . . .	2,304 13 9	83 10 8	—	2,221 3 6
	<b>4,824 4 9</b>	<b>176 19 3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,707 5 6</b>
<b>CO. ROSCOMMON.</b>				
<b>UNIONS—</b>				
Athlone, part of, . . . . .	315 18 1	5 7 8	—	330 10 5
Ballinasloe, part of, . . . . .	121 4 1	2 1 6	—	119 2 7
Boyle, part of, . . . . .	513 1 2	8 14 8	—	504 6 6
Carrick-on-Shannon, part of, . . . . .	318 2 0	5 7 8	—	312 14 4
Castlereagh, . . . . .	715 7 10	12 3 4	—	703 4 6
Roscommon, . . . . .	550 9 6	11 4 11	—	549 4 1
Strokestown, . . . . .	493 18 11	8 8 4	—	485 10 7
<b>ROAD AUTHORITY—</b>				
Roscommon County Council, . . . . .	2,429 10 1	41 6 5	—	2,388 3 8
	<b>5,567 11 2</b>	<b>94 14 6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5,472 16 8</b>

## SCHEDULE—continued.

Unions, Road Authorities.	Amount of Grant payable in year.	Deducted on account of sums withdrawn from Guarantee Fund.	Added on account of sums repaid to Guarantee Fund.	Amount paid.
CO. SLIGO.				
Unions—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Boyle, part of, . . . . .	356 12 5	12 4 8	—	344 7 9
Dromore West, . . . . .	416 16 1	14 6 6	—	402 9 7
Sligo, . . . . .	1,055 12 0	35 4 4	—	1,019 7 8
Toberecurry, . . . . .	492 16 9	16 18 1	—	475 18 8
Road Authorities—				
Sligo County Council, . . . . .	1,850 12 5	63 10 1	—	1,787 2 4
Sligo Urban District Council, . . . . .	193 11 6	6 18 7	—	186 17 11
	4,360 1 2	199 17 8	—	4,216 3 11
CO. TIPPERARY, (North Riding).				
Unions—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Birr, part of, . . . . .	113 0 0	—	0 14 9	112 14 9
Borrisokane, . . . . .	416 16 1	—	2 14 8	419 10 9
Neenagh, . . . . .	927 7 11	—	6 1 6	933 9 4
Roscrea, part of, . . . . .	359 6 5	—	2 7 0	361 13 5
Thurles, . . . . .	976 4 9	—	6 7 10	982 12 7
Road Authorities—				
Tipperary, N.R., County Council, . . . . .	2,358 8 3	—	16 9 1	2,373 17 4
Neenagh Urban District Council, . . . . .	77 12 0	—	0 10 2	78 2 2
Templemore " " " " . . . . .	84 4 2	—	0 4 7	84 8 9
Thurles " " " " . . . . .	60 1 6	—	0 8 0	60 9 6
	5,322 1 1	—	34 17 6	5,356 18 7
CO. TIPPERARY, (South Riding).				
Unions—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Callan, part of, . . . . .	336 10 3	—	28 8 0	369 18 3
Carrick-on-Suir, part of, . . . . .	561 19 4	—	21 9 8	583 0 0
Cashel, . . . . .	991 15 7	—	81 2 9	1,072 12 4
Clogheen, . . . . .	637 13 9	—	52 3 0	689 17 3
Clonmel, part of, . . . . .	898 16 1	—	78 9 4	973 5 5
Tipperary, part of, . . . . .	887 15 9	—	70 4 1	957 19 10
Uringford, part of, . . . . .	146 13 10	—	12 1 8	158 15 0
Road Authorities—				
Tipperary, S.R., County Council, . . . . .	3,997 14 2	—	246 6 7	3,243 0 9
Carrick-on-Suir Urban District Council, . . . . .	65 14 11	—	5 7 5	72 2 4
Cashel " " " " . . . . .	26 0 6	—	1 14 6	21 16 0
Clonmel " " " " . . . . .	309 1 10	—	17 1 5	226 8 3
Tipperary " " " " . . . . .	60 14 10	—	4 19 9	63 14 7
	7,435 16 10	—	608 8 8	8,043 19 6
CO. TYRONE.				
Unions—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Castlederg, . . . . .	350 4 1	6 12 1	—	348 12 0
Clogher, . . . . .	458 6 6	8 11 1	—	443 15 4
Cookstown, . . . . .	681 10 9	12 17 10	—	668 12 11
Dungannon, . . . . .	720 18 10	15 15 1	—	707 6 9
Irrinstown, part of, . . . . .	154 13 0	2 18 6	—	151 14 6
Omagh, . . . . .	1,026 14 9	19 8 2	—	1,007 6 7
Strabane, part of, . . . . .	523 19 1	10 1 2	—	522 17 11
Road Authorities—				
Tyrone County Council, . . . . .	6,573 17 10	105 7 4	—	5,468 10 6
Cookstown Urban District Council, . . . . .	108 9 4	2 0 9	—	106 8 7
Dungannon " " " " . . . . .	98 9 1	1 15 5	—	91 13 8
Omagh " " " " . . . . .	91 12 3	1 14 7	—	89 17 8
Strabane " " " " . . . . .	188 14 8	3 11 9	—	185 2 11
	9,975 10 1	188 10 9	—	9,786 19 4



THE PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1891, AND  
THE LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS, 1888 TO 1906.No. 3 (a)—EXCHEQUER CONTRIBUTION OF £40,000 IN RESPECT OF  
THE YEAR 1909-10.

Amount allocated to six Municipal Boroughs, viz.:—Belfast, £1,019 1s. 7d.;  
Cork, £378 4s. 0d.; Dublin, £1,485 3s. 7d.; Limerick, £148 2s. 1d.;  
Londonerry, £122 12s. 7d.; Waterford, £57 5s. 1d., . . . . . £3,186 8s. 11d.  
Amount transferred to Labourers Cottages Fund under Sec. 13 of Act of 1906 . . . . . £6,000 0s. 0d.  
Residue to be applied towards the cost of providing Labourers Cottages, . . . . . £30,811 11s. 1d.

No. 3 (b)—SCHEDULE showing the share of each Rural District in  
the residue available for distribution, having regard to  
the provisions of Section 18 (1) of the Labourers (Ireland)  
Act, 1906.

## PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

County.	Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November, 1906.	Proportionate share.
			£ s. d.
ANTRIM.	Aghalee, . . . . .	21	30 2 7
	Antrim, . . . . .	24	34 8 8
	Ballycastle, . . . . .	45	64 11 4
	Ballymena, . . . . .	32	43 18 3
	Ballymoney, . . . . .	108	154 19 1
	Belfast, . . . . .	—	—
	Larne, . . . . .	45	64 11 4
ARMAGH,	Lisburn, . . . . .	—	—
	Armagh, . . . . .	—	—
	Crossmaglen, . . . . .	20	28 13 11
	Lurgan, . . . . .	21	30 2 7
	Newry No. 2, . . . . .	3	4 6 1
CAVAN,	Tandragee, . . . . .	15	21 10 5
	Balleborough, . . . . .	134	192 5 2
	Bawnboy, . . . . .	6	8 12 2
	Castlerahan, . . . . .	120	166 10 4
	Cavan, . . . . .	80	129 3 7
	Cootehill No. 1, . . . . .	24	34 8 8
	Enniskillen No. 2, . . . . .	—	—
DONEGAL,	Mullaghoban, . . . . .	16	22 19 1
	Ballyshannon, . . . . .	24	34 8 8
	Downal, . . . . .	—	—
	Dunmurry, . . . . .	—	—
	Glenties, . . . . .	6	8 15 2
	Inishowen, . . . . .	41	58 10 7
	Lettickerry, . . . . .	22	31 11 8
	Londonderry, No. 2, . . . . .	—	—
	Milford, . . . . .	74	100 9 6
	Scrabo No. 2, . . . . .	51	73 3 6
DOWN,	Sernoevar, . . . . .	—	—
	Banbridge, . . . . .	22	31 11 3
	Castlerough, . . . . .	—	—
	Downpatrick, . . . . .	16	22 19 1
	Hillsborough, . . . . .	15	25 10 6
	Kilkeel, . . . . .	79	37 5 2
	Moira, . . . . .	28	—
	Newry No. 1, . . . . .	122	180 7 9
	Newtownards, . . . . .	—	—

\* No loans outstanding on 1st November, 1906.





1

## Partners in Motion—on the way

Depth	Good (feet)	Number of Cores Taken in this Run	Percentage Good
0-10	0-10	1	100
10-20	10-20	1	100
20-30	20-30	1	100
30-40	30-40	1	100
40-50	40-50	1	100
50-60	50-60	1	100
60-70	60-70	1	100
70-80	70-80	1	100
80-90	80-90	1	100
90-100	90-100	1	100
Total for Section		10	100

## Part 6: Terms

Category	Item	Value	Unit
Furniture	Office Chair	150	USD
	Desk	200	USD
Electronics	Laptop	800	USD
	Monitor	120	USD
Software	Microsoft Office	100	USD
	Adobe Photoshop	150	USD
Services	IT Support	50	USD
	Consulting	300	USD

## SCHEDULE—continued.

## PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued.

County	Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November 1900.	Proportionate share.
			£ s. d.
KING'S, . . . .	Bar No. 1, . . . .	04	134 17 4
	Clonsilla, . . . .	10	14 7 0
	Edenderry No. 1, . . . .	100	143 9 6
	Roscrea No. 2, . . . .	14	20 1 0
	Tullamore, . . . .	180	106 2 7
LONGFORD, . . . .	Ballymahon, . . . .	120	172 3 5
	Granard No. 1, . . . .	115	164 19 11
	Longford, . . . .	180	186 10 4
LOUTH, . . . .	Ardee No. 1, . . . .	117	167 17 4
	Dundalk, . . . .	171	246 6 11
	Louth, . . . .	129	185 1 3
MEATH, . . . .	Ardee No. 2, . . . .	75	107 12 2
	Dunshaughlin, . . . .	177	253 10 1
	Edenderry No. 3, . . . .	28	40 8 5
	Kells, . . . .	308	441 18 2
	Meath, . . . .	234	336 14 8
	Navan, . . . .	301	431 17 3
	Oldcastle, . . . .	110	170 14 0
	Trim, . . . .	347	497 17 3
	Trim, . . . .	347	497 17 3
QUEEN'S, . . . .	Abbeyfeix, . . . .	121	173 12 1
	Athy No. 2, . . . .	40	60 0 0
	Mountmellick, . . . .	161	230 10 11
	Roscrea No. 3, . . . .	48	61 13 11
	Shreevenagh, . . . .	90	137 14 0
WESTMEATH, . . . .	Athlone No. 1, . . . .	30	43 0 10
	Ballymore, . . . .	71	101 17 4
	Coole, . . . .	45	68 17 4
	Delvin, . . . .	226	322 10 6
	Kilbeggan, . . . .	20	28 13 11
	Nullingar, . . . .	423	606 18 1
	Nullingar, . . . .	423	606 18 1
WEXFORD, . . . .	Ennisceorthy, . . . .	353	506 9 5
	Greay, . . . .	195	279 18 7
	New Ross, . . . .	211	302 14 3
	Wexford, . . . .	650	903 16 0
WICKLOW, . . . .	Ballinglass No. 1, . . . .	106	162 1 8
	Nias No. 2, . . . .	10	14 7 0
	Rathdown No. 2, . . . .	0	12 18 8
	Rathdrum, . . . .	178	256 7 9
	Shillelagh, . . . .	68	97 11 8
Total for Leinster, . . . .		8,844	11,971 13 4

## PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

GALWAY, . . . .	Ballinasloe No. 1, . . . .	14	20 1 0
	Clifden, . . . .	—	—
	Galway, . . . .	—	—
	Glenamaddy, . . . .	—	—
	Port, . . . .	—	—
	Loughrea, . . . .	19	27 6 2
	Mount Bellew, . . . .	—	—
	Oughterard, . . . .	—	—
	Portlanna, . . . .	19	27 6 2
	Team, . . . .	—	—

## SCHEDULE—continued.

## PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—continued.

County.	Rural District.	Number of Cottages provided before 1st November 1906.	Proportionate share.
			£ s. d.
LEITRIM, . . . .	Ballinamore, . . . .	9	12 18 3
	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1, . . . .	24	34 8 8
	Kilmeogh, . . . .	6	8 12 2
	Manorhamilton, . . . .	22	31 11 3
	Mohill, . . . .	60	84 13 0
MAYO, . . . .	Ballina, . . . .	—	—
	Ballinrobe, . . . .	—	—
	Belmullet, . . . .	—	—
	Castlebar, . . . .	—	—
	Claremorris, . . . .	—	—
	Kilalea, . . . .	—	—
	Swaneford, . . . .	—	—
ROSCOMMON, . . . .	Westport, . . . .	—	—
	Athlone No. 2, . . . .	—	—
	Ballingloe No. 2, . . . .	1	1 8 8
	Boyle No. 1, . . . .	32	45 18 3
	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2, . . . .	67	67 9 0
	Castlerea, . . . .	5	7 3 6
	Roscommon, . . . .	45	64 11 4
SLIGO, . . . .	Strookstown, . . . .	30	55 10 2
	Boyle No. 2, . . . .	5	—
	Dromore West, . . . .	28	40 3 5
	Sligo, . . . .	13	18 13 0
	Tobberanny, . . . .	—	—
	Total for Connaught, . . . .	337	548 1 9

## SUMMARY.

		£ s. d.
ULSTER, . . . .	1,994	2,794 13 2
MUNSTER, . . . .	10,843	15,557 2 10
LEINSTER, . . . .	8,344	11,071 13 4
CONNAUGHT, . . . .	337	548 1 9
TOTAL IRELAND, . . . .	21,508	30,311 11 1

No. 8 (c)—TABLE showing the unissued balance of the residue of the Exchequer Contribution as at 31st March, 1910.

County.	Unissued Balance.
	£ s. d.
Galway, . . . .	5,121 13 9
Mayo, . . . .	9,553 7 6
Sligo, . . . .	2,923 15 11
Total, . . . .	17,598 0 2

\* No loans outstanding on 1st November, 1906.

TABLE (A).—General Particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied.		Number of Cottages.		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra half-acres authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorised and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER.</b>											
<b>COUNTY ANTRIM.</b>											
Aghakee, . . . .	58	—	51	—	7	—	1	—	—	31	—
Artrim, . . . .	168	—	148	—	—	—	6	—	148	—	—
Ballycastle, . . . .	144	—	119	19	21	3	2	—	18	64	27
Ballymena, . . . .	195	—	115	—	8	—	3	—	49	—	27
Ballymoney, . . . .	283	4	234	18	27	20	1	—	216	32	6
Bellisk, . . . .	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larne, . . . .	21	—	20	—	1	—	2	—	20	—	—
Lisburn, . . . .	170	—	160	—	62	—	—	—	108	3	—
<b>COUNTY ARMAGH.</b>											
Armagh, . . . .	95	—	39	—	59	—	—	—	24	3	3
Crossmaglen, . . . .	47	—	25	4	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
Lurgan, . . . .	177	—	86	—	63	—	—	—	—	78	1
Newry No. 2, . . . .	25	—	6	—	19	—	—	—	8	—	1
Tandragee, . . . .	22	—	17	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	17
<b>COUNTY CAVAN.</b>											
Ballebecrough, . . . .	305	54	195	24	45	124	—	8	57	—	79
Barnboy, . . . .	35	—	7	1	19	19	—	—	—	—	7
Castlerock, . . . .	297	87	194	3	21	101	—	—	53	—	51
Cavan, . . . .	185	—	103	—	8	90	—	—	21	82	—
Castlebliss No. 1, . . . .	84	14	57	—	2	41	3	—	24	—	1
Castlebliss No. 2, . . . .	17	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meilaghmore, . . . .	48	8	14	—	6	25	—	—	16	—	—
<b>COUNTY DONEGAL.</b>											
Ballyshannon, . . . .	63	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	2
Donagall, . . . .	137	—	151	—	4	1	25	—	62	18	4
Dunmaghy, . . . .	21	6	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties, . . . .	51	—	51	2	—	—	3	—	51	—	—
Inishowen, . . . .	98	—	75	2	6	10	2	—	29	44	—
Letterkenny, . . . .	165	—	114	—	38	—	2	—	112	2	—
Londonderry No. 2, . . . .	180	—	96	1	42	17	3	—	97	2	—
Millford, . . . .	106	—	41	—	58	12	4	—	—	—	4
Strabane No. 2, . . . .	351	—	350	—	—	—	2	—	144	53	3
Stranorlar, . . . .	137	—	108	—	14	—	9	—	68	—	—

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.

Number of plots let to persons not entitled to the benefit of the Act.	Total Acreage of plots as in Col. 10 (a)	Number of tracts of land let in allotments to labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 11 (a)	Rents reserved (weekly) to the Landlords.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears.		Total amount of rent in arrears.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1910.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Cottages.	Allotments.			
10 (a).	10 (b)	11 (a).	11 (b).	12.	13 (a).	13 (b).	14.	15.	16.
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	s. d.			s. s. d.	s. s. d.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
									COUNTY ANTRIM.
-	-	-	-	1s. to 2s.	16	-	3 4 0	114 8 3	Aghalee.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. and 2s.	84	-	35 0 7	430 4 2	Antrim.
-	-	2	7 2 30	1s. 2s. to 1s. 10d. cottages.	28	-	10 12 2	440 0 0	Ballycastle.
-	-	-	-	3d. allotments.	15	-	5 2 4	237 14 4	Ballymena.
-	-	2	11 8 28	1s. and 1s. 3d. cottages.	-	-	-	635 8 6	Ballymoney.
-	-	-	-	3d. allotments.	-	-	-	-	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	2 0	-	-	-	20 5 8	Larne.
-	-	-	-	1s. to 2s. 6d.	4	-	1 5 0	290 0 7	Lisburn.
									COUNTY ARMAH.
-	-	-	4 2 1 6	1s. 6d. and 2s. 11d. cottages.	1	-	0 12 0	112 19 6	Armagh.
-	-	-	-	3d. allotments.	20	-	4 10 11	49 10 6	Crossmaglen.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d. to 1s. 3d.	33	-	8 30 4	261 10 6	Lurgan.
-	-	-	-	1 6	-	-	-	35 10 6	Nerry No. 2.
2 1 2 0	-	-	-	1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. cottages.	-	-	-	96 10 6	Thurlogh.
				3d. allotments.					COUNTY CAVAN.
-	-	24	24 0 0	11d. to 1s. 4d. cottages.	109	-	70 5 34	692 10 1	Balleborough.
1 0 5 24	-	-	-	6d. allotments.	5	-	3 8 0	28 2 0	Barrinchor.
-	-	2	2 0 0	1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. cottages.	120	-	67 17 9	262 4 4	Castlerahan.
-	-	-	-	3d. allotments.	61	-	24 2 11	272 10 11	Cavan.
-	-	-	-	11d. and 1s.	-	-	-	45 18 0	Cockhill No. 1.
-	-	-	-	1s. and 1s. 4d.	7	-	2 16 4	35 13 4	Kinnellan No. 2.
				0 11					Mullaghmore.
									COUNTY DUBLIN.
-	-	-	-	1 6	39	-	15 14 0	160 10 0	Ballinacorney.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d. to 2s.	100	-	48 12 0	40 13 8	Donsay.
2 1 0 0	-	-	-	1s. 6d. cottages	-	-	-	117 17 0	Dromahaire.
2 1 2 0	-	-	-	3d. allotments.	57	-	14 14 0	82 14 6	Glencole.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. cottages.	57	-	22 9 0	363 10 0	Inchicore.
1 1 0 0	-	-	-	3d. allotments.	57	-	-	193 5 9	Letterkenny.
-	-	-	-	1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. cottages.	-	-	-	-	Londonderry No. 2.
-	-	-	-	3d. allotments.	-	-	-	-	Millard.
-	-	-	-	1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d.	57	-	13 9 6	1,335 4 1	Strabane No. 2.
-	-	-	-	1s. to 1s. 3d.	-	-	-	241 16 6	Stranorlar.

TABLE (A).—General Particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied		Number of Cottages.		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra half-acres authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorised and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.</b>											
<b>COUNTY DOW.</b>											
Banbridge, . . . .	120	—	22	2	16	83	—	3	—	3	13
Castlereagh, . . . .	21	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Downpatrick, . . . .	560	—	236	—	138	217	—	—	109	127	—
Hillsborough, . . . .	77	—	35	—	45	—	—	—	15	15	—
Kilkeel, . . . . .	84	—	71	—	13	—	—	—	68	—	—
Mairs, . . . . .	129	—	76	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Newry No. 1, . . . .	35	1	15	—	51	—	—	—	17	97	—
Newtownards, . . . .	329	—	276	—	21	—	—	—	12	—	—
					56	13	4	—	224	36	—
<b>COUNTY FERMANAGH.</b>											
Belleek, . . . . .	10	—	9	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—
Clones No. 2, . . . .	88	—	30	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—
Enniskillen, . . . .	72	—	—	—	7	61	—	—	—	—	—
Irvinestown, . . . .	43	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—
Lisnaskea, . . . . .	157	7	42	—	53	42	—	—	3	—	—
<b>COUNTY LONDONDERRY.</b>											
Coleraine, . . . . .	266	—	250	—	16	—	2	—	280	19	—
Larne, . . . . .	145	—	47	—	3	96	1	—	47	—	—
Londonderry No. 1, . .	115	—	27	—	40	14	1	—	57	—	—
Magherafelt, . . . .	259	—	77	—	4	143	1	—	73	87	7
<b>COUNTY MONAGHAN.</b>											
Castlekernagh, . . . .	111	—	50	—	39	22	—	—	44	2	—
Castletown, . . . . .	118	95	65	6	—	—	—	—	65	—	—
Clones No. 1, . . . .	63	—	16	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—
Coothill No. 2, . . . .	20	9	14	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, . . . . .	77	—	77	1	—	—	—	—	14	6	—
<b>COUNTY TIRONE.</b>											
Castlederg, . . . . .	41	—	12	—	25	—	—	—	12	—	—
Clagher, . . . . .	49	—	16	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cookstown, . . . . .	86	—	72	—	1	19	—	—	—	—	—
Dungannon, . . . . .	89	—	48	—	35	2	1	—	—	—	—
Omagh, . . . . .	201	15	207	8	29	50	6	—	4	42	—
Strabane No. 1, . . . .	277	—	195	—	155	84	4	—	3	—	—
Tillicree, . . . . .	95	—	5	—	20	—	—	—	196	—	—
Total for Ulster, . .	7,519	248	4,028	93	1,394	1,383	98	10	2,982	777	1,329
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.</b>											
<b>COUNTY CLARE.</b>											
Ballyvaughan, . . . .	105	—	17	11	53	27	—	—	—	—	—
Carrigrohane, . . . .	63	6	81	—	20	8	—	—	4	—	—
Ennis, . . . . .	201	98	198	—	88	8	—	—	—	—	—
Ennisglen, . . . . .	163	19	16	—	39	37	—	—	44	—	—
Enniskeedy, . . . . .	168	21	61	2	26	12	1	—	20	—	—

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots at to persons not made to the benefit of dwelling-houses.	Total Area of plots as in Col. 10 (a)				Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears.	Total amount of rent in arrears.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1910.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
	10 (a).	10 (b).	11 (a).	11 (b).				
12.	13.				14.	15.	16.	
								PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.
								COUNTY DOW.
2	1	2	10	—	—	—	75 2 2	Ranbridge.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Castrologh.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446 17 11	Dowpatrick.
—	—	—	—	—	4	1 5 0	72 2 9	Highborough.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111 14 6	Kilkeel.
—	—	—	—	—	34	12 4 0	322 4 6	Moun.
—	—	—	—	—	4	1 4 0	48 18 6	Newry No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	5	1 9 6	479 11 0	Newtownards.
								COUNTY FERMANAGH.
—	—	—	—	—	4	7	10 14 8	Belleek.
—	—	—	—	—	1 8	12	11 12 5	Clones No. 2.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Enniskillen.
—	—	—	—	—	1 3	9	8 4 8	Irvinestown.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lisnaskea.
								COUNTY LONDONDERY.
—	—	—	—	—	1a. to 1a. 6d.	—	661 9 0	Coleraine.
—	—	—	—	—	1a. 3d. and 1a. 6d.	36	126 18 9	Lisnawady.
—	—	—	—	—	1 9	—	116 1 0	Londonderry No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	11d. to 1a. 3d.	77	176 14 11	Magherafelt.
								COUNTY MONAGHAN.
—	—	—	—	—	1 1	47	20 7 10	Carrickmacross.
—	—	—	—	—	11d. cottages, 41d. allotments.	10	4 6 1	Castledilany.
—	—	—	—	—	1a. 3d. and 1a. 6d.	18	4 6 8	Clones No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	1a. and 1a. 4d.	—	—	Coeshill No. 2.
1	1	0	0	—	1a. and 1a. 1d. cottages, 5d. allotments.	1	0 5 11	Monaghan.
								COUNTY TYRONE.
—	—	—	—	—	2 1	—	41 13 0	Castlederg.
—	—	—	—	—	1 8	—	13 18 1	Clagher.
—	—	—	—	—	1 8	1	0 7 6	Cookstown.
—	—	—	—	—	1a. 5d. to 1a. 6d.	—	00 16 3	Dunmagona.
—	—	—	—	—	1a. 3d. cottages, 14d. allotments.	82	827 10 11	Omagh.
—	—	—	—	—	1a. to 1a. 6d.	60	276 7 7	Strahane No. 1.
—	—	—	—	—	1 4	—	16 4 0	Trillick.
11	3	2	0	49	57	1 10	—	Total for Ulster.
								PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
								COUNTY CLARE.
11	11	0	0	—	—	—	54 4 7	Ballyvaghac.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 8 8	Corrofin.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	466 0 8	Ennis.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56 10 10	Ennistymon.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166 11 11	Killadyac.

**Tours (A).—General Particulars in the College and**

Name of Person	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Days	Weeks	Days	Weeks	Days	Weeks	Days	Weeks
John Doe	10	2	15	3	20	4	25	5
Jane Smith	12	2	18	3	22	4	28	5
Robert Johnson	14	3	20	4	24	5	30	6
Mary White	16	3	22	4	26	5	32	6
William Brown	18	4	24	5	28	6	34	7
Elizabeth Green	20	4	26	5	30	6	36	7
James Black	22	5	28	6	32	7	38	8
Patricia Gray	24	5	30	6	34	7	40	8
Richard King	26	6	32	7	36	8	42	9
Susan Lee	28	6	34	7	38	8	44	9
Thomas Hall	30	7	36	8	40	9	46	10
Barbara Scott	32	7	38	8	42	9	48	10
Christopher Adams	34	8	40	9	44	10	50	11
Daniel Baker	36	8	42	9	46	10	52	11
Deborah Clark	38	9	44	10	48	11	54	12
Edward Davis	40	9	46	10	50	11	56	12
Florence Evans	42	10	48	11	52	12	58	13
George Foster	44	10	50	11	54	12	60	14
Helen Gibson	46	11	52	12	56	13	62	14
Isaac Hart	48	11	54	12	58	13	64	15
Jessie King	50	12	56	13	60	14	66	16
Joseph Lee	52	12	58	13	62	14	68	16
Katherine Miller	54	13	60	14	64	15	70	17
Louis Nelson	56	13	62	14	66	15	72	17
Margaret Oliver	58	14	64	15	68	16	74	18
Nathan Parker	60	14	66	15	70	16	76	18
Olivia Quinn	62	15	68	16	72	17	78	19
Peter Reed	64	15	70	16	74	17	80	19
Rebecca Scott	66	16	72	17	76	18	82	20
Samuel Taylor	68	16	74	17	78	18	84	20
Tina Vance	70	17	76	18	80	19	86	21
Victor Webb	72	17	78	18	82	19	88	21
Wendy Young	74	18	80	19	84	20	90	22
Xavier Zane	76	18	82	19	86	20	92	22





TABLE (A).—General Particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied		Number of Cottages.		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra half-acre authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorised and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	6 (b).	7 (a).	7 (b).	7.	8.	9.
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.</b>											
<b>CO. TIPPERARY, N.E.</b>											
Birr No. 2, . . . .	54	2	14	—	8	31	—	—	—	—	11
Borrisokane, . . .	158	24	64	14	80	49	—	—	25	—	20
Youghal, . . . . .	451	215	300	—	—	—	6	—	72	—	238
Thurles, . . . . .	106	—	50	—	16	3	—	—	—	—	4
Thurles, . . . . .	322	45	240	1	80	—	—	—	—	7	12
<b>CO. TIPPERARY, S.E.</b>											
Carrick-on-Suir No. 1, . .	70	1	31	—	10	21	—	—	20	10	1
Cashel, . . . . .	562	269	328	—	—	193	1	—	290	—	11
Clogheen, . . . . .	217	70	181	—	11	14	—	—	75	—	109
Glennal No. 1, . . . .	166	—	78	10	12	32	—	—	78	—	—
Gortnahoe, . . . . .	89	18	83	2	2	1	—	—	6	2	71
Shirvinstown, . . . .	198	26	140	—	24	30	12	—	1	24	105
Tipperary No. 1, . . .	575	162	354	—	2	161	—	—	269	—	32
<b>CO. WATERFORD.</b>											
Carrick-on-Suir No. 2, . .	186	21	84	—	12	47	—	—	8	24	80
Glennal No. 2, . . . .	46	7	17	—	7	17	—	—	17	—	—
Dungarvan, . . . . .	264	27	132	2	8	121	1	—	19	—	113
Kilmaethomas, . . . .	344	114	232	—	6	67	—	—	69	—	102
Lismore, . . . . .	244	85	160	—	15	60	—	—	70	—	87
Waterford No. 1, . . .	391	154	275	—	12	98	—	—	148	—	127
Youghal No. 2, . . . .	170	61	115	—	—	41	1	—	68	—	63
Total for Munster . . .	50,176	5,009	32,903	141	2,110	5,840	59	8	5,047	99	7,707
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.</b>											
<b>CO. CARLOW.</b>											
Ballinglass No. 2, . . .	196	107	162	16	9	27	—	—	123	—	9
Carlow, . . . . .	649	102	320	—	60	225	—	—	66	—	54
Idrone, . . . . .	21	—	10	—	11	—	—	—	10	—	—
<b>CO. DUBLIN.</b>											
Balrothery, . . . . .	452	2	275	2	69	102	—	—	197	4	11
Celbridge No. 2, . . . .	163	6	63	—	15	28	—	—	63	—	7
Dublin, North, . . . .	560	56	466	3	60	80	—	—	466	—	—
Dublin, South, . . . .	684	—	455	—	18	9	—	—	444	—	—
Rathdown No. 1, . . .	590	—	138	—	—	1	—	—	138	—	—

plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots in the County of Dublin.	Total acreage of plots as in Col. 10 (a).	Number of tracts of land let in allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total acreage of tracts as in Col. 11 (a).	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears.		Total amount of rent in arrears.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1910.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Cottages.	Allotments.			
10 (b).	10 (b).	11 (a).	11 (b).	12.	13 (a).	13 (b).	14.	15.	16.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.									
CO. TIPPERARY, N.E.									
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	1 0 14	1	4 0 0	1s. and 1s. 3d. 1s. 1½d. cottages, 2½d. allotments. 1 0 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 4d. 1s. to 1s. 3d. cottages, 3d. allotments.	27	1	12 14 0	30 14 3 178 5 10	Birr No. 2. Borrisokane.
					60	—	70 0 0	750 0 0	Nenagh.
					47	—	35 19 0	148 12 10	Roscrea No. 1. Thurles.
					30	—	35 1 8	503 4 3	
CO. TIPPERARY, S.E.									
				1½d. to 1s. 8d. to 1s. 1½d. 1 0 10½d. cottages, 2½d. allotments. 8½d. to 1s. 6d. cottages. 5d. allotments. 6d. to 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 1½d.	30 148 184 42	—	12 6 10 64 8 10 40 17 6 40 15 0	88 4 2 255 14 6 445 2 6 166 1 0	Garrick-on-Suir No. 1. Cashel. Cloneth. Clonmel No. 1.
2	2 0 28	—	—		83	2	41 10 8	222 14 0	Gortakea.
					128	—	30 13 4	325 15 4	Shenavagh.
					80	—	27 4 7	856 12 7	Tipperary No. 1.
CO. WATERFORD.									
				1½d. to 1s. 2d. 0 10½ 1s. 1½d. cottages, 5d. allotments. 4½d. to 10½d. 0 10 10d. and 1s. 6d. to 1s.	07 5 120 — 100 — 6	—	30 4 2 8 10 11 30 10 11 — 66 16 2 — 5 1 4	220 18 0 17 9 0 249 13 0 407 11 0 182 18 0 248 7 10 252 4 0	Garrick-on-Suir No. 2. Clonmel No. 2. Dungarvan. Kilnashinna. Lismore. Waterford No. 1. Youghal No. 2.
3	3 0 24	—	—		120	2	30 10 11	249 13 0	
					—	—	—	407 11 0	Kilnashinna.
					100	—	66 16 2	182 18 0	Lismore.
					—	—	—	248 7 10	Waterford No. 1.
					6	—	5 1 4	252 4 0	Youghal No. 2.
66	66 2 27	64	63 2 20	—	5,205	8	3,300 2 10	27,301 6 5	Total for Munster.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.									
CO. CARLOW.									
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
3	3 0 0	13	6 2 0	1½d. to 1s. 3d. cottages, 1½d. allotments. 6d. to 1s. 0 10	63	1	14 16 6	400 12 4	Ballinglass No. 2.
					120	—	50 13 6	751 15 6	Carlow.
					2	—	1 1 8	21 13 4	Idroon.
CO. DUBLIN.									
				0d. to 2s. cottages. 3d. and 6d. allotments. 1 7½ 1s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. cottages, 3d. allotments. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.	64 50 55 300 53	1	12 10 1 8 0 8 206 8 11 — —	816 6 2 219 4 8 1,777 14 1 1,767 7 5 939 2 0	Balrothery. Celtedra No. 2. Dublin, North. Dublin, South. Raindown No. 1.

TABLE (A).—General Particulars as to Cottages.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied.		Number of Cottages.		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra half-acres authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorised and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.</b>											
<b>Co. KILDARE.</b>											
Athy No. 1, . . . . .	470	—	203	—	70	119	—	—	170	—	90
Ballinglass No. 2, . . . .	81	—	56	1	2	25	—	—	24	2	—
Celbridge No. 1, . . . . .	229	—	158	—	63	8	—	—	158	—	—
Edenderry No. 2, . . . . .	161	—	127	—	24	—	—	—	81	—	—
Kear No. 1, . . . . .	431	—	284	—	00	77	—	—	250	—	24
<b>Co. KILKENNY.</b>											
Callan, . . . . .	205	—	89	—	80	78	—	—	24	—	67
Carraig-na-Sair No. 2, . . . .	43	—	13	—	2	24	—	—	13	—	—
Castlemore, . . . . .	180	—	83	10	53	57	1	—	2	27	24
Ida, . . . . .	90	—	55	—	13	19	1	—	52	—	—
Kilkenny, . . . . .	294	2	181	—	33	72	—	—	71	—	111
Thomastown, . . . . .	285	17	173	—	10	75	1	—	65	22	—
Urringford No. 1, . . . . .	128	—	64	2	16	20	2	—	09	—	4
Waterford No. 2, . . . . .	206	—	113	—	41	43	—	—	113	—	—
<b>KING'S Co.</b>											
Birr No. 1, . . . . .	311	31	119	1	114	78	—	—	85	—	84
Clonsilla, . . . . .	65	—	24	3	8	6	—	—	—	4	20
Edenderry No. 1, . . . . .	180	27	159	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	70
Edenderry No. 2, . . . . .	66	—	25	—	15	23	—	1	—	—	—
Fulham, . . . . .	202	45	173	4	53	02	—	—	48	—	120
<b>COUNTY LONGFORD.</b>											
Ballymahon, . . . . .	215	49	127	—	20	34	—	—	10	—	117
Donard No. 1, . . . . .	242	45	157	—	19	66	—	—	39	—	115
Longford, . . . . .	329	58	186	—	20	123	8	—	26	—	140
<b>COUNTY LOUTH.</b>											
Ardee No. 1, . . . . .	238	4	221	9	35	14	—	—	212	—	3
Dundalk, . . . . .	497	—	203	37	00	109	—	—	202	—	—
Leath, . . . . .	186	—	146	—	16	20	—	—	146	—	—
<b>COUNTY MEATH.</b>											
Ardee No. 2, . . . . .	132	51	92	30	12	23	—	—	8	—	8
Dansburgh, . . . . .	237	14	230	2	66	9	—	—	144	—	8
Edenderry No. 2, . . . . .	86	11	59	—	7	—	1	—	25	—	24
Kells, . . . . .	585	217	321	—	60	152	1	—	78	—	240
Meath, . . . . .	320	115	206	—	11	8	—	—	118	—	170
Navan, . . . . .	403	177	343	15	9	7	—	—	127	3	210
Oldcastle, . . . . .	281	91	135	—	6	95	2	—	17	—	120
Trim, . . . . .	577	164	364	—	28	165	—	—	68	1	36

plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots let to persons not tenants in the Council of dwelling-houses.	Total Acreage of plots as in Col. 10 (a)	Number of tracts of land let in Allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 11 (a)	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in acre.		Total amount of rent in acre.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1910.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Cottages.	Allotments.			
10 (a).	10 (b).	11 (a).	11 (b).	12.	13 (a).	13 (b).	14.	15.	16.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.									
CO. KILDARE.									
A. R. P.				s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Athy No. 1. Ballinglass No. 2. Edenderry No. 1. Edenderry No. 2. Naas No. 1.
1	1	0	0	1s. to 2s. 1s. cottages, 8d. allotments.	101	—	74 14 7	766 13 2	
—	—	—	—	1 4s.	35	—	14 19 5	153 16 10	
—	—	—	—	9d. to 1s. 6d. 1s. to 2s. 6d.	105	—	22 6 0	652 7 2	
—	—	—	—	—	9	—	1 17 11	306 9 4	
—	—	—	—	—	143	—	87 6 8	840 11 10	
CO. KILKENNY.									
A. R. P.				s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cahir Carrick-on-Suir No. 3 Castlemore
10	9	0	25	6d. to 10d. 1 0	26	—	49 15 5	241 7 5	
—	—	—	—	10d. to 1s. 3d. cottages, 3d. and 4s. allotments	9	—	7 10 7	32 4 0	
—	—	—	—	0 10	42	—	15 14 10	102 8 0	
—	—	—	—	8d. and 11d. 4d. to 10d.	55	—	34 8 11	101 10 2	
2	2	0	10	8d. to 1s. 3d. cottages, 5d. allotments	63	1	28 5 4	119 9 9	
—	—	—	—	10d. and 1s.	—	—	—	226 4 4	
KING'S CO.									
A. R. P.				s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Wexford No. 2. Warr No. 1
1	1	0	0	1s. to 1s. 6d. cottages, 4d. allotments.	85	1	51 18 0	368 13 9	
3	1	0	0	1s. and 1s. 3d. cottages, 6d. allotments.	24	—	13 17 4	57 19 10	
—	—	—	—	9d. to 1s. 3d. 1s. 6d. 10d. to 1s. 1d. cottages, 6d. allotments.	39	—	5 12 1	465 14 7	
—	—	—	—	—	22	—	8 0 0	103 10 8	
4	4	0	0	—	65	—	30 6 0	459 11 10	
COUNTY LONGFORD.									
A. R. P.				s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Ballynashon. Greased No. 1. Longford.
—	—	—	—	0 9	—	—	—	260 0 0	
—	—	—	—	11d. and 1s. 2s. 0 10½	122	—	75 16 8	410 1 5	
—	—	—	—	—	54	—	50 7 8	443 4 7	
COUNTY LOUTH.									
A. R. P.				s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Ardes No. 1. Dundalk. Louth.
9	4	2	0	1s. cottages, 6d. allotments.	103	7	21 12 1	606 16 6	
—	—	—	57	11d. cottages, 6d. allotments.	29	6	11 13 8	551 2 5	
—	—	—	—	0 11	39	—	6 14 6	329 8 5	
COUNTY MEATH.									
A. R. P.				s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Ardes No. 2. Dunshaughlin. Edenderry No. 2. Kells. Meath. Navan.
20	10	0	0	1s. 3d. cottages, 6d. allotments.	39	4	12 18 10	811 5 11	
2	2	0	0	1s. 1½d. cottages, 8d. allotments.	3	—	2 17 9	717 11 11	
—	—	—	—	9d. to 1s. 6d. 1 0½	9	—	2 5 6	100 6 7	
—	—	—	—	11d. and 1s. 3d. 10d. and 1s. 1d. cottages, 6d. allotments.	64	—	12 1 0	888 12 11	
13	13	0	0	—	203	—	112 19 2	754 9 11	
—	—	—	—	—	277	13	128 18 8	818 4 1	
—	—	—	—	11d. and 1s. 3d. 11d. to 1s. 6d.	127	—	52 0 11	401 10 7	
—	—	—	—	—	120	—	74 13 10	1,118 4 0	

TABLE (A).—General Particulars as to Cottages and

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided.		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied.		Number of Cottages.		
	Cottages authorized.	Extra half-acres authorized.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorized and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.—<i>con.</i></b>											
<b>QUEEN'S COUNTY.</b>											
Abbeyleix, . . . . .	431	43	109	—	193	89	2	—	25	—	174
Athy No. 1, . . . . .	353	—	61	—	46	42	—	—	26	—	37
Mountmellick, . . . . .	403	40	171	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	104
Castles No. 1, . . . . .	57	3	53	—	8	30	—	—	4	1	48
Silverminster, . . . . .	216	41	105	—	7	69	—	—	37	—	66
<b>COUNTY WEXFORD.</b>											
Ashmore No. 1, . . . . .	156	21	66	—	26	64	—	—	9	33	29
Ballymore, . . . . .	399	45	75	—	7	39	—	—	15	—	32
Oxide, . . . . .	120	39	58	—	32	50	—	—	14	—	41
Delvin, . . . . .	434	110	264	1	40	84	1	—	61	49	124
Kilbeggan, . . . . .	66	8	23	—	6	33	—	—	11	—	37
Malbeggar, . . . . .	848	127	657	1	104	87	—	—	205	9	440
<b>COUNTY WEXFORD.</b>											
Bansecorby, . . . . .	879	—	441	—	5	388	—	—	441	—	—
Gorey, . . . . .	833	—	242	—	27	56	—	—	242	—	—
New Ross, . . . . .	616	—	247	—	49	304	—	—	237	—	—
Wexford, . . . . .	911	—	390	—	89	6	—	—	308	1	—
<b>COUNTY WICKLOW.</b>											
Ballinglass No. 1, . . . . .	168	—	110	—	24	39	—	—	107	1	3
Nass No. 2, . . . . .	82	4	24	—	—	8	—	—	11	1	12
Rathdown No. 2, . . . . .	101	—	37	—	4	58	1	—	39	37	—
Rahrdra, . . . . .	457	22	242	—	54	119	3	—	223	—	16
Shilleagh, . . . . .	175	3	91	115	12	62	—	—	1	2	88
<b>Total for Leinster, .</b>	<b>17,567</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>10,933</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,685</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>4,371</b>
<b>PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.</b>											
<b>COUNTY GALWAY.</b>											
Ballinasloe No. 1, . . . . .	183	5	102	—	25	43	1	—	4	1	97
Clifden, . . . . .	12	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galway, . . . . .	10	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glennamaddy, . . . . .	40	—	6	—	17	18	—	—	—	—	—
Gort, . . . . .	47	—	—	—	35	2	—	—	—	—	—
Loughrea, . . . . .	152	—	41	—	104	7	1	—	51	1	6
Mount Bellaw, . . . . .	47	—	29	—	23	—	—	—	20	—	—
Oughlindard, . . . . .	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portumna, . . . . .	145	1	46	—	5	70	—	—	1	—	43
Team, . . . . .	350	—	—	—	87	18	—	—	—	—	—
<b>COUNTY LIMERICK.</b>											
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	36	—	35	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	35
Carraig-na-Shannan No. 1, . . . . .	77	4	39	—	—	37	—	—	20	—	39
Kinloagh, . . . . .	26	—	6	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	6
Macorhamilton, . . . . .	63	11	27	3	25	1	4	—	5	—	19
McHill, . . . . .	170	4	73	—	23	66	8	—	22	5	53

Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots or portions as regards to the Council or authorities.	Total Area of plots as in Col. 10 (a)	Number of tracts of land let in allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Area of tracts as in Col. 11 (a)	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears.		Total amount of rent in arrears.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1910.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Cot- tages.	Allot- ments.			
10 (a).	10 (b).	11 (a).	11 (b).	12.	13 (a).	13 (b).	14.	15.	16.
A. R. P.	A. R. P.			s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.									
QUEEN'S COUNTY.									
-	-	-	-	7d. to 1s. 4d. 1s. and 1s. 6d.	102	-	84 5 8	521 9 6	Abbeyleix.
-	-	-	-	9d. to 1s. 3d.	8	-	3 6 4	181 19 2	Athy No. 2.
-	-	-	-	1s. to 1s. 4d.	165	-	97 12 9	402 4 9	Mountmellick.
-	-	-	-	6d. to 1s.	38	-	12 0 0	271 15 2	Roscrea No. 2.
-	-	-	-		43	-	17 14 2	228 16 10	Silkenburg.
COUNTY WESTMEATH.									
-	-	-	-	10d. to 1s. 3d. 0 10	5	-	2 0 3	108 3 9	Athlone No. 1.
-	-	-	-	11d. to 1s. 4d.	39	-	25 12 8	199 18 0	Ballymore.
1 1 0 0	-	-	-	1s. to 1s. 4d. cottages.	28	-	41 18 2	744 8 7	Devin.
-	-	-	-	6d. allotments. 10d. and 1s. 1d. 1s. cottages.	23	-	15 0 10	63 0 7	Kilbeggan.
1 1 0 0	-	-	-	1d. allotments.	245	-	190 15 11	1,445 19 1	Mullingar.
COUNTY WEXFORD.									
-	-	-	-	0 8d.	228	-	102 17 3d.	515 8 2	Fernscothy.
-	-	-	-	0 9	47	-	5 7 5	458 19 1	Garry.
-	-	-	-	10d. and 1s. 2d.	182	-	55 6 4	530 2 0	New Ross.
-	-	-	-	0 9	120	-	28 13 10	1,404 5 2	Wexford.
COUNTY WICKLOW.									
-	-	-	-	1 0	44	-	9 10 2	271 15 2	Ballinacorney No. 1.
-	-	-	-	1s. to 1s.	2	-	0 8 0	94 12 1	Nass No. 2.
-	-	-	-	1 8	4	-	1 0 0	93 11 3	Rathdown No. 2.
49 34 2 28	-	7	51 1 10	1s. and 1s. 2d. 11d. and 1s. cottages.	145	-	27 7 1	880 12 4	Rathfriland.
-	-	-	-	1d. to 1d. allotments.	76	73	31 2 9	243 0 2	Shilleigh.
135	112 2 10	57	90 8 19	-	4,421	106	1,989 14 10d.	29,021 14 6	Total for Leinster.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.									
COUNTY GALWAY.									
-	-	-	-	9d. to 1s. 6d.	101	-	51 7 9	264 10 2	Ballinacorney No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chelton.
-	-	-	-	1 7	5	-	4 16 1	32 15 10	Galway.
-	-	-	-	1s. 3d. to 1s.	34	-	28 12 11	107 5 8	Glennasmaddy.
-	-	-	-	1 7	1	-	0 6 4	5 8 4	Gort.
-	-	-	-	6d. and 1s. 6d.	46	-	21 4 8	67 12 1	Loughrea.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mount Bellew.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oughbourn.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portman.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tulla.
COUNTY LIMERICK.									
-	-	-	-	1 0	23	-	17 10 0	27 14 0	Ballinacorney.
-	-	-	-	11d. to 1s. 6d.	37	-	19 16 10	194 16 0	Carriek-on-Shannon No. 1.
-	-	-	-	1 3	-	-	-	50 0 0	Kilnogh.
9 3 0 30	-	-	-	1s. 5d. cottages. 6d. allotments.	17	-	16 7 7	99 12 4	Maconhamilton.
-	-	-	-	1 0	7	-	5 10 0	239 15 6	Mold.

TABLE (A).—General Particulars as to Cottages &amp;c.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Number of		Number of Cottages and Allotments provided		Number of Cottages.		Number of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied		Number of Cottages.		
	Cottages authorised.	Extra half-acre authorised.	Cottages.	Allotments.	In course of construction.	Authorised and yet to be built.	Cottages.	Allotments.	With plots not exceeding half a statute acre.	With plots exceeding half but not exceeding three-quarters of an acre.	With plots exceeding three-quarters of an acre.
1.	2.	3.	4 (a).	4 (b).	5 (a).	5 (b).	6 (a).	6 (b).	7.	8.	9.
<b>PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.—con.</b>											
<b>COUNTY MAYO.</b>											
Ballina, . . . . .	22	—	—	—	18	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinrobe, . . . . .	41	—	—	—	21	20	—	—	—	—	—
Belmullet, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlbar, . . . . .	12	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	—
Claremorris, . . . . .	20	—	5	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	—
Elisdo, . . . . .	41	—	—	—	17	24	—	—	—	—	—
Swinsford, . . . . .	61	—	24	—	13	12	—	—	24	—	—
Westport, . . . . .	46	—	—	—	29	17	—	—	—	—	—
<b>COUNTY ROSCOMMON.</b>											
Athlone No. 2, . . . . .	68	—	1	—	23	14	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinaghn No. 2, . . . . .	10	—	5	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—
Boys No. 1, . . . . .	108	—	22	—	56	60	—	—	—	—	—
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2, . . . . .	100	10	47	—	3	49	—	—	21	—	—
Castlerea, . . . . .	129	—	22	—	2	107	—	—	15	—	—
Roscommon, . . . . .	125	—	45	—	60	62	—	—	27	1	—
Slacksdown, . . . . .	129	4	29	—	5	24	—	—	18	—	—
<b>COUNTY SLIGO.</b>											
Boyle No. 2, . . . . .	52	—	7	—	27	24	—	—	—	—	—
Dromore West, . . . . .	255	7	24	—	—	71	—	—	10	—	—
Sligo, . . . . .	229	—	102	1	122	22	2	—	—	—	—
Tobbercurry, . . . . .	20	—	27	—	22	12	1	—	—	—	—
Total for Connaught, . . . . .	2,721	46	222	4	274	201	12	—	217	24	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND, . . . . .	47,263	7,210	20,155	690	6,249	2,221	122	12	14,411	1,077	22,000



Plots authorised and provided and the Rents thereof.—continued.

Number of plots in to persons not tenants in the Council of (villages or towns).	Total Acreage of plots as in Col. 10 (a)	Number of tracts of land let in allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring villages or towns.	Total Acreage of tracts as in Col. 11 (a)	Rents reserved (weekly) in the Lettings.	Number of Cottages or Allotments the rent whereof is in arrears.		Total amount of rent in arrears.	Amount of rents paid by tenants of Cottages or Allotments during the year ended 31st March, 1910.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
					Cottages.	Allotments.			
10 (a).	10 (b).	11 (a).	11 (b).	12.	13 (a).	13 (b).	14.	15.	16.
	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—cont.
									COUNTY MAYO.
—	—	—	—	1s. 6d. and 2s.	—	—	—	—	Ballina.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ballinrobe.
—	—	—	—	1 s	—	—	—	1 15 0	Belmullet.
—	—	—	—	1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.	—	—	—	97 0 0	Castles.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Clontarf.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kilish.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Swilford.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Westport.
									COUNTY ROSCOMMON.
—	—	—	—	1 s	—	—	—	1 8 6	Athlone No. 2.
—	—	—	—	1s. and 1s. 6d.	5	—	2 15 0	13 4 7	Bailinacree No. 2.
—	—	—	—	1 s	22	—	11 0 0	110 6 4	Boyle No. 1.
—	—	—	—	9d. to 1s. 9d.	20	—	12 13 5	136 1 5	Carraig-na-Shann. No. 2
—	—	—	—	1 s	31	—	14 13 6	132 14 0	Castles.
—	—	—	—	11d. and 1s.	23	—	25 3 4	119 7 9	Roscommon.
—	—	—	—	1s. and 1s. 1d.	1	—	0 10 4	67 15 8	Strickstown.
									COUNTY SLIGO.
—	—	—	—	1 s	—	—	—	19 15 8	Boyle No. 2.
—	—	—	—	1s. to 1s. 6d.	15	—	9 5 6	107 6 0	Droghda West.
1 0 2 5	—	—	—	1s. 6d. cottages 1d. allotments.	45	—	5 0 1	163 3 7	Sligo.
—	—	—	—	1 s	5	—	0 12 5	40 12 4	Tobacarry.
4 3 2 25	—	—	—	—	458	—	311 3 9	2,735 9 7	Total for Connaught.
215 190 1 20	—	170	201 3 18	—	11,163	314	6,111 0 10	65,726 12 5	TOTAL FOR IRELAND.

TABLE B.—Statement of Particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and execution of the last completed Scheme.
	Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme.	Fairs half acres applied for under last completed Scheme.	Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	Fairs half acres sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER.</b>					
<b>Co. ANTRIM.</b>					
Aghalee, . . . . .	28	—	11	—	500 0 6
Antrim, . . . . .	115	—	25	—	542 16 1
Ballycastle, . . . . .	39	—	14	—	254 13 4
Ballymena, . . . . .	190	15	68	8	584 3 1
Ballymoney, . . . . .	172	—	131	—	542 17 9
Belfast, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Larne, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Lisburn, . . . . .	90	—	40	—	1,147 10 1
<b>Co. ARMAGH.</b>					
Armagh, . . . . .	71	—	29	—	421 14 6
Crossmaglen, . . . . .	10	—	9	—	187 12 7
Lurgan, . . . . .	49	—	34	—	95 6 0
Newry No. 2, . . . . .	16	—	9	—	234 11 9
Tandragee, . . . . .	17	—	17	—	126 6 5
<b>Co. CAVAN.</b>					
Ballybarnagh, . . . . .	108	—	45	—	2,648 12 0
Banahally, . . . . .	14	—	7	—	538 12 3
Castlerock, . . . . .	94	—	27	—	793 1 0
Cavan, . . . . .	182	—	16	—	1,692 7 0
Cootehill No. 1, . . . . .	7	—	5	—	201 0 0
Eriskilley No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Malloghmore, . . . . .	32	—	16	—	173 0 8
<b>Co. DUBLIN.</b>					
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	60	—	31	—	343 15 2
Dougal, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Dunfermogh, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Inishowen, . . . . .	8	—	6	—	909 15 4
Letterkenny, . . . . .	29	—	35	—	400 12 5
Londonderry No. 2, . . . . .	61	—	29	—	205 17 11
Midford, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Scrane No. 2, . . . . .	43	—	37	—	186 15 5
Stranabeg, . . . . .	29	—	24	—	189 15 1
<b>Co. DOWS.</b>					
Beaumont, . . . . .	38	—	23	—	162 2 10
Castlereagh, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Dowpatrick, . . . . .	151	—	112	—	2,058 0 0
<b>Co. FERMANAGH.</b>					
Ballybarnagh, . . . . .	24	—	19	—	1,000 9 4
Kilkeel, . . . . .	84	3	52	—	687 4 1
Moira, . . . . .	15	—	16	—	1,105 4 7
Newry No. 1, . . . . .	41	—	12	—	384 19 0
Newtownards, . . . . .	122	—	100	—	1,703 0 9
<b>Co. TIRMANAGH.</b>					
Enniskillen, . . . . .	19	—	6	—	86 9 5
Chances No. 2, . . . . .	26	—	10	—	692 15 6
Enniskillen, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Irvinestown, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Limavady, . . . . .	45	10	19	—	519 19 8

The just-completed Polaris is well known. It's

[illegible]

TABLE B.—Statement of particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and execution of the last completed Scheme.
	Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme.	Extra half acres applied for under last completed Scheme.	Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	Extra half acres sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.</b>					
<b>Co. LONDONDERRY.</b>					
Coleraine . . . . .	213	49	91	—	324 9 9
Lima . . . . .	21	—	5	—	271 5 5
Londonderry, No. 1, . . . .	42	—	21	—	48 3 3
Magherafelt, . . . . .	7	—	6	—	233 4 5
<b>Co. MONAGHAN.</b>					
Carrickmacross, . . . . .	34	—	16	—	145 8 2
Castledown, . . . . .	49	—	23	—	224 13 8
Clones No. 1, . . . . .	20	—	6	—	380 12 9
Cootahill No. 2, . . . . .	25	—	14	—	748 4 8
Monaghan, . . . . .	65	1	33	1	167 9 4
<b>Co. TIRONE.</b>					
Castlederg, . . . . .	36	—	8	—	538 7 11
Clogher, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Cockstown, . . . . .	31	—	31	—	1,807 0 0
Dungannon, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Omagh, . . . . .	5	—	5	—	201 6 8
Stralane No. 1, . . . . .	41	—	34	—	311 4 9
Trehack, . . . . .	7	—	5	—	251 13 8
Total for Ulster, . . . . .	2,873	78	1,698	4	22,742 8 8
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.</b>					
<b>Co. CLARE.</b>					
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	23	—	10	—	433 7 8
Carrigrohane, . . . . .	12	7	6	3	472 9 0
Ennis, . . . . .	101	102	58	32	599 13 7
Kilstarty, . . . . .	27	—	23	—	389 7 9
Shanaghy, . . . . .	7	11 and 1 tract	3	6	239 5 6
Kilrush, . . . . .	23	—	15	—	181 13 1
Limerick No. 2, . . . . .	42	37	9	39	523 13 9
Scarriff, . . . . .	77	2	25	—	439 0 0
Tulla, . . . . .	145	—	52	—	423 11 9
<b>Co. CORK.</b>					
Bandon, . . . . .	132	39	82	71	1,837 2 9
Bantry, . . . . .	35	5 and 1 tract	20	5	587 16 9
Castletown, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Charleville, . . . . .	37	—	30	—	461 12 3
Chapelizod, . . . . .	21	30	19	60	849 11 9
Cork, . . . . .	453	—	140	—	4,167 8 0

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District—continued.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENSES AS IN COL. 6.					RURAL DISTRICTS.
Official.	Legal.	Engineering	Clerical.	Incidental.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
75 12 6	38 5 6	80 0 0	40 0 0	60 4 9	PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.
22 12 9	167 2 4	40 14 0	20 0 0	12 15 4	CO. LONDONDERRY.
2 2 0	11 10 0	20 0 0	—	14 11 6	Colemace.
22 15 0	270 4 5	20 15 0	12 10 0	—	Limavady.
					Londonderry No. 1.
					Magherafelt.
					CO. MONAGHAN.
49 4 5	54 19 9	15 4 0	12 0 0	11 15 0	Carrickmacross.
59 0 2	91 1 9	13 0 0	35 0 0	20 16 7	Castlederg.
92 11 5	229 7 7	—	—	—	Clogher.
(Includes Clerical)	(Includes Engineering)	62 0 0	12 15 4	22 14 9	Cookstown.
40 12 10	623 11 2	12 12 0	8 5 0	45 13 6	Geeshill No. 2.
92 12 4	27 1 6	—	—	—	Monaghan.
—	503 11 0	94 14 8	85 0 0	40 2 2	CO. TYRONE.
(Includes Incidental)	1,881 0 0	210 0 0	93 0 0	(Includes Clerical)	Castlederg.
110 0 0	—	—	—	—	Clogher.
3 19 5	109 6 8	21 6 0	2 10 0	59 5 2	Cookstown.
27 13 1	34 4 0	52 0 0	11 7 4	88 0 12	Dungannon.
19 19 9	201 9 7	36 3 11	—	—	Omagh.
2,046 4 8	15,982 8 4	4,419 2 2	1,608 2 7	1,220 5 5	Strabane No. 1.
					Tollic.
					Total for Ulster.
124 18 3	255 10 5	50 10 0	30 0 0	15 2 0	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
100 15 11	221 1 7	110 11 0	30 0 0	—	CO. CLARE.
(Includes Incidental)	—	102 12 0	—	65 12 6	Ballyvaughan.
175 11 1	260 0 0	125 0 0	100 0 0	—	Corruda.
148 8 9	218 12 0	—	—	—	Ennis.
(Includes Incidental)	—	12 19 0	16 0 0	2 5 2	Ennistymon.
17 19 2	230 1 8	8 0 0	—	2 2 6	Killadysert.
57 8 3	53 2 4	42 0 0	—	20 5 7	Kilrush.
53 2 11	408 7 3	170 0 0	—	—	Limerick No. 2.
100 0 0	210 0 0	—	—	—	Scarrif.
(Includes Clerical and Incidental)	—	—	—	—	Tulla.
83 12 6	125 0 0	209 12 4	—	—	CO. CORK.
501 0 10	846 5 7	157 17 0	40 10 0	212 2 4	Bandon.
115 12 0	193 15 0	128 5 9	—	—	Bantry.
—	—	48 0 0	—	52 17 7	Castletown.
74 1 7	509 12 1	127 0 0	51 6 0	55 1 2	Charleville.
118 2 0	958 2 0	835 0 0	120 0 0	474 0 0	Conakilly.
220 0 0	2,705 0 0	—	—	—	Cork.

**TABLE B—Breakdown of particulars in relation to**

Name of Person	Position of				Date of Birth
	President	Vice President	Secretary	Treasurer	
1. <b>President</b> Mr. J. B. Smith	2. <b>Vice President</b> Mr. A. C. Jones	3. <b>Secretary</b> Mr. D. E. Brown	4. <b>Treasurer</b> Mr. F. G. White	5. <b>Member</b> Mr. H. I. Black	
6. <b>Member</b> Mr. J. K. Green	7. <b>Member</b> Mr. L. M. Gray	8. <b>Member</b> Mr. N. O. Hall	9. <b>Member</b> Mr. P. Q. King	10. <b>Member</b> Mr. R. S. Lee	
11. <b>Member</b> Mr. T. U. Young	12. <b>Member</b> Mr. V. W. Allen	13. <b>Member</b> Mr. X. Y. Baker	14. <b>Member</b> Mr. Z. A. Clark	15. <b>Member</b> Mr. B. C. Evans	
16. <b>Member</b> Mr. D. F. Fisher	17. <b>Member</b> Mr. G. H. Gibson	18. <b>Member</b> Mr. I. J. Hart	19. <b>Member</b> Mr. K. L. Hill	20. <b>Member</b> Mr. M. N. Hunt	
21. <b>Member</b> Mr. O. P. Ingram	22. <b>Member</b> Mr. Q. R. Jackson	23. <b>Member</b> Mr. S. T. Keller	24. <b>Member</b> Mr. U. V. Lewis	25. <b>Member</b> Mr. W. X. Miller	
26. <b>Member</b> Mr. Y. Z. Moore	27. <b>Member</b> Mr. A. B. Nelson	28. <b>Member</b> Mr. C. D. Owen	29. <b>Member</b> Mr. E. F. Parker	30. <b>Member</b> Mr. G. H. Quinn	
31. <b>Member</b> Mr. I. J. Reed	32. <b>Member</b> Mr. K. L. Smith	33. <b>Member</b> Mr. M. N. Taylor	34. <b>Member</b> Mr. O. P. Thomas	35. <b>Member</b> Mr. Q. R. Turner	
36. <b>Member</b> Mr. S. T. Vance	37. <b>Member</b> Mr. U. V. Ward	38. <b>Member</b> Mr. W. X. White	39. <b>Member</b> Mr. Y. Z. Wilson	40. <b>Member</b> Mr. A. B. Wood	
41. <b>Member</b> Mr. C. D. Wright	42. <b>Member</b> Mr. E. F. Young	43. <b>Member</b> Mr. G. H. Ziegler	44. <b>Member</b> Mr. I. J. Zimmerman	45. <b>Member</b> Mr. K. L. Brown	
46. <b>Member</b> Mr. M. N. Green	47. <b>Member</b> Mr. O. P. Hall	48. <b>Member</b> Mr. Q. R. King	49. <b>Member</b> Mr. S. T. Lee	50. <b>Member</b> Mr. U. V. Miller	
51. <b>Member</b> Mr. W. X. Moore	52. <b>Member</b> Mr. Y. Z. Nelson	53. <b>Member</b> Mr. A. B. Owen	54. <b>Member</b> Mr. C. D. Parker	55. <b>Member</b> Mr. E. F. Quinn	
56. <b>Member</b> Mr. G. H. Reed	57. <b>Member</b> Mr. I. J. Smith	58. <b>Member</b> Mr. K. L. Taylor	59. <b>Member</b> Mr. M. N. Thomas	60. <b>Member</b> Mr. O. P. Turner	
61. <b>Member</b> Mr. Q. R. Vance	62. <b>Member</b> Mr. S. T. Ward	63. <b>Member</b> Mr. U. V. White	64. <b>Member</b> Mr. W. X. Wilson	65. <b>Member</b> Mr. Y. Z. Wood	
66. <b>Member</b> Mr. A. B. Wright	67. <b>Member</b> Mr. C. D. Young	68. <b>Member</b> Mr. E. F. Ziegler	69. <b>Member</b> Mr. G. H. Zimmerman	70. <b>Member</b> Mr. I. J. Brown	
71. <b>Member</b> Mr. K. L. Green	72. <b>Member</b> Mr. M. N. Hall	73. <b>Member</b> Mr. O. P. King	74. <b>Member</b> Mr. Q. R. Lee	75. <b>Member</b> Mr. S. T. Miller	
76. <b>Member</b> Mr. U. V. Moore	77. <b>Member</b> Mr. W. X. Nelson	78. <b>Member</b> Mr. Y. Z. Owen	79. <b>Member</b> Mr. A. B. Parker	80. <b>Member</b> Mr. C. D. Quinn	
81. <b>Member</b> Mr. E. F. Reed	82. <b>Member</b> Mr. G. H. Smith	83. <b>Member</b> Mr. I. J. Taylor	84. <b>Member</b> Mr. K. L. Thomas	85. <b>Member</b> Mr. M. N. Turner	
86. <b>Member</b> Mr. O. P. Vance	87. <b>Member</b> Mr. Q. R. Ward	88. <b>Member</b> Mr. S. T. White	89. <b>Member</b> Mr. U. V. Wilson	90. <b>Member</b> Mr. W. X. Wood	
91. <b>Member</b> Mr. Y. Z. Wright	92. <b>Member</b> Mr. A. B. Young	93. <b>Member</b> Mr. C. D. Ziegler	94. <b>Member</b> Mr. E. F. Zimmerman	95. <b>Member</b> Mr. G. H. Brown	
96. <b>Member</b> Mr. I. J. Green	97. <b>Member</b> Mr. K. L. Hall	98. <b>Member</b> Mr. M. N. King	99. <b>Member</b> Mr. O. P. Lee	100. <b>Member</b> Mr. Q. R. Miller	



TABLE B.—Statement of particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and completion of the last completed Scheme.
	Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme.	Extra half acres applied for under last completed Scheme.	Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	Extra half acres sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.</b>					
<b>CO. WATERFORD.</b>					
Carriek-on-Suir No. 2, . . .	41	25	31	21	645 3 4
Clonmel No. 2, . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Danscarvan, . . .	50	21	53	21	415 13 3
Kilmarathomas, . . .	8	45	8	42	353 3 0
Lisvoss, . . .	72	80	19	27	797 16 1
Waterford No. 1, . . .	67	169	38	23	1,351 15 4
Youghal No. 2, . . .	57	74	22	20	1,043 6 6
Total for Munster, . . .	5,430	3,448 and 5 tracts	2,391	1,820	47,844 8 11
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.</b>					
<b>CO. CARLOW.</b>					
Balinglass No. 2, . . .	50	130	35	117	524 15 11
Carlow, . . .	163	—	107	—	2,660 18 4
Idroon, . . .	4	—	1	—	76 11 4
<b>CO. DUBLIN.</b>					
Belrothery, . . .	143	—	81	—	693 8 11
Celbridge No. 2, . . .	84	—	24	—	50 8 4
Dublin, North, . . .	41	—	39	—	1,170 0 0
Dublin, South, . . .	17	—	17	—	79 0 7
Rathdown No. 1, . . .	80	1 tract	68	—	115 6 9
<b>CO. KILDARE.</b>					
Athy No. 1, . . .	126	—	79	—	925 19 2
Balinglass No. 3, . . .	10	—	9	—	164 0 3
Celbridge No. 1, . . .	84	—	50	—	140 16 4
Kilbenny No. 2, . . .	23	—	13	—	307 1 8
Noss No. 1, . . .	44	—	20	—	466 10 6
<b>CO. KILKENNY.</b>					
Callan, . . .	51	—	32	—	229 9 4
Carriek-on-Suir No. 3, . . .	14	—	10	—	210 1 11
Castlecomar, . . .	22	—	20	—	134 18 10
Ida, . . .	29	—	22	—	393 13 8
Kilbenny, . . .	35	2	33	—	182 7 4
Thomastown, . . .	27	—	35	—	41 4 1
Uphurstford No. 1, . . .	23	—	16	—	142 16 2
Waterford No. 2, . . .	39	—	23	—	294 19 9
<b>KING'S CO.</b>					
Birr No. 1, . . .	23	5	15	—	343 19 4
Clonycrowan, . . .	7	—	6	—	56 6 4
Edenderry No. 1, . . .	168	40	50	27	321 19 9
Enniscorthy No. 2, . . .	12	—	5	—	120 16 2
Tellamora, . . .	67	22	35	15	628 14 4
<b>CO. LONGFORD.</b>					
Ballymahon, . . .	27	27	19	22	228 0 5
Granard No. 1, . . .	59	—	24	—	334 0 0
Longford, . . .	67	73	31	32	1,355 18 0



the last completed Scheme in each Rural District—continued.

PERMANENT OF IMPROVEMENT IN D. 100. 1

Location	Length	Width	Depth	Cost	Benefit	Notes
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE B.—Statement of particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in erecting and reconstructing of the last completed Scheme.
	Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme.	Yrns half acres applied for under last completed Scheme.	Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	Yrns half acres sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.</b>					
<b>CO. LOUTH.</b>					
Ardos No. 1. . . . .	57	—	22	—	415 1 11
Dundalk. . . . .	31	—	21	—	270 4 1
Louth. . . . .	17	—	9	—	162 13 0
<b>CO. MEATH.</b>					
Ardos No. 2. . . . .	28	—	17	—	515 3 9
Don'thoughton. . . . .	31	—	31	—	2,012 0 0
Edenderry No. 3. . . . .	26	—	19	—	264 0 4
Kells. . . . .	82	183 and 2 tracts	33	147	687 0 5
Meath. . . . .	63	55	32	30	535 10 2
Navan. . . . .	32	113	10	67	227 19 7
Oldcastle. . . . .	21	70	13	93	506 11 8
Trim. . . . .	143	106	71	122	447 13 0
<b>QUEEN'S CO.</b>					
Abbeyfeick. . . . .	30	2 and 2 tracts	17	—	287 7 9
Athy No. 2. . . . .	15	—	12	—	227 15 7
Monaghan. . . . .	20	2	12	2	378 2 1
Roscrea No. 3. . . . .	13	1	11	1	193 12 8
Stovermay. . . . .	50	—	30	—	635 19 9
<b>CO. WESTMEATH.</b>					
Athlone No. 1. . . . .	19	—	5	—	175 4 6
Ballymore. . . . .	23	20	14	17	123 10 2
Coote. . . . .	89	39	70	29	433 8 2
Delvin. . . . .	42	—	27	—	590 0 0
Kilbeggna. . . . .	9	5	2	4	217 1 9
Mullingar. . . . .	149	29	116	29	628 3 3
<b>CO. WEXFORD.</b>					
Banbury. . . . .	140	—	95	—	848 2 8
Geary. . . . .	30	—	27	—	45 11 7
New Ross. . . . .	150	—	95	—	1,344 16 4
Wexford. . . . .	28	—	61	—	596 4 1
<b>CO. WICKLOW.</b>					
Bekinsley No. 1. . . . .	20	—	25	—	479 4 4
Naas No. 2. . . . .	5	—	3	—	70 12 9
Rathdown No. 2. . . . .	11	—	9	—	125 8 5
Rathdown. . . . .	84	—	63	—	207 2 7
Shillelagh. . . . .	30	2	24	—	160 19 5
Total for Leinster. . . . .	8,139	970 and 5 tracts	1,808	712	20,925 1 0



TABLE B.—Statement of particulars in relation to

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF				Total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and completion of the last completed Scheme.
	Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme.	Extra half acres applied for under last completed Scheme.	Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	Extra half acres sanctioned under last completed Scheme.	
1	2.	3	4.	5.	6.
<b>PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.</b>					
<b>CO. GALWAY.</b>					
					s. d.
Ballinasloe No. 1. . . . .	7	3 tracts	3	3 tracts	224 16 9
Clifden, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Galway, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Glenties, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Gort, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Loughrea, . . . . .	21	—	15	—	168 6 10
Mount Bellew, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Oughterard, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Portlanna, . . . . .	20	—	17	—	561 13 10
Tam, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
<b>CO. LESTER.</b>					
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	14	—	9	—	457 6 11
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1	28	1	15	—	239 15 6
Kinlough, . . . . .	7	—	4	—	33 6 0
Monaghan, . . . . .	34	8	2	8	230 15 2
Mohill, . . . . .	34	4	17	2	854 18 1
<b>CO. MAYO.</b>					
Ballina, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinrobe, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Beltmullet, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Castlerea, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Claremorris, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Killalea, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Swinsford, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Westport, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
<b>CO. ROSCOMMON.</b>					
Athlone No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinasloe No. 2, . . . . .	6	—	5	—	92 19 11
Boyle No. 1, . . . . .	38	—	52	—	1,190 18 9
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2,	24	6	17	3	457 6 2
Castlerea, . . . . .	63	6 tracts	52	—	648 6 0
Roscommon, . . . . .	35	—	38	—	758 15 2
Strokestown, . . . . .	46	—	26	—	680 4 11
<b>CO. SLIGO.</b>					
Boyle No. 2, . . . . .	12	—	5	—	254 14 8
Errisbeg West, . . . . .	66	—	12	—	356 10 9
Sligo, . . . . .	15	—	8	—	185 9 11
Tobacco, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Connaught . . . . .	500	19 and 8 tracts	297	11 and 3 tracts	7,490 3 6
Total for Ireland, . . . . .	11,645	4,824 and 18 tracts	6,102	2,547 and 3 tracts	109,341 15 6

the last completed Scheme in each Rural District—continued.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENSES AS IN COL. 6.					RURAL DISTRICTS.
Official.	Legal.	Engineering.	Clerical.	Incidental.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
					12
					PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
					CO. GALWAY.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Ballinacree No. 1.
20 0 0	148 6 0	37 4 0	—	24 6 0	Clifden
—	—	—	—	—	Galway.
—	—	—	—	—	Glenamaddy.
—	—	—	—	—	Port.
23 12 10	60 0 0	68 0 0	30 0 0	6 13 0	Loughrea.
—	—	—	—	—	Mount Bellew.
—	—	—	—	—	Oughterard.
—	201 9 1	141 2 0	75 0 0	104 2 8	Portlanna.
—	—	—	—	—	Tuam.
					CO. LIMERICK.
32 10 9	353 17 1	18 0 0	30 0 0	22 19 1	Ballinamore.
64 16 2	115 4 6	45 10 0	22 5 0	14 0 0	Carriek-on-Shannon No. 1.
35 4 3	15 3 0	10 0 0	—	—	Kilnogh.
55 4 10	149 4 4	11 4 0	—	5 0 0	Marinehall.
62 9 6	651 15 8	50 1 4	00 0 0	50 11 7	Mobill.
					CO. MAYO.
—	—	—	—	—	Ballina.
—	—	—	—	—	Ballinrobe.
—	—	—	—	—	Belmullet.
—	—	—	—	—	Castletown.
—	—	—	—	—	Claremorris.
—	—	—	—	—	Kilala.
—	—	—	—	—	Swilford.
—	—	—	—	—	Westport.
					CO. ROSCOMMON.
—	—	—	—	—	Athlone No. 2.
21 12 4	32 14 10	17 8 11	5 10 0	15 12 10	Ballinacree No. 2.
110 9 11	422 8 11	180 0 0	30 0 0	212 19 11	Boyle No. 1.
36 14 8	307 18 6	54 10 0	25 0 0	1 6 0	Carriek-on-Shannon No. 2.
60 13 6	468 19 10	22 14 0	—	22 18 8	Castletown.
48 4 8	527 10 11	87 12 6	—	22 7 1	Roscommon.
62 18 6	506 12 7	72 11 0	20 0 0	27 1 10	Strokestown.
					CO. SLIGO.
47 4 8	138 6 8	28 5 0	5 0 0	65 12 4	Boyle No. 2.
65 14 4	163 6 9	74 14 4	45 0 0	6 15 4	Dromore West.
41 2 6	111 10 2	28 17 1	—	4 0 0	Sligo.
—	—	—	—	—	Tobervenny.
768 14 7	4,682 9 7	954 17 5	347 15 0	676 11 11	Total for Connaught.
14,808 15 4	55,948 17 8	20,104 2 10	7,521 15 4	10,768 3 8	Total for Ireland.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.	Foundrage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Received.		Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Acts.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER.</b>					
<b>CO. ANTRIM.</b>					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	d.
Aphree, . . . . .	15,790 0 0	12,356 0 0	394 0 0	5-5	2-25
Andrins, . . . . .	25,758 1 7	28,708 1 7	1,109 0 0	2	2
Ballycastle, . . . . .	25,441 0 0	20,010 0 0	785 0 0	4	3-25
Ballymena, . . . . .	20,680 0 0	18,000 0 0	444 12 6	-98	-81
Ballymoney, . . . . .	8,734 0 0	65,384 0 0	1,025 2 6	3-07 1	-497
Belfast, . . . . .	2,900 0 0	1,500 0 0	45 14 10	-25	—
Larne, . . . . .	8,570 0 0	5,500 0 0	74 4 6	-10	-16
Lisburn, . . . . .	40,701 0 0	80,781 0 0	1,141 0 0	3-6	2-25
<b>CO. ARMAGH.</b>					
Armagh, . . . . .	15,345 0 0	8,216 0 0	827 7 3	-43	-25
Crossmaglen, . . . . .	8,986 10 0	5,730 10 0	325 10 0	3-15	1-24
Lurgan, . . . . .	22,030 0 0	21,502 0 0	1,200 0 10	6-5	-0
Newry No. 2, . . . . .	5,100 0 0	3,675 0 0	169 11 2	-48	-5
Tandragee, . . . . .	3,735 0 0	5,650 0 0	240 5 7	2-6	2-2
<b>CO. CAVAN.</b>					
Bailieborough, . . . . .	44,690 5 0	38,580 0 0	663 5 3	3-35	6-25
Bawnboy, . . . . .	6,840 0 0	3,080 0 0	172 8 10	1-75	1-75
Castlerahan, . . . . .	33,091 0 0	25,062 0 0	703 11 8	0-25	4-25
Cavan, . . . . .	23,805 0 0	17,140 0 0	210 18 0	1	1
Cootehall No. 1, . . . . .	15,385 0 0	9,400 0 0	581 0 0	3-25	2
Henricstown No. 2, . . . . .	5,000 0 0	860 0 0	90 18 0	3	—
Meelaghara, . . . . .	7,838 0 0	3,033 0 0	71 8 9	1-5	1-6
<b>CO. DONEGAL.</b>					
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	16,580 0 0	14,805 10 0	629 0 0	6-76	4-25
Donegal, . . . . .	22,030 0 0	10,100 0 0	448 0 0	3-5	—
Dunluisky, . . . . .	3,805 0 0	0 0 0	80 9 8	1-61	—
Glenties, . . . . .	8,785 0 0	7,760 0 0	183 18 1	1-66	-97
Inishowen, . . . . .	17,280 0 0	13,744 8 10	876 17 0	3-14	9
Lefterkenny, . . . . .	26,540 0 0	20,650 0 0	551 16 8	4-5	1-25
Londonderry No. 2, . . . . .	35,110 0 0	23,200 0 0	820 0 0	6	3
Milford, . . . . .	18,090 0 0	12,600 0 0	374 13 4	2-76	—
Strabane No. 2, . . . . .	65,730 0 0	62,105 0 0	1,228 12 10	8	1
Stranorlar, . . . . .	27,231 0 0	25,026 0 0	1,053 0 0	8	2-76
<b>CO. DOWNS.</b>					
Bacbridge, . . . . .	25,580 0 0	11,635 0 0	843 2 5	1-7	1-3
Castlerough, . . . . .	5,052 10 0	700 0 0	70 0 0	-10	—
Downpatrick, . . . . .	101,495 0 0	60,170 0 0	2,110 0 0	2-87	1-26
Elphin, . . . . .	17,345 0 0	13,300 0 0	477 0 0	1-5	-8
Kilkeel, . . . . .	25,537 16 6	13,702 16 8	437 0 0	2-5	2-54
Motra, . . . . .	31,005 0 0	52,190 0 0	1,146 10 10	6-71	-60
Newry No. 1, . . . . .	6,590 0 0	4,350 0 0	238 11 11	-83	1
Newtownards, . . . . .	66,690 0 0	52,780 0 0	342 18 8	-76	1
<b>CO. FERMANAGH.</b>					
Bellack, . . . . .	3,255 0 0	2,100 0 0	76 4 0	1-05	-75
Clones No. 2, . . . . .	15,805 0 0	8,435 0 0	312 7 10	2-8	—
Enniskillen, . . . . .	12,540 0 0	3,020 0 0	614 0 0	1-5	—
Irvinestown, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Lamash, . . . . .	26,478 0 0	14,733 0 0	729 0 0	3	-6

## Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts.

Loans sanctioned under the Act of 1906. (Included in Col. 2.)	Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1910.				RURAL DISTRICTS.
	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceed- ings against tenants.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
					PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
					Co. ARMAGH.
8,435 0 0	3 10 0	2 10 6	5 13 3	—	Aghalee.
15,849 0 0	4 18 7	6 0 3	19 17 10	5 0 5	Antrim.
4,750 0 0	10 8 4	8 17 0	32 15 8	0 4 6	Ballycastle.
11,800 0 0	40 1 6	10 5 6	16 16 6	—	Ballymena.
26,370 0 0	18 13 0	13 18 9	17 18 5	—	Ballymoe.
2,306 0 0	—	—	—	—	Belfast.
5,670 0 0	—	—	—	—	Larne.
18,185 0 0	17 6 7	10 13 2	21 18 10	—	Lisburn.
					Co. ARMAH.
15,745 0 0	21 14 0	3 5 6	2 18 6	—	Armagh.
4,250 0 0	—	1 5 0	8 4 0	—	Crossmaglen.
20,430 0 0	2 17 2	0 3 0	9 18 11	—	Lurgan.
3,506 0 0	1 0 0	0 16 3	3 10 2	—	Nerry No. 2.
1,025 0 0	0 3 0	1 5 8	6 12 6	—	Tandragee.
					Co. CAVAN.
31,803 0 0	7 4 0	34 14 6	57 9 4	—	Ballinacorney.
4,400 0 0	2 5 0	0 10 8	2 10 2	—	Bourne.
21,580 0 0	43 16 7	8 2 8	25 13 0	3 0 0	Castlemahan.
6,505 0 0	45 8 3	7 14 0	—	—	Cavan.
10,703 0 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	9 11 9	—	Cootehill No. 1.
3,040 0 0	—	—	—	—	Brinkhill No. 2.
5,700 0 0	4 10 0	0 12 0	2 9 1	—	Meath.
					Co. DUBLIN.
8,670 0 0	—	2 8 0	6 0 0	—	Bellinacorney.
28,930 0 0	—	9 10 8	—	—	Douglas.
5,863 0 0	—	—	—	—	Dundragh.
5,785 0 0	—	2 7 6	10 19 8	—	Glenties.
15,440 0 0	0 5 0	0 13 6	2 7 0	—	Inishowen.
10,800 0 0	1 6 0	0 9 7	12 7 10	—	Letterkenny.
24,720 0 0	134 9 0	4 3 4	14 7 8	—	Londonderry No. 2.
18,020 0 0	—	—	—	—	Millfield.
48,735 0 0	53 11 6	34 10 1	73 7 4	3 5 7	Strabane No. 2.
13,455 0 0	39 9 0	15 4 0	10 10 10	0 10 6	Stranish.
					Co. DOWN.
17,650 0 0	14 9 10	3 18 3	7 10 5	—	Banbridge.
3,652 10 6	—	—	—	—	Castlereagh.
101,230 0 0	—	16 5 10	21 15 6	—	Drogheda.
12,045 0 0	31 1 7	2 8 9	3 14 8	—	Glenties.
11,375 0 0	2 15 6	3 6 8	4 10 6	—	Kilkeel.
25,405 0 0	60 3 3	10 7 0	11 14 11	—	Kilkeel.
5,800 0 0	7 10 0	1 1 9	4 11 10	0 2 0	Nerry No. 1.
40,505 0 0	49 14 0	16 4 6	24 10 5	—	Newtown.
					Co. FERMANAGH.
1,575 0 0	—	0 13 6	2 6 0	—	Bellinacorney.
6,930 0 0	15 0 0	2 5 6	6 2 10	—	Cross No. 2.
12,340 0 0	—	—	—	—	Brinkhill.
—	—	—	—	—	Irvine.
18,640 0 0	47 0 0	4 0 6	16 0 1	—	Lisburn.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.	Foumdage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Received.		Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Acts.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.</b>					
<b>Co. LONDONDERRY.</b>					
Colmahine, . . . .	52,045 0 0	48,480 0 0	1,400 3 4	4-03	3-99
Linsavady, . . . .	15,380 0 0	5,740 0 0	490 0 0	1-75	-75
Londonderry No. 1, .	15,080 0 0	15,215 0 0	500 0 0	2-5	1
Magherafelt, . . . .	88,730 0 0	10,890 0 0	1,083 7 0	2-75	—
<b>Co. MONAGHAN.</b>					
Carriekmacross, . . .	20,137 0 0	15,187 0 0	809 12 6	3-3	1-8
Castibhany, . . . .	24,224 0 0	20,224 0 0	880 0 0	4-13	3-69
Clones No. 1, . . . .	2,630 0 0	5,040 0 0	240 0 0	2-1	—
Cretchill No. 2, . . .	7,835 0 0	4,555 0 0	222 0 0	2-8	1
Monaghan, . . . . .	15,128 0 0	14,888 0 0	350 0 0	-75	-75
<b>Co. TYRONE.</b>					
Castlederg, . . . . .	7,115 0 0	4,740 0 0	178 7 0	1-58	1-63
Chesham, . . . . .	8,330 0 0	6,000 0 0	178 8 1	-8	—
Coontown, . . . . .	10,770 0 0	10,270 0 0	151 4 4	-22	1
Dungannon, . . . . .	34,180 0 0	11,345 0 0	394 18 11	-70	—
Omagh, . . . . .	87,708 0 0	84,488 0 0	384 13 9	1	-75
Strabane No. 1, . . .	84,298 0 0	42,148 0 0	1,390 4 2	5-5	5-6
Traillick, . . . . .	4,390 0 0	1,855 0 0	105 8 6	1-59	1-60
Total for ULSTER, .	1,349,836 3 3	1,062,221 7 1	51,201 10 0	—	—
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.</b>					
<b>Co. CLARE.</b>					
Ballyvaughan, . . . .	18,502 0 0	11,400 0 0	613 15 2	7-75	1-75
Corroon, . . . . .	9,609 10 0	7,300 10 0	246 10 8	3	3-4
Ennis, . . . . .	48,987 6 8	42,888 15 8	1,707 0 0	6-2	3-7
Ennistymon, . . . . .	16,740 0 0	9,780 0 0	428 9 4	2-71	-73
Killadysert, . . . . .	14,441 0 0	10,241 0 0	508 0 0	6	5
Kilrush, . . . . .	28,821 17 6	18,366 17 6	618 0 0	2-5	1
Limerick No. 2, . . . .	19,185 0 0	16,001 0 0	368 0 0	3-32	3-1
Scoriff, . . . . .	17,400 0 0	18,170 0 0	360 7 2	3-25	1-16
Tulla, . . . . .	28,418 2 6	21,949 7 1	1,073 18 8	7-5	6-6
<b>Co. COKE.</b>					
Bandon, . . . . .	65,815 0 0	53,010 0 0	1,538 14 8	5-06	4
Bantry, . . . . .	12,257 0 0	7,357 0 0	356 4 0	3-5	2
Castletown, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Charleville, . . . . .	25,919 0 0	21,224 0 0	771 1 0	8-92	6-73
Cork, . . . . .	51,639 11 9	47,349 11 9	1,360 8 7	6-75	8
Dunkerron, . . . . .	220,677 0 0	190,832 0 0	4,708 8 2	6	4-17
Ennisahway, . . . . .	56,689 0 0	44,100 0 0	1,117 7 4	7-8	10-4
Fermoy, . . . . .	129,619 10 0	96,829 10 0	2,889 0 0	7-25	5
Kanturk, . . . . .	94,920 0 0	81,065 0 0	1,966 11 4	5-23	3-23
Kinsale, . . . . .	38,535 0 0	36,435 0 0	1,848 0 0	6-7	3-5
Maroon, . . . . .	108,505 0 0	87,080 0 0	2,859 6 1	11	8
Midleton, . . . . .	97,813 0 0	79,945 0 0	2,028 2 0	5	4-25
Millstreet, . . . . .	100,060 0 0	66,000 0 0	2,618 0 0	8	5-5
Mitchelstown No. 1, .	45,949 0 0	34,888 0 0	1,390 0 0	11-6	4-5
Skibbereen, . . . . .	36,518 0 0	30,447 0 0	888 0 0	6-3	5
Skull, . . . . .	4,334 0 0	81,481 0 0	800 2 0	4-47	4-53
Youghal No. 1, . . . .	37,269 0 0	80,989 0 0	97 12 5	1-5	2-5
			1,166 11 9	11	8



## Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts.—continued.

Loans sanctioned under the Act of 1904. (included in Col. 3.)	Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1910.				RURAL DISTRICTS.
	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceed- ings against tenants.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
					PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.
					CO. LONDONDERRY.
10,165 0 0	4 4 0	16 0 0	42 15 0	—	Colesmore.
2,009 0 0	8 7 10	4 8 0	6 10 11	1 6 0	Lamavady.
14,839 0 0	—	2 4 2	1 10 9	—	Londonderry No. 1.
26,820 0 0	41 15 0	8 5 0	12 17 8	—	Magherafelt.
					CO. MONAGHAN.
11,550 0 0	8 16 6	4 8 3	5 2 4	—	Carrickmacross.
10,200 0 0	—	5 5 0	19 17 0	0 17 0	Castletown.
6,290 0 0	—	1 11 2	5 4 0	—	Clones No. 1.
4,800 0 0	—	1 1 0	6 12 9	—	Omagh.
8,615 0 0	17 0 0	6 15 11	9 16 10	—	County No. 2.
					Monaghan.
					CO. TYRONE.
5,115 0 0	82 17 0	0 16 0	2 19 8	—	Castlederg.
8,390 0 0	—	—	—	—	Clogher.
15,770 0 0	12 11 6	4 18 0	9 0 10	—	Cookstown.
14,180 0 0	—	2 7 0	4 10 9	—	Dungannon.
20,615 0 0	90 13 10	24 9 0	67 3 0	24 12 6	Omagh.
50,150 0 0	8 15 8	6 8 11	17 19 6	1 8 6	Strabane No. 1.
3,450 0 0	—	0 7 6	0 16 0	—	Trillick.
893,340 10 0	1,008 6 1	200 15 9	705 18 5	28 10 10	Total for ULSTER.
					PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
					CO. CLARE.
14,945 0 0	24 1 0	—	4 5 5	—	Ballyvaughan.
7,050 0 0	12 19 0	1 4 3	4 12 2	—	Corrofin.
21,575 0 0	127 13 0	0 4 6	75 13 7	1 15 4	Ennis.
13,360 0 0	22 13 8	0 10 6	8 7 4	—	Ennistymon.
8,725 0 0	35 15 6	—	15 11 5	4 1 6	Kiladysart.
21,625 0 0	13 14 6	1 2 6	9 10 8	—	Kilrush.
6,445 0 0	79 14 0	6 9 0	13 15 0	1 0 2	Limerick No. 2.
12,630 0 0	7 4 6	2 9 6	7 19 2	—	Scariff.
15,800 0 0	61 18 7	6 15 8	19 15 4	—	Tulla.
					CO. COKE.
28,005 0 0	181 7 5	9 8 0	50 0 11	—	Bandon.
8,470 0 0	1 0 0	1 19 0	5 1 0	—	Bantry.
—	—	—	—	—	Castletown.
7,465 0 0	235 9 10	4 19 0	55 7 9	—	Charleville.
18,500 0 0	235 12 3	20 18 5	45 0 3	0 6 0	Cloakilly.
182,766 0 0	85 2 8	53 4 5	128 15 2	—	Cork.
15,465 0 0	928 10 0	—	69 15 10	2 8 6	Dunmanaway.
52,090 0 0	19 1 7	26 11 0	82 13 2	—	Fermeoy.
41,930 0 0	231 14 6	6 4 6	45 15 5	0 2 6	Kanturk.
40,250 0 0	—	9 5 8	29 8 11	—	Kinsale.
40,275 0 0	187 13 11	26 17 0	107 5 1	5 13 4	Marcom.
44,320 0 0	233 4 6	15 5 0	75 16 6	16 16 2	Mallow.
44,380 0 0	26 4 1	30 7 6	44 1 2	0 4 6	Midleton.
17,380 0 0	127 16 4	—	24 18 3	1 15 0	Millstreet.
18,047 10 0	69 13 10	8 14 8	51 12 7	—	Michelstown No. 1.
—	236 4 9	25 2 0	48 9 0	5 13 3	Skibbereen.
500 0 0	7 14 0	—	5 19 8	—	Skull.
25,215 0 0	123 5 0	15 14 9	48 0 1	—	Youghal No. 1.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.	Poundage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Received.		Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Act.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.</b>					
<b>Co. KERRY.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	d.
Caherdiveen, . . .	24,625 0 0	3,500 0 0	304 1 6½	2-69	—
Dingle, . . .	18,845 0 0	8,500 0 0	158 0 2	1-58	1-04
Kemmare, . . .	10,831 0 0	4,325 0 0	223 0 11	2-52	1-1
Killarney, . . .	67,633 0 0	40,042 0 0	1,140 1 5	3-71	2
Lisdoon, . . .	112,144 0 0	91,280 0 0	3,438 0 0	14-5	9
Trillick, . . .	101,853 0 0	43,420 10 0	1,767 18 11	5-46	2-55
<b>Co. LIMERICK.</b>					
Croom, . . .	74,169 0 0	65,200 0 0	1,620 10 5	6	5
Glou, . . .	8,509 0 0	8,180 0 0	257 6 11	7-55	6-16
Kinsale, . . .	166,023 0 0	130,716 0 0	3,950 0 0	7-0	5-19
Limerick No. 1, . .	127,815 0 0	113,070 0 0	2,656 11 0	9-3	8-5
Mideltown No. 2, .	21,116 0 0	15,671 0 0	370 0 0	5	3-75
Newcastle, . . .	104,096 0 0	77,608 0 0	2,141 0 0	8-0	8
Rathkeale, . . .	85,567 0 0	77,247 0 0	2,127 15 4	11	6
Tipperrary No. 2, .	43,056 0 0	26,571 0 0	930 0 0	7-6	8
<b>Co. TIPPERRARY N.R.</b>					
Birr No. 2, . . .	0,631 0 0	5,481 0 0	280 0 0	5-25	1
Bernsokane, . . .	28,945 0 0	11,039 0 0	670 10 0	3-5	2-6
Neagh, . . .	70,045 0 0	48,505 0 0	544 0 0	1-02	1
Roscrea No. 1, . .	18,725 0 0	12,000 0 0	542 1 2	3-5	1-6
Thurles, . . .	50,144 0 0	43,044 0 0	1,755 0 0	4	2-6
<b>Co. TIPPERRARY S.R.</b>					
Carlick-on-Suir No. 1, .	10,502 10 0	7,832 10 0	301 5 8	4-5	1-0
Cashel, . . .	75,550 0 0	50,027 0 0	2,208 13 8	5	3-25
Clonheen, . . .	26,570 0 0	25,776 0 0	620 2 2	2-37	-37
Clonmel No. 1, . .	22,505 0 0	14,635 0 0	517 0 0	3-18	2-39
Gortashoe, . . .	15,457 0 0	14,588 0 0	390 10 7	7-86	6-56
Stewardagh, . . .	25,625 0 0	23,115 0 0	935 0 0	8	5-75
Tipperrary No. 1, .	81,600 0 0	54,404 10 0	1,630 0 0	3-62	4-25
<b>Co. WATERFORD.</b>					
Carlick-on-Suir No. 2, .	25,048 10 0	17,518 10 0	766 18 0	5	1-44
Clonmel No. 2, . .	4,679 0 0	3,403 0 0	131 16 10	2-28	1-54
Dungarvan, . . .	46,159 0 0	34,065 0 0	1,353 7 0	7-25	3
Kilmacthomas, . .	45,505 0 0	36,813 0 0	1,761 0 0	12-5	11-25
Lismore, . . .	46,100 0 0	27,360 0 0	1,535 5 6	7-25	5-5
Waterford No. 1, .	44,884 0 0	36,593 10 0	1,312 0 0	5-1	3-83
Youghal No. 2, . .	18,615 0 0	18,175 0 0	847 14 8	8	5-25
<b>Total for MUNSTER.</b>	2,978,663 19 2	2,278,634 11 2	74,495 2 0½	—	—
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.</b>					
<b>Co. CARLOW.</b>					
Ballinglass No. 2, .	32,541 0 0	27,814 0 0	1,196 0 0	11-75	5-6
Carlow, . . .	108,120 0 0	64,528 0 0	3,450 5 0	6-75	2-6
Idrome, . . .	3,124 0 0	2,948 0 0	75 8 11	1-75	1

## Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts.—continued.

Loans sanctioned under the Act of 1906. (Included in Col. 2.)	Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1910.				RURAL DISTRICTS.
	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceed- ings against tenants	
	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	12.
					<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.</b>
					<b>Co. KERRY.</b>
14,825 0 0	—	—	—	—	Cahersiveen.
8,885 0 0	100 2 0	2 18 0	2 6 0	—	Dingle.
10,506 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 10 6	—	Kenmare.
37,040 0 0	85 7 11	13 8 6	04 0 0	0 10 6	Killarney.
58,120 0 0	175 16 4	—	105 10 8	98 12 6	Listowel.
65,700 0 0	62 18 2	12 13 3	31 10 4	—	Trillick.
					<b>Co. LIMERICK.</b>
38,170 0 0	151 11 6	23 5 0	85 14 5	1 13 6	Croom.
3,000 0 0	95 15 0	4 2 6	16 14 1	—	Glip.
27,880 0 0	952 17 8	58 1 9	121 9 2	4 2 0	Kilmallock.
48,528 0 0	815 12 9	47 17 0	136 10 8	—	Limerick No. 1.
7,145 0 0	42 13 6	5 15 0	35 11 4	—	Mitchelstown No. 2.
47,980 0 0	132 7 2	12 6 9	80 1 0	8 12 9	Newcastle.
20,545 0 0	355 18 6	34 10 0	75 18 10	0 12 3	Rathkeale.
15,500 0 0	64 16 0	7 19 0	41 4 3	0 10 6	Tipperary No. 2.
					<b>Co. TIPPERARY N.E.</b>
7,550 0 0	4 4 6	0 9 0	7 14 6	—	Birr No. 2.
14,080 0 0	7 16 3	2 5 0	8 5 6	0 2 0	Borrisokane.
26,260 0 0	151 16 8	22 10 0	37 5 3	1 12 0	Naugh.
13,165 0 0	—	2 18 9	5 9 3	—	Roscrea No. 1.
24,010 0 0	76 16 8	13 11 0	42 13 8	7 0 0	Thurles.
					<b>Co. TIPPERARY S.E.</b>
5,100 0 0	32 12 2	—	10 0 0	—	Carriek-on-Suir No. 1.
35,075 0 0	165 3 6	15 19 3	32 11 8	—	Cashel.
6,635 0 0	81 17 6	5 13 0	44 10 2	—	Coghlan.
10,030 0 0	7 6 10	4 5 9	17 4 6	—	Clonmel No. 1.
6,837 0 0	24 10 5	8 9 5	24 8 11	—	Cortashoe.
14,040 0 0	80 0 6	5 7 4	27 10 0	—	Stevanagh.
27,360 0 0	89 16 4	15 16 0	35 8 3	—	Tipperary No. 1.
					<b>Co. WATERFORD.</b>
10,520 0 0	63 3 4	—	30 0 0	—	Carriek-on-Suir No. 2.
8,000 0 0	8 5 0	0 17 0	4 1 11	—	Clonmel No. 2.
24,385 0 0	4 18 6	10 9 3	29 12 6	—	Dungarvan.
13,638 0 0	77 14 4	7 10 6	24 15 9	—	Kilmarthomas.
12,670 0 0	91 3 4	12 9 0	35 0 0	—	Lismore.
20,150 0 0	58 16 1	20 12 6	81 1 0	1 10 4	Waterford No. 1.
7,700 0 0	16 10 0	9 10 2	32 3 7	—	Youghal No. 2.
1,331,415 10 0	7,431 7 7	676 14 0	2,550 1 8	165 10 7	Total for MUNSTER.
					<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.</b>
					<b>Co. CARMOW.</b>
12,855 0 0	64 6 8	12 0 0	17 5 11	1 0 0	Ballinglass No. 2.
42,190 0 0	235 4 6	16 16 0	75 8 7	—	Carlow.
1,760 0 0	16 16 6	1 17 9	2 10 4	—	Edroa.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

Branch Division	Total amount of loans.		Amount repaid to 31st March, 1914, including all repayments of loans not repaid.	Principal due.	
	Sanitary	General		Loans to other persons or bodies.	Loans to other persons or bodies.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Co. Down.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Antrim.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Fermanagh.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Londonderry.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Tyrone.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Wick.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Mayo.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Sligo.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Ros.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Galway.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Clare.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Kerry.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Cork.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Wex.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Dub.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Wick.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Mayo.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Sligo.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Ros.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Galway.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Clare.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Kerry.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Cork.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Wex.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
<b>Co. Dub.</b>	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4
Belfast & District, &c.	1 1 4	1 1 4	1 1 4	1	4



TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.	Percentage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Received.		Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Act.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.</b>					
<b>CO. WICKMEATH.</b>					
Athlone No. 1, . . .	21,510 0 0	14,792 0 0	597 17 0	2-75	1-25
Ballymore, . . .	14,012 0 0	12,705 0 0	645 0 0	7	4-5
Coole, . . .	15,486 15 0	10,100 15 0	273 18 4	3	3
Delvin, . . .	65,266 0 0	50,540 0 0	1,472 0 0	6-75	4-75
Kilbeggan, . . .	19,833 0 0	13,508 0 0	160 2 6	4-2	2-3
Mullingar, . . .	150,909 14 10	127,040 10 4	4,750 0 0	7	7-75
<b>CO. WEXFORD.</b>					
Enniscorthy, . . .	129,165 0 0	76,241 0 0	2,906 0 0	6-55	1-35
Gorey, . . .	45,072 10 5	35,503 16 3	900 6 4	2	2-50
New Ross, . . .	59,774 2 3	46,774 2 3	1,520 1 1	5-1	2-50
Wexford, . . .	98,896 0 0	65,734 6 10	3,963 2 9	10-06	8-62
<b>CO. WICKLOW.</b>					
Ballinghass No. 1, . .	27,194 0 0	21,304 0 0	910 0 0	4-5	2-25
Nass No. 2, . . .	5,515 0 0	4,905 0 0	170 4 0	2-6	1-4
Rathdown No. 2, . .	0,775 0 0	2,475 0 0	270 3 11	2-05	1-06
Rathdrum, . . .	72,235 0 0	45,978 13 10	2,550 0 0	5	2
Shillelagh, . . .	34,478 0 0	25,370 0 0	957 12 3	6-5	2-75
Total for LEINSTER, .	2,764,840 3 0	2,089,519 3 4	75,357 13 1	—	—
<b>PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.</b>					
<b>CO. GALWAY.</b>					
Ballinasloe No. 1, . .	33,164 10 0	24,320 15 0	528 4 8	2-2	1-10
Clifden, . . .	2,040 0 0	1,000 0 0	42 8 3	5	—
Galway, . . .	1,970 0 0	900 0 0	32 12 10	2	—
Glenamaddy, . . .	6,810 0 0	3,815 0 0	221 6 6	1-75	5
Gort, . . .	6,830 0 0	3,700 0 0	142 6 0	7-5	4
Loughrea, . . .	20,802 0 0	22,462 0 0	664 18 11	2	1
Mount Bellew, . . .	7,560 0 0	6,300 0 0	245 7 0	1-5	5
Oughterard, . . .	2,250 0 0	1,155 0 0	45 3 2	0-7	—
Portlanna, . . .	21,142 0 0	15,340 0 0	500 11 7	3-75	2-75
Tulla, . . .	17,145 0 0	11,600 0 0	354 9 10	1-12	1-12
<b>CO. LIMERICK.</b>					
Ballinacorney, . . .	6,500 0 0	6,020 0 0	151 5 7	2	2
Carriek-on-Shannon No. 1	12,130 0 0	7,270 0 0	140 0 0	1-25	1-25
Kilbeggan, . . .	4,870 0 0	2,680 0 0	44 10 6	1-1	1-17
Manorhamilton, . . .	8,395 10 0	7,064 12 10	161 18 2	0	2-12
Mohill, . . .	25,450 0 0	21,330 0 0	1,168 0 0	7	2-75
<b>CO. MAYO.</b>					
Ballina, . . .	3,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	72 15 5	4-2	—
Ballinrobe, . . .	6,970 0 0	4,000 0 0	144 18 4	0-3	—
Belmullet, . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Castlbar, . . .	2,645 0 0	1,150 0 0	42 10 3	2-5	—
Claremorris, . . .	3,400 0 0	2,500 0 0	70 13 10	5	2-5
Kesh, . . .	1,865 0 0	500 0 0	38 15 6	4-5	—
Swinsford, . . .	0,265 0 0	5,000 0 0	193 0 0	1	—
Westport, . . .	7,405 0 0	1,575 0 0	272 0 0	1-68	1-5

## Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts.—continued.

Loans sanctioned under the Act of 1905. (included in Col. 2.)	Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1910.					RURAL DISTRICTS.
	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceedings against tenants.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.		12.
						PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.
						CO. WESTMIDLAND.
20,220 0 0	4 9 0	7 17 8	24 12 4	—		Athlone No. 1.
5,240 0 0	33 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	—		Ballymore.
12,680 0 0	80 4 0	1 16 0	12 19 4	—		Cooch.
20,705 0 0	189 14 6	14 5 0	79 17 11	—		Devin.
7,925 0 0	1 17 7	—	8 6 6	—		Edinburgh.
75,690 0 0	175 11 5	43 2 6	162 15 11	20 0 0		Mullingar.
						CO. WEXFORD.
65,680 0 0	171 6 0	34 11 10	166 3 7	9 0 6		Bunsicorthy.
21,575 0 0	155 2 0	23 14 6	54 1 6	—		Gorey.
26,830 0 0	90 18 6	21 12 4	63 0 0	—		New Ross.
30,290 0 0	364 12 8	36 14 10	89 5 2	—		Wexford.
						CO. WICKLOW.
10,410 0 0	96 3 0	7 19 0	27 0 4	0 15 0		Ballinacorney No. 1.
8,980 0 0	3 6 0	0 7 6	7 1 10	3 3 4		Yass No. 2.
9,200 0 0	17 1 0	2 16 0	5 18 9	—		Bathdown No. 2.
20,199 0 0	10 0 0	27 14 0	98 0 8	16 10 0		Bathdown.
21,304 0 0	16 1 4	6 15 0	12 16 3	—		Shillelagh.
1,406,696 0 0	4,909 13 5	683 10 2	2,514 1 10	87 2 10		Total for LEINSTER.
						PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
						CO. GALWAY.
20,650 0 0	3 5 0	16 15 0	13 5 6	—		Ballinasloe No. 1.
2,040 0 0	—	—	—	—		Clifden.
1,570 0 0	—	—	—	—		Galway.
4,810 0 0	—	—	2 8 5	—		Glennasmaddy.
6,890 0 0	—	—	—	—		Gort.
22,870 0 0	—	3 7 2	6 0 0	—		Loughrea.
7,560 0 0	—	—	—	—		Mount Bellaw.
5,200 0 0	—	—	—	—		Oughterard.
12,100 0 0	11 4 6	5 2 6	4 15 7	—		Portlanna.
17,145 0 0	—	—	—	—		Team.
						CO. LEITRIM.
4,680 0 0	—	2 9 6	4 7 7	—		Ballymore.
9,440 0 0	6 15 0	2 18 6	11 9 8	0 7 6		Carraig-on-Shannon No. 1.
3,430 0 0	2 0 0	0 9 0	3 0 0	—		Kninagh.
5,820 0 0	88 10 0	1 11 8	3 15 4	—		Manorhamilton.
16,300 0 0	7 2 8	2 18 6	15 7 2	—		Moali.
						CO. MAYO.
3,500 0 0	—	—	—	—		Ballina.
6,970 0 0	—	—	—	—		Ballinrobe.
—	—	—	—	—		Beltmullet.
2,045 0 0	—	—	—	—		Castlebar.
5,400 0 0	—	1 18 9	—	—		Claremorris.
1,865 0 0	—	—	—	—		Killalea.
9,265 0 0	—	1 17 6	4 17 2	—		Swineford.
7,405 0 0	—	—	—	—		Westport.

TABLE (C).—Statement of particulars regarding

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total amount of Loans.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of loans sanctioned.	Poundage Rate.	
	Sanctioned.	Received.		Required to raise amount specified in Col. 4.	Actually levied under the Acts.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—cont.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	d.
Co. ROSCOMMON.					
Athlone No. 2, . . .	8,305 0 0	4,290 0 0	1-2 13 6	1-25	-71
Ballinacree No. 2, . .	1,780 15 0	1,111 15 0	15 13 6	-36	-2
Boyle No. 1, . . .	30,370 0 0	17,572 0 0	746 6 1	4	2-5
Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2	12,540 0 0	7,814 0 0	225 0 0	2-5	-57
Castlerea, . . .	27,085 0 0	11,610 0 0	655 13 0	2-5	1-12
Roscommon, . . .	23,739 0 0	13,690 0 0	224 0 0	1	-67
Strokestown, . . .	22,355 0 0	10,780 0 0	523 0 10	2-45	
Co. SLIGO.					
Boyle No. 2, . . .	14,560 0 0	6,225 0 0	370 11 3	2-75	1-5
Dromore West, . . .	15,715 0 0	6,971 0 0	410 5 4	2-27	-33
Sligo, . . .	49,746 0 0	30,650 4 9	1,734 14 0	2-05	2-75
Tobercurry, . . .	15,640 0 0	6,600 0 0	506 6 6	2-75	1
Total for CONNAUGHT,	443,522 15 0	272,635 7 7	11,057 13 2	—	—
TOTAL FOR IRELAND, .	*7,525,892 0 5	4,043,200 0 2	102,311 15 0½	—	—

\* This is the total actually borrowed, being £101,501 less than the amount specified on page XI.



## Financial Operations under the Labourers Acts.—continued.

Loans sanctioned under the Act of 1906. (included in Col. 2.)	Outlay during Year ended 31st March, 1910.				RURAL DISTRICTS.
	Repairs.	Insurance.	Rent Collection.	Legal proceed- ings against tenants.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
					PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.
					Co. ROSCOMMON.
8,805 0 0	—	—	—	—	Athlone No. 2.
1,504 0 0	—	1 10 0	—	—	Ballinacree No. 2.
20,890 0 0	21 0 0	2 8 0	8 14 2	—	Boyle No. 1.
6,025 0 0	132 5 11	3 10 6	13 1 4	1 7 0	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2.
18,190 0 0	3 15 0	—	11 4 5	—	Castlebar.
19,360 0 0	6 0 10	1 5 3	20 0 0	—	Roscommon.
16,376 0 0	7 4 6	2 10 3	7 18 0	—	Strokestown.
					Co. SLIGO.
13,475 0 0	1 10 0	0 7 6	1 12 6	—	Boyle No. 2.
12,545 0 0	14 7 0	2 11 0	0 18 8	1 3 3	Dromore West.
47,385 0 0	—	1 18 4	10 6 3	—	Sligo.
10,640 0 0	—	—	—	—	Tubberary.
344,019 0 0	300 7 5	55 4 10	158 11 1	3 3 2	Total for CONNAUGHT.
3,993,471 0 0	12,949 14 6	1,766 4 9	6 930 13 3	294 7 6	TOTAL FOR IRELAND.

as having been authorised to be borrowed.

TABLE D.—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

RURAL DISTRICTS	NUMBER OF COTTAGES TO BE PROVIDED.		Number of additional allotments to be provided.	Number of allotments for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER.</b>				
<b>CO. ANTRIM.</b>				
Ballymena, . . .	66	13	—	—
Ballymoney, . . .	35	2	—	—
<b>CO. ARMAGH.</b>				
Armagh, . . . .	49	—	—	—
<b>CO. CAVAN.</b>				
Bewboy, . . . .	—	59	—	6
Emiskillen No. 2, . . .	—	13	—	2
<b>CO. DOWN.</b>				
Castlereagh, . . .	57	1	—	—
Kilkeel, . . . .	43	—	—	—
Moirs, . . . . .	—	59	—	—
<b>CO. MONAGHAN.</b>				
Monaghan, . . . .	—	37	1	1
<b>CO. TYRONE.</b>				
Castlederg, . . . .	—	39	—	—
Dungannon, . . . .	22	19	—	—
Total of Ulster, . . .	269	215	1	8
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.</b>				
<b>CO. DUBLIN.</b>				
Finstown, . . . .	7	48	1	—
Tulla, . . . . .	—	28	28	8
<b>CO. DUBLIN.</b>				
Bandon, . . . . .	—	42	—	—
Castletown, . . . .	11	8	—	—
Cork, . . . . .	45	—	—	—
Kinsale, . . . . .	5	75	1	3
Midleton No. 1, . . .	19	30	26	—
Skibbereen, . . . .	—	173	90	—
Skull, . . . . .	—	36	—	—
<b>CO. KERRY.</b>				
Kenmare, . . . . .	36	9	—	1
Killarney, . . . . .	—	121	7	18

## Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out.

Total acreage of allotments as in Col. 5.	Number of tracts of land to be provided.	Total acreage of tracts as in Col. 7.	Estimated Cost.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
				PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
				CO. ANTRIM.
A. R. P.		A. R. P.	£	
—	—	—	13,791	Ballymena.
			5,390	Ballymoney.
				CO. ARMAGH.
—	—	—	9,310	Armagh.
				CO. CAVAN.
5 0 0	—	—	9,300	Bawnboy.
2 0 0	—	—	2,400	Enniskillen No. 2.
				CO. DOWN.
—	—	—	9,840	Castlereagh.
—	—	—	7,525	Kilkeel.
			12,000	Moira.
				CO. MONAGHAN.
1 0 0	—	—	6,668	Monaghan.
				CO. TIRONE.
—	—	—	4,440	Castlederg.
—	18	19 2 2	6,970	Dungannon.
6 0 0	18	10 2 2	87,884	Total for Ulster.
				PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
				CO. CLARE.
5 1 0	—	—	10,584	Ennistymon.
			6,440	Tulla.
				CO. CORK.
—	—	—	7,140	Bandon.
—	—	—	2,500	Castletown.
—	—	—	8,508	Cork.
3 1 17	—	—	16,146	Kinsale.
—	—	—	10,102	Mitchelstown No. 1.
—	—	—	20,320	Skibbereen.
—	—	—	4,430	Skull.
				CO. KERRY.
1 0 0	—	—	6,600	Kenmare.
18 2 28	1	1 0 6	21,267	Killarney.

TABLE D.—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF COTTAGES TO BE PROVIDED.		Number of additional allotments to be provided.	Number of allotments for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—contd.</b>				
<b>CO. LIMERICK.</b>				
Kilmallock, . . . .	—	270	714	1
Mitchelstown No. 2, . . .	26	—	—	—
Newcastle, . . . .	8	290	82	8
<b>CO. TIPPERARY, N.R.</b>				
Borrisokane, . . . .	6	77	6	—
Roscrea No. 1, . . . .	39	44	—	1
<b>CO. WATERFORD.</b>				
Youghal No. 2, . . . .	2	32	23	3
Total for Munster, . . .	189	1,275	954	63
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.</b>				
<b>CO. KILDARE.</b>				
Edenderry No. 2, . . . .	3	28	16	—
<b>CO. KILKENNY.</b>				
Ullingford No. 1, . . . .	—	7	49	—
<b>KING'S CO.</b>				
Edenderry No. 1, . . . .	30	22	9	1
<b>CO. LOUTH.</b>				
Dundalk, . . . .	15	—	4	35
Louth, . . . .	30	—	—	—
<b>CO. MEATH.</b>				
Meseth, . . . .	—	85	12	—
Navan, . . . .	—	163	24	—
Trim, . . . .	—	51	8	—
<b>CO. WESTMEATH.</b>				
Delvin, . . . .	—	101	39	2
<b>CO. WEXFORD.</b>				
Enniscorthy, . . . .	—	—	310	26

## Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out—continued.

Total acreage of allotments as in Col. 6.	Number of tracts of land to be provided.	Total acreage of tracts as in Col. 7.	Estimated Cost.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—contd.				
Co. LIMERICK.				
A. R. P.		A. R. P.	£	
1 0 0	—	—	75,420	Kinsale.
8 2 0	—	—	4,160	Mitchelstown No. 2.
			35,600	Newcastle.
Co. TIPPERRARY, K.R.				
			14,065	Borrisokane.
0 3 35	—	—	14,160	Rosetta No. 1.
Co. WATERFORD.				
			7,700	Youghal No. 2.
2 0 0	—	—		
43 3 0	1	1 0 0	280,189	Total for Munster.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.				
Co. KILDARE.				
—	—	—	5,890	Edenderry No. 2.
Co. KILKESBY.				
—	—	—	2,213	Urfingford No. 1.
KING'S Co.				
1 0 25	—	—	12,620	Edenderry No. 1.
Co. LOUTH.				
33 2 0	—	—	2,557	Dundalk.
			3,400	Louth.
Co. MEATH.				
—	—	—	16,480	Meath.
—	—	—	37,595	NAYAN.
—	—	—	10,667	Trim.
Co. WEXFORD.				
2 0 25	—	—	17,075	Delvin.
Co. WEXFORD.				
13 0 0	—	—	8,000	Enniscorthy.

TABLE D.—Statement of Particulars as to extent of

RURAL DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF COTTAGES TO BE PROVIDED.		Number of additional allotments to be provided.	Number of allotments, for labourers who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.
	Where garden allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where garden allotment exceeds half a statute acre.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—contd.				
CO. WICKLOW.				
Rathdrum, : : :	—	183	92	—
Shulelagh, : : :	—	—	—	14
Total for Leinster, .	96	640	563	73
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.				
CO. GALWAY.				
Clifden, : : :	—	28	—	—
Glentiesmaddy, : : :	—	10	—	—
Total for Connaught, .	—	38	—	—
Total for Ireland, .	96	2,106	1,513	129

## Improvement Schemes proposed to be carried out—continued.

Total acreage of allotments as in Col. 6.	Number of tracts of land to be provided.	Total acreage of tracts as in Col. 7.	Estimated Cost.	RURAL DISTRICTS.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
<div> <div>A. R. P.</div> <div>10 0 7</div> </div> <div> <div>A. R. P.</div> <div>5 1 10</div> </div> <div> <div>£</div> <div>37,500 715</div> </div>				PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—contd.  Co. WICKLOW. Rathdrum. Shilbaleagh.
55 9 17	1	5 1 10	151,532	Total for Leinster.
<div> <div>—</div> <div>—</div> </div> <div> <div>—</div> <div>—</div> </div> <div> <div>4,430 1,700</div> </div>				PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.  Co. GALWAY. Clifden. Glentiesmaddy.
—	—	—	6,120	Total for Connaught.
110 2 17	20	25 3 18	525,725	Total for Ireland.

No. 5.—Particulars of Improvement Schemes submitted by Rural District Councils during the year ended 31st March, 1910.

Rural Districts.	No. of Cottages proposed to be provided.	No. of Cottages proposed to be acquired.	No. of additional allotments to be provided.	No. of allotments for Labourers, who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.	Tracts to be provided.	
					Number.	Acreage.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.						
CO. ANTRIM.						A. R. P.
Ballymoney, . . . . .	35	—	—	—	—	—
CO. DONEGAL.						
Dunmurry, . . . . .	21	—	—	8	—	—
CO. DOWD.						
Castlerough, . . . . .	58	—	—	—	—	—
Downpatrick, . . . . .	238	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkeel, . . . . .	43	—	—	—	—	—
CO. FERMANAGH.						
Lisnaskea, . . . . .	141	4	1	2	—	—
CO. LONDONDERRY.						
Limevady, . . . . .	113	—	—	—	—	—
CO. MONAGHAN.						
Monaghan, . . . . .	36	1	1	1	—	—
CO. TYRONE.						
Omagh, . . . . .	114	—	1	—	—	—
Total for Ulster, . . . . .	802	5	3	11	—	—
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.						
CO. CORK.						
Cork, . . . . .	519	15	1	—	—	—
Kinsale, . . . . .	79	1	1	8	—	—
Mitchelstown No. 1, . . . . .	82	—	28	—	—	—
Siddibereen, . . . . .	172	—	90	—	—	—
CO. KERRY.						
Kenmare, . . . . .	78	—	—	12	—	—
CO. LIMERICK.						
Groom, . . . . .	22	24	8	—	—	—
Newcastle West, . . . . .	245	4	41	—	—	—
CO. TIPPERARY, N.E.						
Roscrea No. 1, . . . . .	92	—	—	2	—	—
Total for Munster, . . . . .	1,259	54	143	17	—	—



No. 5.—Particulars of Improvement Schemes submitted by Rural District Councils during the year ended 31st March, 1910.—*con.*

Rural Districts.	No. of Cottages proposed to be provided.	No. of Cottages proposed to be acquired.	No. of additional allotments to be provided.	No. of allotments for Labourers, who are not tenants to the Council of dwelling-houses.	Tracts to be provided.	
					Number.	Acreage.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.</b>						
<b>Co. DUBLIN.</b>						A. R. P.
Balrothery, . . . . .	17	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, North, . . . . .	97	—	14	—	—	—
Rathdown No. 1, . . . . .	119	6	4	—	—	—
<b>Co. KILDARE.</b>						
Edenderry No. 2, . . . . .	35	—	12	4	—	—
<b>KING'S COUNTY.</b>						
Clonsilla, . . . . .	20	—	—	2	—	—
Edenderry No. 1, . . . . .	60	—	—	7	—	—
<b>Co. MEATH.</b>						
Kells, . . . . .	112	—	12	2	—	—
<b>Co. WESTMEATH.</b>						
Athlone No. 1, . . . . .	21	—	4	1	—	—
Mullingar, . . . . .	79	—	3	—	—	—
<b>Co. WICKLOW.</b>						
Shillelagh, . . . . .	48	—	—	11	—	—
<b>Total for Leinster, . . . . .</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.</b>						
<b>Co. GALWAY.</b>						
Ballinasloe No. 1, . . . . .	63	—	1	2	—	—
<b>Co. ROSCOMMON.</b>						
Athlone No. 2, . . . . .	19	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinasloe No. 2, . . . . .	7	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total for Connaught, . . . . .</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

## SUMMARY.

ULSTER, . . . . .	502	5	8	11	—	—
MUNSTER, . . . . .	1,259	24	163	17	—	—
LEINSTER, . . . . .	624	6	55	27	—	—
CONNAUGHT, . . . . .	79	—	1	2	—	—
<b>TOTAL FOR IRELAND,</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

## V.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE

STATEMENT showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease and Urban Districts in which the

Diseases.	Number of cases of Infectious Disease						
	Diseases to which the						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.
<b>RURAL:—</b>							
Aghales, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	4	—
Antrim, . . . . .	—	—	13	—	16	11	—
Ardee No. 1, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	8	—
Ardee No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Armagh, . . . . .	—	—	28	—	12	10	1
Ballina, . . . . .	—	—	3	—	—	—	12
Ballinasloe No. 1, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
Ballinasloe No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinacorney, . . . . .	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Ballymore, . . . . .	—	—	3	—	—	2	—
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	—	—	9	—	1	27	—
Ballinglass No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Ballinglass No. 3, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Banbridge, . . . . .	—	—	14	—	13	11	—
Barndon, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	6	—
Barraboy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast, . . . . .	—	—	15	—	8	5	—
Bellock, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmullet, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	3	24
Birr No. 1, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Birr No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyle No. 1, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyle No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caherdiveen, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	37	4
Callan, . . . . .	—	—	11	4	—	1	—
Carlow, . . . . .	—	—	9	—	—	19	4
Carlickmacross, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
Carlick-on-Shannon No. 1, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlick-on-Shannon No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlebar, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Castlederg, . . . . .	—	—	9	—	—	1	—
Castlereagh, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	2	5	—
Cavan, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Celbridge No. 1, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
Celbridge No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Charleville, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Chesmore, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cliffen, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonagh, . . . . .	—	—	4	—	—	6	—
Clonakilty, . . . . .	—	—	7	1	—	7	—
Clones No. 1, . . . . .	—	—	4	—	—	4	—
Clones No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Clonmel No. 1, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Clonmel No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Coleraine, . . . . .	—	—	8	—	1	7	—
Cookstown, . . . . .	—	—	16	1	3	29	—
Cork, . . . . .	—	—	36	3	7	46	1
Croom, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Dingle, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Downmore West, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Dublin, North, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	5	12	—
Dublin, South, . . . . .	—	—	18	1	7	71	—
Dundalk, . . . . .	—	—	6	—	—	2	4
Dungannon, . . . . .	—	—	10	—	4	10	—
Dungarvan, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Dunshaughlin, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
Edenderry No. 1, . . . . .	—	—	8	—	—	10	—
Edenderry No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	6	—
Edenderry No. 3, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ennis, . . . . .	—	—	3	—	—	2	—

## (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1910, in the Rural above Act has been adopted.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1910.

Act applies (Section 6).					Other diseases to which the Act has been applied.	TOTAL.	DISTRICTS.
Typhoid Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.			
							RURAL:—
3	1			2		5	Aghislee.
						46	Antrim.
						4	Ardee No. 1.
						4	Ardee No. 2.
7	4			1		63	Armagh.
	4					19	Ballina.
8						7	Ballinasloe No. 1.
						1	Ballinasloe No. 2.
							Ballinamore.
1	1					6	Ballinrobe.
	2					5	Ballymahon.
					1	4	Ballymore.
						1	Ballyshannon.
	10					60	Belturberry.
						4	Belturberry No. 1.
						1	Belturberry No. 2.
2						45	Bentley.
1						9	Bandon.
6						39	Bawnboy.
	5						Belfast.
							Belleek.
7	6		9			60	Belmont.
	18					19	Birr No. 1.
							Birr No. 2.
							Boyle No. 1.
							Boyle No. 2.
3	11					67	Caheriveen.
8						21	Callan.
14	1					47	Carlow.
1						5	Carrickmacross.
							Carrick-on-Shannon No. 1.
1	2					3	Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2.
8	1					12	Castlebar.
						10	Castlederg.
1						9	Castlerough.
1	2					3	Cavan.
						4	Cellbridge No. 1.
						1	Cellbridge No. 2.
						3	Charleville.
5	1			1		4	Claremorris.
	1					1	Cliden.
1	1					18	Clontarf.
						22	Clonsilla.
						8	Clonsilla No. 1.
						5	Clonsilla No. 2.
						1	Clonsilla No. 3.
						4	Clonsilla No. 4.
3	2					24	Coburn.
8	1					67	Cockstown.
8				4		106	Cork.
8						18	Croom.
						19	Dingle.
						5	Downmore West.
						48	Dublin, North.
						109	Dublin, South.
						13	Dundale.
						39	Dungannon.
						4	Dungannon.
						38	Dunshaughlin.
						51	Edenderry No. 1.
						10	Edenderry No. 2.
						1	Edenderry No. 3.
1	1					7	Ennis.

## V.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE

STATEMENT showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease  
and Urban Districts in which the

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases of Infectious Disease						
	Diseases to which the						
	Small- pox.	Cholera.	Diph- theria.	Mem- branous Croup.	Ery- sipela.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.
RURAL—continued.							
Eaniskorthy, . . . . .	—	—	5	—	—	4	—
Eaniskillen, . . . . .	—	—	11	—	2	25	—
Eaniskillen No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Galway, . . . . .	—	—	6	—	—	8	—
Glennasmaddy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenies, . . . . .	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Glin, . . . . .	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Gortnahoe, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elstborough, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	4	57	—
Kanturk, . . . . .	—	—	5	—	—	—	2
Kilbeggan, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Killala, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Killarnoy, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	32	—
Kilmacthomas, . . . . .	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Kilmallock, . . . . .	—	—	3	6	2	23	1
Kinsale, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larne, . . . . .	—	—	18	—	5	38	—
Lismavady, . . . . .	—	—	10	2	1	8	—
Limerick No. 1, . . . . .	—	—	6	—	—	19	—
Limerick No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	8	—
Lisburn, . . . . .	—	—	28	—	11	31	—
Lisnora, . . . . .	—	—	2	1	5	1	—
Lisnawell, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Londonderry No. 1, . . . . .	—	—	21	—	—	12	—
Londonderry No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Longford, . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Loughrea, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	2	4
Lurgan, . . . . .	—	—	13	1	2	11	—
Magherafelt, . . . . .	—	—	9	—	10	15	—
Malloe, . . . . .	—	—	6	—	1	12	—
Milford, . . . . .	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Millstreet, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mitchelstown No. 1, . . . . .	—	—	4	—	—	3	—
Mitchelstown No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohill, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moira, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	4	11	—
Monaghan, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mountshallow, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	1	4	1
Mullingar, . . . . .	—	—	4	—	—	27	—
Nase No. 1, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Nase No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Navan, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	7	—
Nenagh, . . . . .	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Newcastle, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Ross, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	4	—
Newry No. 1, . . . . .	—	—	12	—	—	3	—
Newry No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	4	—	2	12	—
Newtownards, . . . . .	—	—	12	—	22	15	—
Omagh, . . . . .	—	—	7	—	—	14	—
Portlanna, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rathdown No. 1, . . . . .	—	—	4	—	3	15	1
Rathdown No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	2	3	—
Rathfriland, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	36	—
Rathkeale, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Roscrea No. 1, . . . . .	—	—	4	—	1	1	—
Roscrea No. 2, . . . . .	—	—	4	—	—	2	—
Roscrea No. 3, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Shillelagh, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Shillbreen, . . . . .	—	—	3	—	1	—	10
Skull, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Slieveragh, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sligo, . . . . .	—	—	6	—	—	1	1

## (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1910, in the Rural  
above Act has been adopted—continued.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1910.						TOTAL.	DISTRICTS.
Act applies (Section 6).					Other diseases to which the Act has been applied.		
Typhoid Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Bahagietis Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.			
							RURAL—continued.
				1	7	17	Enniscorthy.
8	2				3	51	Enniskillen.
	5					6	Enniskillen No. 2.
3	1					10	Galway.
	0					5	Glennamaddy.
2						5	Glenties.
1	2				2	8	Glin.
							Gortahoe.
1	2					06	Hastings.
4	4		1			10	Kesh.
						1	Keshmarr.
1	4					12	Keshmarr.
						39	Keshmarr.
2						6	Keshmarr.
					3	40	Keshmarr.
							Keshmarr.
2	1			1		60	Larne.
1	1					29	Larne.
	29					03	Larne No. 1.
1						10	Larne No. 2.
1	3			1		75	Larne.
2						11	Larne.
	25					32	Larne.
1						34	Larne No. 1.
						10	Larne No. 2.
4	25				1	37	Larne.
						34	Larne.
13	13		4		1	64	Larne.
6	3				1	28	Larne.
	5					12	Larne.
1							Larne.
						8	Larne.
1							Larne.
	3					28	Larne.
	0				2	3	Larne.
8	7					24	Larne.
4						22	Larne.
1	2				1	7	Larne.
						1	Larne.
						9	Larne.
11	11					25	Larne.
1						1	Larne.
	2					27	Larne.
6	9				1	28	Larne.
	9					24	Larne.
5	1				1	50	Larne.
					1	52	Larne.
1						3	Larne.
4						26	Larne.
						8	Larne.
3	2					42	Larne.
1	1					7	Larne.
1	4					7	Larne.
						6	Larne.
						1	Larne.
2						7	Larne.
						18	Larne.
				1		12	Larne.
1						2	Larne.
8	1					17	Larne.



(NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1910, in the Rural above Act has been adopted—continued.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1910.						TOTAL.	DISTRICTS.
Act applies (Section 6).					Other diseases to which the Act has been applied.		
Typhoid Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Confirmed Fever.	Puerperal Fever.			
1	-	-	-	1	-	20	RURAL—continued.
1	-	-	-	-	-	25	Strabane No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Strabane No. 2.
-	-	-	-	1	-	10	Stranorlar.
-	4	-	-	-	-	11	Tandragee.
-	2	-	-	-	-	24	Tipperary No. 1.
-	3	-	-	-	-	11	Tipperary No. 2.
-	14	-	-	-	-	25	Tobereury.
-	-	-	2	3	-	25	Tralee.
-	9	-	-	-	-	25	Trim.
-	-	-	-	-	-	22	Tuam.
-	1	-	-	-	-	11	Tullamore.
-	-	-	-	2	-	3	Urringford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Waterford No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	Westport.
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	Wexford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Youghal No. 1.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Youghal No. 2.
223	363	-	23	32	154	2,632	TOTAL RURAL.
20	-	-	-	-	-	5	URBAN—
-	1	-	-	-	-	6	Armagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Atlixes.
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Athy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Ballina.
-	10	-	-	-	-	15	Ballinasloe.
-	-	-	-	-	-	21	Ballyclare.
-	3	-	-	-	-	23	Ballymena.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Ballymoney.
-	-	-	1	-	-	5	Banbridge.
-	2	-	-	-	-	24	Bangor.
93	-	-	40	18	9	1,100	Belmont.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Betturbet.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Birt.
-	1	-	-	-	-	12	Blackrock.
1	-	-	-	-	-	20	Bray.
2	14	-	-	-	-	12	Carlow.
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Carrick-on-Suir.
-	3	-	-	-	-	10	Castlebar.
7	-	-	-	-	-	2	Castlesblayney.
1	-	-	-	1	-	7	Cavan.
1	1	-	-	-	-	4	Clonsilla.
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	Clonsilla.
-	3	-	-	-	-	12	Clonsilla.
-	5	-	-	-	-	13	Coburne.
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	Cockstown.
71	-	-	37	8	615	932	Costello.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Cork.
-	1	-	-	-	-	2	Dakkey.
-	-	-	-	-	-	27	Dromedary.
11	3	-	-	-	-	9	Dromedary.
381	-	-	67	1	11	1,750	Dublin.
3	1	-	6	-	-	21	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Dungannon.
-	2	-	-	-	-	2	Dunbarrow.

## V.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE

STATEMENT showing the number of cases of Infectious Disease  
and Urban Districts in which the

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases of Infectious Disease						
	Diseases to which the						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.
URBAN—continued.							
Ennis, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enniskillen, . . . . .	—	—	6	—	—	41	—
Galway, . . . . .	—	—	7	—	3	18	19
Holywood, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	3	2	—
Keady, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kells, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilcenny, . . . . .	—	—	24	—	—	2	—
Kilmarney, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmore and Ballybrack, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Kingstown, . . . . .	—	—	6	—	6	2	—
Kinsale, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larne, . . . . .	—	—	5	—	—	27	—
Letterkenny, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	2	—
Lisavady, . . . . .	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Lisnack, . . . . .	—	—	3	—	6	43	—
Lisburn, . . . . .	—	—	14	—	17	50	—
Londonderry, . . . . .	—	—	22	—	17	120	—
Lurgan, . . . . .	—	—	9	—	1	74	—
Macroom, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mallow, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Midleton, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Monaghan, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Nias, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naven, . . . . .	—	—	7	—	1	6	—
Nenagh, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
New Ross, . . . . .	—	—	10	—	13	6	—
Newry, . . . . .	—	—	5	—	3	8	—
Newtownards, . . . . .	—	—	4	—	9	3	—
Omagh, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Pembroke, . . . . .	—	—	26	2	17	68	—
Perthdown, . . . . .	—	—	15	—	5	15	—
Portlough, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Queensdown, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rathfriland and Rathgar, . . . . .	—	—	75	—	15	160	—
Sirabone, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	21	—
Tandemore, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Templemore, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Thurles, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tipperary, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trillick, . . . . .	—	—	3	—	—	2	—
Trim, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tullamore, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Warrenpoint, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Waterford, . . . . .	—	—	8	—	6	11	18
Westport, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, . . . . .	—	—	15	—	—	3	—
Youghal, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL URBAN, . . . . .	—	—	943	21	900	1,814	74
TOTAL RURAL AND URBAN, . . . . .	—	—	1,512	44	1,183	2,783	189



## (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1910, in the Rural above Act has been adopted—continued.

notified during the year ended the 31st March, 1910.						TOTAL.	Districts.
Act applies (Section 5).					Other diseases to which the Act has been applied.		
Typhoid Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Faciperal Fever.			
							URBAN—continued.
2	1	—	—	—	—	7	Ennis.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Enniscorthy.
25	14	—	—	—	—	47	Enniskillen.
4	—	—	—	—	—	86	Galway.
—	—	—	—	—	—	10	Holywood.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Keady.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kells.
—	—	—	—	—	2	28	Kilkenney.
1	—	—	—	—	—	1	Kilmorey.
—	1	—	—	—	—	3	Kilmorey and Ballybrack.
1	4	—	—	—	—	19	Kingstown.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kinsale.
5	—	—	—	—	—	37	Larne.
—	1	—	—	—	—	5	Letterkenny.
—	—	—	—	—	—	11	Lismavady.
6	18	—	2	—	—	78	Lisnack.
1	6	—	—	—	—	88	Lisburn.
9	—	—	—	—	8	171	Londonderry.
1	—	—	—	—	—	85	Lurgan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Macroom.
3	—	—	—	—	—	8	Malrow.
—	8	—	—	—	1	12	Malden.
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Monaghan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nass.
1	1	—	—	—	—	16	Navan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	13	Neragh.
—	1	—	—	—	6	38	New Ross.
4	8	—	—	—	1	24	Newry.
—	—	—	—	—	—	15	Newtownards.
1	—	—	—	—	—	7	Omagh.
—	10	—	2	—	1	385	Parish.
—	6	—	—	—	1	39	Portlaoine.
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Portlough.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Queensdown.
—	1	—	8	—	—	223	Rathfriland and Rathgar.
—	23	—	—	—	—	32	Strabane.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Teaghragee.
—	5	—	—	—	—	4	Templemore.
—	1	—	—	—	—	1	Thurles.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Tipperary.
30	—	—	—	—	—	35	Trillick.
1	—	—	—	—	—	2	Trim.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Trillickmore.
—	1	—	—	—	1	6	Warrenpoint.
—	8	—	—	—	2	46	Waterford.
1	—	—	—	—	—	3	Westport.
—	—	—	—	—	—	15	Wicklow.
1	—	—	—	—	—	1	Youghal.
658	166	—	157	44	911	5,774	TOTAL URBAN.
878	333	—	180	75	1,666	8,406	TOTAL RURAL AND URBAN.

## VI.—Orders Determining Areas of Charge for Special Expenses.

No. 1.—Statement of Orders issued during the year ended 31st March, 1910, under the 282nd Section of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, as amended by subsequent enactments, determining the areas of charge on which Special Expenses are chargeable.

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
Abbeyleix :		
Castlewood, . . . . .	3rd Aug., 1909,	—
Ardee No. 1 :		
Blind Gate, Ardee, . . . . .	3rd Aug., 1909,	—
Ardee No. 2 :		
Drumcondra, . . . . .	19th May, 1909,	—
Mandistown, . . . . .	19th May, 1909,	—
Armagh :		
Charlemont, . . . . .	—	15th March, 1910.
Dernasigh, . . . . .	15th March, 1910	—
Grange Blundel, . . . . .	15th March, 1910	—
Lagan, . . . . .	8th March, 1910	—
Lagarhill, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	—
Mullansary, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	—
Fernagreevagh, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	—
Corporation, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	—
Lisadrian, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	—
Blackwatertown, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	16th Dec., 1909.
Umga, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	—
Middletown (the Pound Well), . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	—
Killyles, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	—
Ballintaggart, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	—
Salter's Grange, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	—
Ballynahenahag (the Bookford Well), . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	—
Richhill, . . . . .	—	16th Dec., 1909.
Middletown, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	—
Drummannon, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	—
Manooney, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	—
Croanamoyle, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	—
Aghery, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	—
Grange O'Neilland, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	—
Athlone No. 2 :		
Ballyforan, . . . . .	3rd Nov., 1909,	—
Bunnaribba, . . . . .	3rd Nov., 1909,	—
Corramore, . . . . .	3rd Nov., 1909,	—
Corraseer, . . . . .	3rd Nov., 1909,	—
Tawnagh, . . . . .	3rd Nov., 1909,	—
Athy No. 2 :		
Loughtoeog, . . . . .	4th Oct., 1909,	—
Luggacurren, . . . . .	4th Oct., 1909,	—
Miltown, . . . . .	4th Oct., 1909,	—
Ballinasloe No. 1 :		
Ervaugh, . . . . .	21st Sept., 1909,	—
Gorteenaveela, . . . . .	11th Nov., 1909,	—
Ballycastle, . . . . .	—	—
Ballintoy, . . . . .	13th Nov., 1909,	—
Ballymshon :		
Abbeysrule, . . . . .	10th July, 1909,	—
Newtown Cashel, . . . . .	4th Dec., 1909,	—

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
Ballymoney :		
Ballymacaldrack, . . . . .	14th Sept., 1909,	—
Billy, . . . . .	14th Sept., 1909,	—
Carnary Lower, . . . . .	31st March, 1910,	—
Corkey Middle, . . . . .	14th Sept., 1909,	—
Craigaboney, . . . . .	8th Nov., 1909,	—
Balrothery :		
Balhesry, . . . . .	18th Aug., 1909,	—
Balrickard, . . . . .	14th Dec., 1909,	—
Cabra, Skerries, . . . . .	9th June, 1909,	—
Cahragh, . . . . .	18th Nov., 1909,	—
Commons Lower (Garristown), . . . . .	8th Dec., 1909,	—
Cross of the Knock in the Townland of Courslough, . . . . .	8th Nov., 1909,	—
Greentown, Lusk, . . . . .	7th May, 1909,	—
Haven Island, Skerries, . . . . .	14th Dec., 1909,	—
Loughabinn, . . . . .	9th June, 1909,	—
Lusk, . . . . .	7th May, 1909,	—
Main Street, Rush, . . . . .	—	24th Feb., 1910.
The Dorne, Skerries, . . . . .	18th Aug., 1909,	—
Baltinglass No. 1 :	—	29th April, 1909.
Donard, . . . . .	—	—
Baltinglass No. 2 :		
Hacketstown, . . . . .	6th July, 1909,	—
Benbridge :		
Dunbarton, . . . . .	24th June, 1909,	—
Bantry :		
Glengarriff, . . . . .	3rd Aug., 1909,	—
Birr No. 1 :		
Clonsilla, . . . . .	8th Dec., 1909,	—
Ferhane, . . . . .	11th Feb., 1910,	—
Longford Cross, . . . . .	28th July, 1909,	—
Boyle No. 1 :		
St. Patrick's Well, Boyle, . . . . .	29th April, 1909,	—
Callan :		
River Lane, Callan, . . . . .	26th April, 1909,	—
Tinvaun, . . . . .	29th April, 1909,	—
Carlow :		
Clonegall, . . . . .	14th March, 1910	—
Carrick-on-Suir No. 1 :		
Ballyneill, . . . . .	6th Dec., 1909,	—
Cashel :		
Ballynonty, . . . . .	10th Jan., 1910,	—
Dundrum, . . . . .	18th Nov., 1909,	18th Nov., 1909.
Jossstown, . . . . .	15th July, 1909,	—
Knockgraffon, . . . . .	14th Jan., 1910,	—
Castlecomer :		
Cross Hill, . . . . .	24th Feb., 1910,	—
Castlederg :		
Killen, . . . . .	10th Sept., 1909,	—
Castlereagh :		
Cragagh, . . . . .	—	25th Feb., 1910.
Celbridge No. 1 :		
Clonsilla, . . . . .	8th March, 1910	—
Celbridge No. 2 :		
Brittas, . . . . .	15th March, 1910	—
Charleville, :		
Schoolyard Lane, Charleville, . . . . .	—	2nd June, 1909.

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
Clonsilla :		
Ardfield, . . . . .	26th Aug., 1909,	—
Butlerstown, . . . . .	13th Jan., 1910,	—
Dundeady, . . . . .	26th Aug., 1909,	—
Rosscarbery, . . . . .	—	29th Nov., 1909.
Cloneygowan :		
Kilmalogue, . . . . .	—	18th Aug., 1909.
Delvin :		
Kilcumny, . . . . .	14th July, 1909,	—
Killogh, . . . . .	14th July, 1909,	—
Rosmead, . . . . .	24th Sept., 1909,	—
Sheepstown, . . . . .	14th July, 1909,	—
Dingle :		
Bridge Street, Dingle, . . . . .	1st Oct., 1909,	—
Dingle (between Workhouse and Dyke Gate Lane), . . . . .	—	23rd Dec., 1909
Kilshannig and Kilshannig West, . . . . .	1st Oct., 1909,	—
Downpatrick :		
Raholph, . . . . .	7th Oct., 1909,	—
Dublin, North :		
Baldry, . . . . .	19th Aug., 1909,	—
Belcamp Lane, . . . . .	5th July, 1909,	—
Dubber, . . . . .	19th Aug., 1909,	—
Kilbarrack Lane (close to Howth Junction), . . . . .	10th Feb., 1910,	—
Santry Hill, . . . . .	5th July, 1909,	—
Dublin, South :		
Crumlin, Templeogue and Terenure, . . . . .	25th Nov., 1909,	—
Dundalk :		
Bayview, Lisdoo and Moorland, . . . . .	15th April, 1909,	—
Galtrim Island, . . . . .	15th April, 1909,	—
Dungannon :		
Annaghmore, . . . . .	31st March, 1910,	—
"Deep" Well at Donaghmore, . . . . .	15th March, 1910,	—
Tullyallen, . . . . .	15th Jan., 1910,	—
Dunshaughlin :		
Cushinstown, . . . . .	10th Sept., 1909,	—
Edenderry No. 1 :		
Clonmore, . . . . .	23rd Dec., 1909,	—
Coneyboro', Edenderry, . . . . .	19th July, 1909,	—
Derries, . . . . .	13th Jan., 1910,	—
Enniscorthy :		
Ballinadrishogue, . . . . .	15th July, 1909,	—
Ballindagga, . . . . .	13th May, 1909,	—
Bree, . . . . .	24th June, 1909,	—
Johnstown, . . . . .	14th March, 1910,	—
Strahart, . . . . .	26th April, 1909,	—
Fermoy :		
Currahaha, . . . . .	18th Nov., 1909,	—
Leitrim, . . . . .	21st Jan., 1910,	—
Glennasmaddy :		
Glennasmaddy, . . . . .	24th Aug., 1909,	—
Glenties :		
Ardara, . . . . .	3rd Sept., 1909,	—
Idrone :		
Tinnahinch, . . . . .	—	3rd March, 1910.
Inishowen :		
Ballymagraghy, . . . . .	—	10th May, 1909.
Kanturk :		
Ballinla, . . . . .	14th Jan., 1910,	—
Derry, . . . . .	14th June, 1909,	—

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
Kanturk Rural Dist.—con.		
Duinch, . . . . .	18th March, 1910	—
Freemount, . . . . .	—	14th Jan., 1910.
Kanturk, . . . . .	14th Jan., 1910,	—
Knockanaglass, . . . . .	14th Jan., 1910,	—
Lismore, . . . . .	—	14th Jan., 1910.
Meelin, . . . . .	14th Jan., 1910,	—
Kells :		
Girley, . . . . .	9th Dec., 1909,	—
Kenmare :		
Kilgarvan, . . . . .	22nd April, 1909,	—
Kilkenny :		
Higginstown, . . . . .	9th June, 1909,	—
Killarney :		
Slieveaura, . . . . .	3rd Nov., 1909,	—
Kilmallock :		
Ballygubba, . . . . .	2nd Nov., 1909,	—
Coemis, . . . . .	2nd Nov. 1909	—
Gortacloona, . . . . .	3rd Sept., 1909,	—
Kilmallock, . . . . .	—	14th Aug., 1909.
Martinstown, . . . . .	2nd Nov., 1909,	—
Kinsale :		
Knockmagore, . . . . .	19th April, 1909,	—
Limerick No. 1 :		
Carrig East, . . . . .	10th May, 1909,	—
Sheshan's Cross, . . . . .	10th May, 1909,	—
Lismore :		
Aglis, . . . . .	12th Aug., 1909,	—
Tinnagroun, . . . . .	2nd June, 1909,	—
Londonderry No. 2 :		
Carrigans, . . . . .	—	22nd April, 1909.
Louth Rural District of Drogheda Un.:		
Balgatheran, . . . . .	1st Feb., 1910,	—
Bawnasiffe, . . . . .	21st Jan., 1910,	—
Newtown, . . . . .	18th Nov., 1909,	—
Lurgan :		
Ballynarry (Clontylew), . . . . .	11th Sept., 1909,	—
Ballynarry (Cocsh), . . . . .	11th Sept., 1909,	—
Balteagh, . . . . .	28th Feb., 1910,	—
Derrytrana, . . . . .	28th Feb., 1910,	—
Maghon, . . . . .	11th Sept., 1909,	—
Turmayra, . . . . .	11th Sept., 1909,	—
Middleton :		
Ballynacole, . . . . .	21st Feb., 1910,	—
Shesavagoon, . . . . .	21st Feb., 1910,	—
Millford :		
Downing's Pier, . . . . .	2nd Nov., 1909,	—
Millstreet :		
Millstreet, . . . . .	3rd Sept., 1909,	—
Moira :		
Magheralla, . . . . .	—	9th Dec., 1909.
Moira, . . . . .	9th Dec., 1909,	—
Mount Bellow :		
Skehanagh, . . . . .	31st Dec., 1909,	—
Mountmellick :		
Bridge Street, Maryborough, . . . . .	—	1st Nov., 1909.
Church Street, Maryborough, . . . . .	—	1st Nov., 1909.
The Green, Maryborough, . . . . .	10th Aug., 1909,	—
Old Canal at Portarlton, . . . . .	—	28th Oct., 1909.

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
Mountmellick—con.:		
Parnell Row and Barrack Road, Maryborough, . . . . .	—	1st Nov., 1909.
Portarlinton, . . . . .	—	26th Oct., 1909.
Spa Lane, Portarlinton, . . . . .	—	26th Oct., 1909.
Wolfe Tone Street, Mountmellick, . . . . .	—	16th Dec., 1909.
Mullingar:		
Ardillon, . . . . .	9th June, 1909,	—
Church Street, Mullingar, . . . . .	—	7th Jan., 1910.
Fennor, . . . . .	7th Jan., 1910,	—
Garhy, . . . . .	10th Aug., 1909,	—
Tober, . . . . .	7th Jan., 1910,	—
Naas No. 1:		
Ballymore Eastace, . . . . .	2nd Feb., 1910,	—
Nenagh:		
Loughouraa, . . . . .	19th April, 1909,	—
Newcastle:		
Abbeyfeale, . . . . .	17th Dec., 1909,	—
Ashford, . . . . .	18th Nov., 1909,	—
Chapel Street, Newcastle, . . . . .	—	10th Jan., 1910.
Fennagh, . . . . .	—	14th Jan., 1910.
Glensharrold, . . . . .	24th July, 1909,	—
New Ross:		
St. Leonard's, . . . . .	14th Aug., 1909,	—
Newtownards:		
Ballywhiskin, . . . . .	—	10th Jan., 1910.
Ballymagaughy, . . . . .	10th Jan., 1910,	—
Cattoga, . . . . .	10th Jan., 1910,	—
Millisle, . . . . .	—	10th Jan., 1910.
Portavoogie, . . . . .	2nd Feb., 1910,	—
Ringneill, . . . . .	2nd Feb., 1910,	—
Whitechurch, . . . . .	2nd Feb., 1910,	—
Rathdown No. 1:		
Stepaside, . . . . .	5th June, 1909,	—
Tillystown, . . . . .	—	5th June, 1909.
Scariff:		
Mountshannon, . . . . .	8th Nov., 1909,	8th Nov., 1909.
Skibbereen:		
Leap, . . . . .	2nd June, 1909,	—
Slieveemargy:		
Upper Farnams, . . . . .	8th Nov., 1909,	—
Strabane No. 2:		
Raphoe, . . . . .	—	25th Nov., 1909.
Thomastown:		
Grange Upper, . . . . .	4th May, 1909,	—
Killarney, . . . . .	4th May, 1909,	—
Low Street, Thomastown, . . . . .	—	4th May, 1909.
Market Street, Thomastown, . . . . .	4th May, 1909,	—
Mill Street, Thomastown, . . . . .	—	15th Jan., 1910.
Stoneen, . . . . .	4th May, 1909,	—
Tipperary No. 1:		
Bogheravendrum, . . . . .	13th May, 1909,	—
Lagganstown Upper, . . . . .	13th May, 1909,	—
Tobercurry:		
Castledoye, . . . . .	31st Dec., 1909,	—
Gloondrihara, . . . . .	31st Dec., 1909,	—
Coolaney, . . . . .	31st Dec., 1909,	—
Tobercurry, . . . . .	31st Dec., 1909,	—
Toorlestraun, . . . . .	31st Dec., 1909,	—
Trillick:		
Ballymacaquin East, . . . . .	5th Nov., 1909,	—
Whitegate, . . . . .	7th Oct., 1909,	—

Name of Rural District, and Town, Village or Place.	Purpose.	
	Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
	Date of Order.	Date of Order.
Trim :		
Ballinascree, . . . . .	18th Nov., 1909,	—
Balruntagh, . . . . .	16th Dec., 1909,	—
Clonmore, . . . . .	8th Nov., 1909,	—
Coolrone, . . . . .	18th Nov., 1909,	—
Cullentry, . . . . .	30th Sept., 1909,	—
Dogstown, . . . . .	30th Sept., 1909,	—
Donore, . . . . .	30th Sept., 1909,	—
Jamestown, . . . . .	30th Sept., 1909,	—
Kildalkey, . . . . .	30th Sept., 1909,	—
Meadstown, . . . . .	10th Aug., 1909,	—
Tuam :		
Caherlustraun, . . . . .	20th Oct., 1909,	—
Kilcoona, . . . . .	24th Sept., 1909,	—
Urringford No. 1 :		
Clontubbrid, . . . . .	27th Oct., 1909,	—
Waterford No. 2 :		
Glenmore, . . . . .	19th April, 1909,	—
Wexford :		
Glynn, . . . . .	—	26th May, 1909.
Kilmore, . . . . .	—	29th Sept., 1909.
Youghal No. 1 :		
Ballyquirk, . . . . .	22nd Oct., 1909,	—
Youghal No. 2 :		
Kilmaloo and Lackendarra, . . . . .	14th Feb., 1910,	—

No. 2.—STATEMENT OF ORDERS issued during the year ended 31st March, 1910, under Section I. of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1900, altering the Area of Charge heretofore declared on which the Special Expenses mentioned in such orders are chargeable.

Name of Rural District and Town, Village or Place.	Date of Order Altered.	Purpose.	
		Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.
		Date of Order Altering.	Date of Order Altering.
Charleville :			
Charleville, . . . . .	3rd July, 1903,	—	25th Jan., 1910.
Middleton :			
Glenbeg, . . . . .	24th Sept., 1906,	20th Jan., 1910,	—

No. 3.—Statement of Orders issued during the year ended 31st March, 1910, under Section 1 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1896, investing Rural Sanitary Authorities with powers given to Urban Sanitary Authorities by certain Sections of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878.

Name of Rural District and Place in which section is declared to be in force.	Date of Order.	Sections of Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, declared to be in force.
Ballyshannon:		
Portions of the Townlands of		
Drumacrin, Magheracarr and		
Finner, . . . . .	11th May, 1909,	49
Belfast:		
The Rural District, . . . .	11th May, 1909,	105*
Enniscorthy:		
The Townlands of Newtownbarry		
and Ballinapark, . . . .	22nd March, 1910	80
Mallow:		
The Townlands of Buttevant,		
Oreggane and Castleland, . .	20th May, 1909,	76
Tobercurry:		
The Rural District, . . . .	28th Aug., 1909,	80

\* Relating to making and putting in force bye-laws with respect to slaughter houses.



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APPENDIX F.

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## APPENDIX F.

No. 1.—*Books, compiled from weekly returns furnished by the*  
*authorities in Ireland, in 1861.*

No. of vol. in library.	No. in library of authorities in Ireland.			Total no. of vols. in library.			Total no. of vols. in library.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
57	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
59	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
67	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
68	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
69	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
82	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
83	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
86	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
87	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
88	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
89	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
91	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
92	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
93	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
95	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
96	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
98	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

## Appendix E

Chart 4. Number of persons in receipt of subsidies during the year 1993-1994.

1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428
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## Poor Relief Statistics.

No. 1.]

furnished by the Clerks of Unions, showing the number of each Saturday during the year 1909-10.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF—continued.										Total number of persons in receipt of out-door relief.	Total number of persons in receipt of relief.	Date of each Saturday.
Under 10 Vic. chap. 51, but not sec. 1, and under 11 & 12 Vic. c. 47, sec. 4.		Children under 61 & 62 Vic. ch. 50, as amended by 2 Edw. 7, ch. 13.										
		Number out at Nuns, or Boarded out.			Number in Certified Schools.							
No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	46	47	48		
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45					
1909.												
919	2,975	1,250	1,239	2,519	6	31	36	56,380	101,434	3rd April.		
921	2,988	1,270	1,238	2,514	6	31	36	56,347	100,442	10th "		
927	2,973	1,266	1,235	2,521	6	31	36	56,185	100,139	17th "		
931	2,716	1,293	1,237	2,580	6	31	36	56,172	99,776	24th "		
932	2,826	1,295	1,236	2,551	6	33	36	56,011	99,569	1st May.		
933	2,831	1,290	1,233	2,529	6	33	36	56,039	99,109	8th "		
936	2,766	1,268	1,247	2,535	6	33	38	56,119	98,545	15th "		
938	2,675	1,304	1,241	2,545	6	34	39	56,019	98,320	22nd "		
944	2,687	1,316	1,248	2,564	6	37	42	56,126	98,093	29th "		
945	2,695	1,325	1,253	2,578	6	37	42	56,065	97,670	5th June.		
944	3,074	1,331	1,295	2,599	6	36	41	56,599	97,893	12th "		
950	3,008	1,339	1,297	2,606	6	37	42	56,519	97,543	19th "		
1,027	3,183	1,344	1,272	2,616	6	37	42	56,338	97,339	26th "		
1,094	3,162	1,347	1,278	2,625	6	37	42	56,338	97,308	3rd July.		
1,013	3,118	1,346	1,275	2,623	6	39	45	56,381	96,541	10th "		
986	3,017	1,345	1,290	2,635	6	39	45	56,395	96,470	17th "		
932	2,784	1,332	1,299	2,641	6	39	45	56,391	96,390	24th "		
924	2,748	1,333	1,290	2,643	6	39	45	56,392	96,376	31st "		
957	1,970	1,359	1,295	2,654	6	38	44	54,770	94,854	7th August.		
945	1,575	1,361	1,292	2,654	6	38	44	54,039	94,758	14th "		
947	1,436	1,267	1,296	2,653	6	38	44	54,015	94,269	1st "		
953	1,517	1,360	1,293	2,653	6	38	44	54,450	94,776	28th "		
918	1,564	1,359	1,297	2,656	6	38	44	54,510	94,904	4th September.		
994	1,432	1,355	1,301	2,656	6	37	43	54,462	95,030	11th "		
952	1,465	1,355	1,303	2,658	6	37	43	54,391	94,813	18th "		
979	1,553	1,353	1,303	2,656	6	37	43	54,171	94,800	25th "		
991	1,934	1,350	1,296	2,646	6	37	43	53,516	93,736	2nd October.		
935	1,856	1,349	1,299	2,648	6	38	44	53,419	94,461	9th "		
922	1,509	1,345	1,295	2,643	6	38	44	53,713	95,023	16th "		
939	1,626	1,348	1,292	2,641	6	38	44	53,940	95,628	23rd "		
959	1,529	1,350	1,296	2,646	6	38	44	53,861	95,644	30th "		
943	1,533	1,349	1,292	2,641	6	38	44	54,136	96,396	6th November.		
942	1,693	1,359	1,293	2,652	6	36	44	54,274	96,713	13th "		
937	1,710	1,350	1,296	2,646	6	38	44	54,754	97,326	20th "		
975	1,660	1,334	1,293	2,627	6	38	44	54,893	97,810	27th "		
938	1,944	1,355	1,297	2,652	6	38	44	55,108	98,349	4th December.		
991	2,090	1,354	1,297	2,651	6	38	44	55,445	98,210	11th "		
729	1,759	1,356	1,297	2,653	6	38	44	55,487	98,010	18th "		
753	1,959	1,360	1,292	2,652	6	38	44	55,907	98,988	25th "		
1910.												
712	1,734	1,356	1,301	2,659	6	38	44	55,498	99,002	1st January.		
799	1,856	1,346	1,298	2,643	6	38	44	55,182	99,298	8th "		
796	2,106	1,344	1,290	2,634	6	38	44	55,920	100,564	15th "		
746	1,973	1,340	1,292	2,691	6	38	44	55,980	100,901	22nd "		
791	2,206	1,343	1,297	2,645	6	38	44	56,456	101,892	29th "		
870	2,385	1,393	1,301	2,693	6	38	44	56,985	101,925	5th February.		
879	2,367	1,393	1,299	2,692	6	39	44	56,781	102,158	12th "		
841	2,314	1,381	1,300	2,681	6	39	43	56,820	102,294	19th "		
854	2,392	1,381	1,295	2,645	6	39	43	56,787	102,831	26th "		
849	2,356	1,347	1,297	2,644	6	36	42	56,616	102,967	5th March.		
890	2,375	1,343	1,294	2,639	6	36	42	56,617	101,196	12th "		
819	2,398	1,340	1,299	2,639	6	36	42	56,587	101,196	19th "		
781	1,945	1,338	1,296	2,637	6	36	42	56,930	99,607	26th "		

No. 2.—TABLES, prepared from the weekly relief returns furnished by Clerks of Unions, showing for each of the last seven years the maximum, minimum, and average daily number of persons in the workhouses and on out-door relief, with the average daily number maintained from the poor rate in hospitals, in institutions for afflicted persons, and in the two District Schools established under the Act 11 and 12 Vict., chap. 25, and the proportion per thousand of the average daily numbers on the estimated population of Ireland.

*In-door Relief.*

YEAR.	Maximum number in Workhouses.	Minimum number in Workhouses.	Average daily number in receipt of in-door relief.		
			In Workhouses.	In Extern hospitals, institutions, and District Schools.	Number per thousand of population.
1903-04.	45,864, on 26 Feb., 1904	39,451, on 1 Aug., 1903	42,140	1,412	9.6
1904-05.	45,136, " 11 Mar., 1905	39,359, " 16 July, 1904	42,150	1,450	9.9
1905-06.	45,722, " 17 Feb., 1906	39,976, " 15 " 1905	42,606	1,479	10.1
1906-07.	45,445, " 23 " 1907	40,163, " 11 Aug., 1906	42,629	1,493	10.1
1907-08.	45,511, " 29 " 1908	40,048, " 20 July, 1907	42,698	1,484	10.1
1908-09.	45,401, " 23 Jan., 1909	40,538, " 4 " 1908	42,755	1,585	10.2
1909-10.	44,203, " 26 Feb., 1910	38,475, " 7 Aug., 1909	40,030	1,528	9.7

*Out-door Relief.*

YEAR.	Maximum Number.	Minimum Number.	Average daily number.	Proportion per thousand of average daily number on population.
1903-04.	58,311, on 10 Mar., 1904	54,654, on 10 Oct., 1903	55,472	12.6
1904-05.	58,773, " 25 " 1905	54,414, " 8 " 1904	57,565	12
1905-06.	74,040, " 27 May, 1906	54,859, " 30 Sep., 1905	61,669	14
1906-07.	58,724, " 2 Mar., 1907	54,538, " 6 Oct., 1906	55,861	12
1907-08.	61,898, " 28 " 1908	54,533, " 5 " 1907	56,822	13
1908-09.	64,189, " 27 June, 1908	54,501, " 8 " 1908	58,016	13.5
1909-10.	66,787, " 26 Feb., 1910	53,415, " 9 " 1909	55,547	12.7

*Emigration.*

No. 3.—EMIGRATION under the Act 12 & 13 Vic., chap. 104, sec. 26, during the last seven years.

Year ended 31 March,	Amount authorised to be expended by Sanitary Comtee.	Number of Persons assisted to emigrate.			
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years of age.	Total.
1904.	£ s. d.				
" 1905.	54 8 3	6	11	12	29
" 1906.	56 0 6	6	12	13	30
" 1907.	55 0 0	6	8	5	19
" 1908.	60 1 8	4	8	8	20
" 1909.	155 10 0	4	11	10	24
" 1910.	26 5 0	4	8	10	22
" 1910.	103 0 0	2	10	11	23

No. 4.—The following table, prepared from weekly returns furnished by Clerks of Unions, exhibits, in the accustomed form, a classification of the causes of death in workhouses in each period of four weeks from the week ended the 3rd of April, 1909, to that ended the 26th March, 1910, inclusive:—

CAUSE OF DEATH.	In the four weeks ended															
	1909.								1910.							
	3rd April.	10th May.	17th June.	24th July.	31st Aug.	7th Sept.	14th Oct.	21st Nov.	28th Dec.	4th Jan.	11th Feb.	18th March.	25th March.	Total.		
Accidents and injuries, . . . . .	12	13	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	17	38	17
Ascemia, leucocythemia, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Blood vessels, diseases of, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brain and nervous system, diseases of . . . . .	0	6	6	3	2	2	5	5	11	4	2	11	6	73	24	73
Epilepsy, . . . . .	22	31	25	29	21	13	16	20	18	15	23	22	24	236	24	236
Paralysis, . . . . .	23	16	14	15	12	10	16	18	20	15	19	22	23	217	24	217
Other diseases, . . . . .	42	54	22	35	39	41	45	32	47	31	28	49	37	512	24	512
Cancer, . . . . .	18	19	22	18	19	15	13	18	21	15	21	22	24	240	24	240
Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy and embolism, . . . . .	0	0	0	1	6	2	4	4	4	8	5	1	8	44	8	44
Childbirth, diseases incidental to, . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	73
Convulsions, . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Delirium tremens, and alcoholism, . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	24
Diabetes, . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	48
Diarrhea and dysentery, . . . . .	4	4	4	1	3	3	1	4	10	3	1	6	9	79	9	79
Diphtheria, . . . . .	12	3	3	1	4	10	1	12	4	3	5	3	3	37	3	37
Erysipelas, . . . . .	5	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	5	3	3	27	3	27
Fever, . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Cerebro spinal, . . . . .	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	10	1	18	0	122	0	122
Enteric, . . . . .	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	34	1	34
Scarlet, . . . . .	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	1	20
Typhus, . . . . .	6	4	3	1	0	4	5	8	1	10	5	2	11	60	2	60
Gangrene, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	12
Generative and mammary organs, diseases of, . . . . .	88	70	91	73	97	77	79	92	86	103	88	143	98	1,187	98	1,187
Heart disease, . . . . .	0	9	7	11	13	3	1	5	4	7	6	5	18	92	18	92
Influenza, . . . . .	24	24	22	22	22	30	50	24	20	38	27	27	24	320	27	320
Intestines and stomach, diseases of, . . . . .	19	19	16	18	18	15	12	14	13	18	18	20	21	216	21	216
Kidney disease, . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Measles, . . . . .	10	24	23	24	20	15	19	26	19	13	21	19	22	256	22	256
Premature births, debility, and congenital defects, . . . . .	10	24	23	24	20	15	19	26	19	13	21	19	22	256	22	256
Respiratory system, . . . . .	157	104	64	59	51	40	51	55	105	105	94	135	141	1,162	141	1,162
Bronchitis, . . . . .	57	44	54	31	19	17	22	25	41	40	41	45	53	543	53	543
Pneumonia, . . . . .	19	20	8	6	5	5	4	10	9	7	6	12	12	123	12	123
Other diseases, . . . . .	81	40	2	22	27	18	24	20	55	55	47	78	76	506	76	506
Rheumatism and Rheumatic fever, . . . . .	11	7	6	8	3	4	5	4	15	6	10	9	9	97	9	97
Senile decay, . . . . .	143	146	101	110	78	91	103	98	127	154	141	186	177	1,663	177	1,663
Septicemia, . . . . .	3	2	7	5	1	3	4	5	8	2	10	8	5	53	5	53
Small-pox, . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, . . . . .	167	184	125	135	95	88	88	105	98	118	135	125	139	1,547	139	1,547
Pulmonary, . . . . .	38	40	25	31	18	32	31	31	16	30	20	38	38	369	38	369
Other forms of tuberculous disease, . . . . .	1	3	5	6	4	4	2	1	3	3	3	1	7	41	7	41
Veneral disease and syphilis, . . . . .	3	8	3	6	4	4	6	2	2	5	3	10	11	64	11	64
Whooping cough, . . . . .	52	45	43	34	34	36	36	42	42	49	44	53	48	561	48	561
Deaths from all other causes, . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, . . . . .	971	893	747	705	632	610	640	675	701	816	828	1,041	1,035	10,453	1,035	10,453
Total in previous corresponding period, . . . . .	1,142	829	720	751	625	744	625	719	805	867	837	1,011	1,139	10,560	1,139	10,560

## NIGHT-LODGERS, OR CASUALS

No. 5.—The following tabular statement gives the number of admissions of  
with the number of individual casuals

Week ended Saturday.	Number of admissions during the week.				Number of individual casuals in Workhouses at close of week.			
	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.
1909.								
April 3, .	4,126	647	644	5,417	766	101	90	957
" 10, .	4,503	970	650	6,123	751	174	128	1,053
" 17, .	4,574	1,044	738	6,356	819	175	132	1,126
" 24, .	4,612	1,135	746	6,493	722	204	130	1,056
May 1, .	4,711	1,078	648	6,437	767	179	102	1,048
" 8, .	4,737	1,114	614	6,465	784	170	97	1,051
" 15, .	4,523	1,018	590	6,131	746	150	94	990
" 22, .	4,500	1,057	620	6,177	760	109	121	1,090
" 29, .	4,335	1,059	610	6,010	689	171	89	949
June 5, .	3,998	918	470	5,395	683	148	96	927
" 12, .	3,804	970	617	5,481	621	143	93	857
" 19, .	3,666	831	442	4,939	598	136	79	813
" 26, .	3,796	903	457	5,156	612	167	73	852
July 3, .	3,190	880	438	4,514	549	157	87	793
" 10, .	3,470	619	527	4,625	599	149	75	823
" 17, .	3,003	1,077	609	5,289	605	198	106	909
" 24, .	3,774	994	563	5,331	636	176	106	918
" 31, .	3,866	966	651	5,483	602	106	127	835
August 7, .	3,457	881	564	4,902	515	135	87	737
" 14, .	3,199	936	507	4,642	516	172	100	788
" 21, .	3,395	859	483	4,737	569	135	115	819
" 28, .	3,495	868	483	4,846	599	132	90	821
September 4, .	3,870	932	486	5,288	630	170	98	907
" 11, .	3,826	930	570	5,326	605	149	75	829
" 18, .	3,672	964	586	5,222	610	153	112	875
" 25, .	4,036	922	620	5,578	621	149	109	879



## IN WORKHOUSES.

night lodgers, or casuals, to workhouses during each week of the year 1909-10, remaining at the close of the week.

Week ended Saturday.	Number of admissions during the week.				Number of individual casuals in Workhouses at close of week.			
	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.
October 2, .	3,710	884	487	5,081	531	158	93	782
" 9, .	4,080	934	536	5,570	683	170	122	975
" 16, .	3,993	873	472	5,340	642	133	87	862
" 23, .	4,198	820	432	5,450	667	147	102	916
" 30, .	3,863	854	430	5,147	556	137	82	775
November 6, .	3,947	835	501	5,283	676	149	112	940
" 13, .	3,958	977	550	5,385	687	149	112	948
" 20, .	4,337	785	503	5,625	692	148	125	965
" 27, .	4,394	816	447	5,657	688	156	94	938
December 4, .	4,090	807	397	5,294	722	147	106	975
" 11, .	4,362	783	408	5,553	690	150	78	918
" 18, .	4,322	810	441	5,573	682	143	162	987
" 25, .	3,866	742	407	5,015	659	122	86	867
1910.								
January 1, .	4,428	944	562	5,934	756	140	90	986
" 8, .	5,063	924	570	6,557	813	190	105	1,108
" 15, .	4,743	801	361	5,905	728	128	66	922
" 22, .	4,677	760	378	5,824	774	142	82	998
" 29, .	4,518	699	282	5,499	762	122	65	950
February 5, .	4,459	741	354	5,554	773	138	61	972
" 12, .	5,028	780	391	6,208	847	152	86	1,085
" 19, .	4,883	940	460	6,292	771	158	75	1,004
" 26, .	4,890	885	459	6,204	834	177	87	1,098
March 5, .	4,929	881	407	6,217	771	139	76	986
" 12, .	5,117	939	426	6,482	788	172	84	1,044
" 19, .	4,927	932	421	6,280	768	162	79	1,009
" 26, .	4,583	878	411	5,872	726	159	87	972

No. 6.—TABLE showing the number of Orphans and Deserted  
visions of the Act 61 & 62 Vic.,

Names of Counties and Unions.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Names of Counties and Unions.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER.</b>				<b>Co. TYRONE—contd.</b>			
<b>Co. ANTRIM.</b>				Omagh, . . . . .	1	8	9
Antrim, . . . . .	5	5	10	Strabane, . . . . .	7	9	16
Ballycastle, . . . . .	1	1	2	Total, . . . . .	282	271	553
Ballymena, . . . . .	15	7	22	<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.</b>			
Ballymoney, . . . . .	6	8	14	<b>Co. CLARE.</b>			
Belfast, . . . . .	73	64	137*	Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	—	—	—
Larne, . . . . .	7	6	13	Corrofin, . . . . .	2	2	4
Lisburn, . . . . .	3	6	9	Ennis, . . . . .	12	8	20
<b>Co. ARMAGH.</b>				Ennistymon, . . . . .	—	—	—
Armagh, . . . . .	27	23	50	Killadysert, . . . . .	—	—	—
Lurgan, . . . . .	29	19	48	Kilrush, . . . . .	—	1	1
<b>Co. CAVAN.</b>				Scariff, . . . . .	6	10	16
Bailieborough, . . . . .	2	4	6	<b>Co. CORK.</b>			
Bawnboy, . . . . .	1	1	2	Bandon, . . . . .	6	3	9
Cavan, . . . . .	10	7	17	Bantry, . . . . .	—	—	—
Cootchill, . . . . .	6	3	9	Castletown, . . . . .	—	—	—
<b>Co. DONEGAL.</b>				Clonsilla, . . . . .	2	4	6
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	1	7	8	Cork, . . . . .	97	100	197
Donegal, . . . . .	—	—	—	Dunmanway, . . . . .	4	7	11
Dunfanaghy, . . . . .	1	—	1	Formoy, . . . . .	4	3	7
Glenties, . . . . .	4	7	11	Kanturk, . . . . .	15	13	28
Inishowen, . . . . .	2	3	5	Kinsale, . . . . .	4	3	7
Letterkenny, . . . . .	—	1	1	Maerocum, . . . . .	12	15	27
Milford, . . . . .	—	1	1	Mallow, . . . . .	26	16	42
Stranorlar, . . . . .	1	1	2	Middleton, . . . . .	6	0	6
<b>Co. DOWN.</b>				Milstreet, . . . . .	8	9	17
Banbridge, . . . . .	8	12	20	Mitchelstown, . . . . .	8	5	13
Downpatrick, . . . . .	2	3	5	Skibbereen, . . . . .	3	4	7
Kilkeel, . . . . .	—	—	—	Skull, . . . . .	1	1	2
Newry, . . . . .	8	10	18	Youghal, . . . . .	8	9	17
Newtownards, . . . . .	10	12	22	<b>Co. KERRY.</b>			
<b>Co. FERMANAGH.</b>				Caherciveen, . . . . .	13	17	30
Enniskillen, . . . . .	10	4	14	Dingle, . . . . .	0	5	5
Irvinestown, . . . . .	1	3	4	Kenmare, . . . . .	1	2	3
Lisnaskea, . . . . .	1	1	2	Killarney, . . . . .	4	11	15
<b>Co. LONDONDERRY.</b>				Listowel, . . . . .	4	3	7
Coleraine, . . . . .	1	6	7	Trillick, . . . . .	18	13	31
Limavady, . . . . .	5	3	8	<b>Co. LIMERICK.</b>			
Londonderry, . . . . .	15	8	23	Croom, . . . . .	1	1	2
Magherafelt, . . . . .	—	—	—	Kilmallock, . . . . .	15	15	30
<b>Co. MONAGHAN.</b>				Limerick, . . . . .	58	27	85
Currickmacross, . . . . .	4	4	8	Newcastle, . . . . .	2	—	2
Castleblayney, . . . . .	1	3	4	Rathkeale, . . . . .	2	4	6
Clones, . . . . .	—	—	—	<b>Co. TISSERARY,</b>			
Monaghan, . . . . .	—	—	—	<b>(North Riding.)</b>			
<b>Co. TYRONE.</b>				Horriockane, . . . . .	—	4	4
Castlederg, . . . . .	—	—	—	Neagh, . . . . .	1	3	4
Clogher, . . . . .	4	2	6	Roscrea, . . . . .	1	—	1
Cookstown, . . . . .	—	—	—	Thurles, . . . . .	5	6	11
Dungannon, . . . . .	10	9	19				

\* Including 5 males and 6 females in a certified school.



No. 6.—*continued.*—TABLE showing the number of Orphans and Deserted Children at nurse on the 26th of March, 1910, under the provisions of the Act 61 & 62 Vic., ch. 30, as amended by 2 Edw. 7, ch. 16.

Names of Counties and Unions.	Males.	Females	Total.	Names of Provinces.	Males.	Females	Total.
Co. Roscommon.				SUMMARY.			
Boyle, ..	2	2	4	ULSTER, . .	282	271	553
Castlerea, . .	6	10	16	MUNSTER, . .	427	405	832
Roscommon, . .	7	5	12	LEINSTER, . .	554	597	1,151
Strokestown, . .	—	—	—	CONNAGHUE, . .	81	64	145
Co. SLIGO.							
Dromore West, . .	1	—	1	TOTAL IRELAND,	1,344	1,337	2,681
Sligo, . .	—	—	—				
Tobercurry, . .	—	1	1*				
Total, . .	81	64	145				

\* Tobercurry Union :—This child is in a certified school.

No. 7.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDI-  
TURE OF UNIONS.

No. 7.—RETURN of the RECEIPTS in each UNION, with the the 30th of September, 1909, also showing the EXPENDITURE Acts, the Lunatic Asylums, Registration, Superannuation, of LOANS and the TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.					RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Buildings, &c.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenue.	For Work- houses Build- ings.	Under the Im- pound- ment Act, 1879.	Total Receipts from Loans.	In Ma- terials.
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Bridges Loans.							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER.</b>									
<b>CO. ANTRIM.</b>									
Antrim, . . .	4,648	—	60	217	6,013	—	25	25	1,004
Ballycastle, . . .	2,570	—	—	14	2,684	—	—	—	20
Ballymena, . . .	7,687	—	21	2,113	9,721	500	—	500	3,400
Ballymoney, . . .	4,977	—	10	244	5,242	—	—	—	1,000
Belfast, . . .	60,492	—	18	3,079	63,579	4,504	—	4,504	4,300
Larne, . . .	5,058	—	20	128	5,206	—	100	100	1,000
Lisburn, . . .	7,344	—	71	405	7,820	075	—	075	2,177
<b>CO. ARMAGH.</b>									
Armagh, . . .	7,700	—	28	595	8,323	—	—	—	1,000
Lurgan, . . .	10,611	—	44	520	11,181	—	—	—	470
<b>CO. CAVAN.</b>									
Balleborough, . . .	5,121	—	—	60	5,241	—	—	—	1,700
Bownboy, . . .	3,121	—	8	70	3,199	—	—	—	700
Cavan, . . .	7,960	—	20	106	8,086	—	—	—	2,400
Cootehill, . . .	5,130	—	—	50	5,180	—	—	—	1,500
<b>CO. DONEGAL.</b>									
Fallyhannon, . . .	4,020	—	—	81	4,710	—	—	—	1,000
Donagh, . . .	2,770	—	—	135	2,905	150	—	150	700
Donaghny, . . .	1,730	—	—	44	1,774	—	—	—	300
Glenties, . . .	4,048	—	—	120	4,178	—	—	—	1,200
Inishowen, . . .	4,426	—	—	142	4,568	—	—	—	1,000
Lettarkenny, . . .	2,552	—	1	85	2,638	—	—	—	800
Millod, . . .	3,028	—	—	51	3,744	—	—	—	900
Stranorlar, . . .	2,102	—	—	72	2,224	—	—	—	615

EXPENDITURE on the RELIEF of the POOR, during the year ended under the Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispensary Houses and National School Teachers Acts; the amount paid in respect

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS.
OUT RELIEF.			Expenses of District Schools.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in External Hospitals.	Emigration Expenses.	Salaries and Bounties of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Appliances in Work-houses.	All other Poor Relief Expenditure.	
Cost of Boarded-out Children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief Expenditure.	Total.							
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.									
CO. ARMAGH.									
60	1,734	1,734	-	156	4	696	55	581	Andria.
13	153	166	-	5	-	694	15	556	Ballycastle.
162	2,923	2,985	-	56	-	1,336	28	699	Ballymena.
136	937	1,567	-	87	-	804	33	575	Ballymoney.
1,367	4,250	5,617	-	1,520	23	18,794	1,503	6,458	Bellist.
135	1,185	1,360	-	53	-	1,011	36	402	Larne.
55	1,719	1,774	-	53	-	1,218	71	1,065	Lisburn.
CO. ARMAGH.									
325	195	526	-	227	-	1,159	50	1,728	Armagh.
314	1,457	1,771	-	129	-	1,035	230	1,581	Lurgan.
CO. CAVAN.									
45	854	899	-	57	-	802	23	497	Balleeshrough.
19	493	511	-	155	-	493	9	274	Bawnboy.
50	1,365	1,435	-	153	-	985	32	581	Cavan.
72	863	875	-	20	-	743	43	413	Cootshill.
CO. DONEGAL.									
58	325	561	-	-	-	654	29	558	Ballyshannon.
-	66	59	-	50	-	739	35	206	Dracup.
7	53	65	-	2	-	462	9	197	Dunfurnagh.
76	145	215	-	15	-	833	25	258	Glenkiln.
28	819	842	-	-	-	648	27	379	Inishowen.
7	42	49	-	63	-	507	14	297	Letterkenny.
7	91	98	-	55	-	766	11	297	Milford.
14	115	154	-	-	-	628	11	256	Stranadlar.

## No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.								
	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dispen- sary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Super- intendence Acts.	Pay- ments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.		
							Principal.	Interest.	Total.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER.—con.</b>									
<b>CO. ANTRIM.</b>									
Antrim, . . .	5,390	608	6	62	157	—	56	55	111
Ballycastle, . .	1,873	656	16	25	127	—	6	4	10
Ballymena, . .	8,176	1,303	17	68	52	—	34	34	68
Ballymoney, . .	4,215	986	13	53	96	—	28	22	50
Bellshill, . . .	70,226	5,304	34	1,028	1,516	94	4,581	2,382	7,000
Larne, . . . .	4,615	945	7	74	28	—	67	41	108
Lisburn, . . .	7,258	1,424	31	161	59	—	296	155	509
<b>CO. ARMAGH.</b>									
Armagh, . . .	6,514	1,638	13	95	88	—	81	83	164
Lurgan, . . .	10,661	1,456	41	126	110	—	185	191	396
<b>CO. CAVAN.</b>									
Ballyborough, .	3,384	777	19	36	—	—	7	7	14
Bawnboy, . . .	2,155	627	12	33	20	—	—	—	—
Cavan, . . . .	5,536	1,456	34	71	15	—	20	21	41
Cootehill, . . .	3,997	740	21	30	29	—	—	—	—
<b>CO. DONEGAL.</b>									
Ballyshannon, .	3,455	1,121	17	39	52	—	34	21	55
Donagh, . . .	1,883	808	25	39	—	—	25	25	50
Dunlough, . . .	1,660	654	15	34	139	—	—	—	—
Glenties, . . .	2,665	1,225	31	63	55	—	4	2	6
Inishowen, . . .	2,912	948	20	55	171	—	—	—	—
Letterkeney, . .	1,371	503	7	26	108	—	—	—	—
Milford, . . .	2,164	844	13	37	106	—	—	—	—
Stranorlar, . . .	1,481	675	12	26	79	—	23	9	32



during the year ended the 30th September, 1909.—continued.

		Expenditure from Loans.			Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1909.	Foundings on the Valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from Revenue.	For Workhouse Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total Expenditure from Loans.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
									PROVINCE OF ULSTER.—con.
									CO. ANTRIM.
									Antrim.
4	6,696	-	72	72	-	132,150	0 9½	1 0	Ballycastle.
-	2,708	-	-	-	-	47,881	0 9½	1 1½	Ballymena.
-	0,724	400	-	400	-	143,232	1 1½	1 4½	Ballymoney.
-	5,523	-	-	-	-	101,898	0 13½	1 1	Belfast.
-	24,865	7,835	-	7,835	-	1,005,018	6 11½	1 2½	Larne.
-	5,070	-	100	100	-	136,986	0 8	0 10	Lisburn.
-	9,360	1,028	-	1,028	-	283,322	0 9	0 11½	
									CO. ARMAGH.
-	8,408	-	-	-	-	303,755	0 7½	0 10	Armagh.
-	12,184	11	-	11	-	168,152	1 2½	1 5½	Lurgan.
									CO. DUVAN.
-	4,824	-	-	-	-	44,686	1 9½	2 2	Ballyshannon.
-	2,851	-	1	1	-	40,456	1 0½	1 5	Bawnboy.
-	7,270	-	-	-	-	117,568	0 11½	1 2½	Cavan.
-	4,855	-	-	-	-	74,520	1 0½	1 8½	Cootehill.
									CO. DONEGAL.
-	4,739	-	-	-	-	53,130	1 3½	1 9½	Ballyshannon.
-	2,810	110	-	110	-	38,750	1 0½	1 7	Donagall.
-	1,805	-	-	-	-	12,100	1 9	2 11½	Donaghadee.
-	3,985	-	-	-	-	22,140	2 3½	3 0½	Glenties.
-	4,107	-	-	-	-	42,143	1 4½	1 11½	Inishowen.
-	2,412	-	-	-	-	35,158	1 0½	1 5½	Letterkenney.
-	3,104	-	-	-	-	50,870	1 4½	2 0½	Millford.
-	2,366	-	-	-	-	31,572	0 11½	1 5	Stranorlar.

No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.					RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Residences, &c.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenue.	For Work- house Build- ings.	Under the Dis- pensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total Receipts from Loans.	In Male houses.
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans.							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.—con.									
CO. DOWN.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Banbridge, . . .	7,070	—	10	278	8,358	—	—	—	1,890
Downpatrick, . .	7,096	—	—	209	7,305	—	—	—	2,196
Kilkeel, . . .	2,682	—	—	87	3,069	—	—	—	616
Newry, . . .	10,024	—	—	441	10,465	—	—	—	2,794
Newtownards, . .	8,537	—	22	242	8,801	—	—	—	2,497
CO. FERMANAGH.									
Enniskillen, . . .	4,718	—	—	184	4,902	—	—	—	1,714
Irvinestown, . . .	3,131	—	—	100	3,231	—	—	—	865
Lisnaskea, . . .	3,210	—	—	86	3,296	—	—	—	796
CO. LONDONDERRY.									
Coleraine, . . .	4,702	—	—	225	5,617	—	—	—	1,449
Lisnady, . . .	3,290	—	—	219	3,509	—	—	—	1,083
Londonderry, . .	8,808	—	5	374	9,187	—	—	—	2,718
Magherafelt, . . .	5,615	—	—	306	5,920	—	—	—	1,671
CO. MONAGHAN.									
Carriemacross, . .	3,824	—	7	101	4,932	—	—	—	1,299
Castleblayney, . .	4,006	—	—	84	4,090	—	—	—	1,770
Clones, . . .	3,351	—	—	207	3,558	—	—	—	1,225
Monaghan, . . .	4,386	—	27	176	4,589	—	—	—	1,006
CO. TROUBLE.									
Castlederg, . . .	1,022	—	5	94	1,121	—	—	—	493
Clogher, . . .	3,572	—	2	80	3,654	—	—	—	1,066
Cookstown, . . .	4,221	—	16	172	4,409	—	—	—	1,305
Dungannon, . . .	4,235	—	29	267	4,541	—	—	—	1,160
Omagh, . . .	7,532	—	—	294	7,846	—	—	—	2,541
Stirchar, . . .	7,315	—	—	211	7,526	—	—	—	2,461
Total Ulster, 1890, Do., 1888,	307,618 290,600	— 1,513	442 404	12,871 13,176	330,956 306,688	4,120 17,650	125 502	4,254 18,152	115,875 118,499
Increase, Decrease,	17,018 —	— 1,513	38 —	— 305	16,268 —	— 11,531	— 427	— 11,948	— 679

during the year ended the 30th September, 1909.—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.										NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
OUT RELIEF.			Expenses of District Schools.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Emigra- tion Ex- penses.	Salaries and Estates of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Apparatus in Work- houses.	All other Poor Relief Expendi- ture.		
Cost of Boarded- out Children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief Ex- penditure.	Total.								
11.	12.	13.							14.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.	
180	2,544	2,680	—	83	—	1,072	57	681	Co. DOWN.	
24	1,075	1,080	—	63	—	1,132	24	527	Banbridge.	
—	416	419	—	28	—	613	16	91	Downpatrick.	
141	2,721	2,892	—	164	—	1,480	43	880	Kilkeel.	
158	2,427	2,565	—	118	—	1,170	64	325	Newry.	
117	492	609	—	96	—	1,065	54	609	Newtownards.	
31	285	286	—	12	—	567	13	276	Co. FERMANAGH.	
9	450	462	—	21	—	618	23	265	Enniskillen.	
52	539	591	—	72	—	969	35	411	Irvinestown.	
57	7	64	—	22	—	782	36	343	Lisnakeel.	
141	276	417	—	126	—	1,294	71	1,080	Co. LONGFORD.	
—	1,237	1,237	—	69	—	814	41	1,256	Colebrook.	
41	312	358	—	107	—	67	49	280	Limavady.	
21	878	909	—	82	—	85	17	401	Longdowny.	
—	9	9	—	62	—	543	15	308	Magherafelt.	
—	491	491	—	58	—	768	18	616	Co. MONAGHAN.	
—	—	—	—	1	—	523	11	126	Carrickmacross.	
44	588	432	—	41	—	564	40	264	Castleblayney.	
—	767	767	—	89	—	773	22	538	Cloos.	
168	828	1,036	—	111	—	959	42	556	Monaghan.	
65	1,648	1,713	—	119	—	978	44	612	Co. TYRONE.	
70	954	1,024	—	110	—	1,160	162	541	Castlederg.	
4,214	37,074	42,188	—	4,466	37	54,371	2,694	31,246	Clogher.	
3,988	36,777	40,775	—	3,950	48	52,074	2,788	31,217	Cookstown.	
310	1,197	1,418	—	610	—	1,497	—	290	Dunmurry.	
—	—	—	—	—	11	—	94	—	Omagh.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Strabane.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total Ulster, 1909.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do., 1908.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Increase.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Decrease.	

## No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.								
	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccina- tion, and Dispensary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registra- tion of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Super- annuation Acts.	Pay- ments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.		
							Principal.	Interest.	Total.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.</b>									
<b>CO. DOW.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Banbridge, . . .	6,566	1,280	16	85	30	—	24	67	91
Downpatrick, . .	5,051	1,721	11	87	295	—	—	—	—
Kilkeel, . . .	2,074	719	7	40	114	2	—	—	—
Newry, . . .	8,153	1,802	26	100	00	1	56	61	117
Newtownards, . .	6,859	1,443	6	95	—	—	112	90	202
<b>CO. FERMANAGH.</b>									
Enniskillen, . . .	4,127	1,077	20	58	76	—	100	67	167
Irvinestown, . . .	3,123	680	14	20	208	—	—	—	—
Lisnaskea, . . .	3,190	766	30	23	56	—	—	—	—
<b>CO. LONDONDERRY.</b>									
Coleraine, . . .	3,127	1,388	10	62	208	—	—	—	—
Lisnagady, . . .	2,341	845	6	42	35	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, . .	5,770	2,183	22	129	148	—	113	105	218
Magherafelt, . . .	5,488	919	24	80	102	—	—	—	—
<b>CO. MONAGHAN.</b>									
Carnickmacross, .	2,058	284	23	32	56	—	23	17	40
Castleblayney, . .	4,088	876	34	53	43	—	—	—	—
Clones, . . .	2,267	634	13	40	62	—	—	—	—
Monaghan, . . .	2,961	1,353	50	50	205	—	14	29	53
<b>CO. TROKE.</b>									
Castlederg, . . .	1,177	438	8	23	—	4	—	—	—
Clogher, . . .	2,480	702	10	27	60	—	—	—	—
Cockstown, . . .	3,034	702	23	51	26	—	16	30	46
Dungannon, . . .	4,864	1,248	38	62	276	—	29	37	66
Omagh, . . .	6,307	1,176	32	70	319	—	—	—	—
Strabane, . . .	5,068	1,675	25	78	170	—	28	1	29
<b>Total Ulster, 1900,</b>	<b>251,360</b>	<b>49,050</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>3,408</b>	<b>5,637</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>5,602</b>	<b>4,198</b>	<b>10,128</b>
<b>Do., 1903,</b>	<b>248,267</b>	<b>48,883</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>3,583</b>	<b>5,608</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>5,403</b>	<b>4,019</b>	<b>9,424</b>
<b>Increase, . . .</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>704</b>
<b>Decrease, . . .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

during the year ended the 30th September, 1909.—continued.

		Expenditure from Loans.			Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1909.	Poundage on the Valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from Revenue.	For Workhouse Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1875.	Total Expenditure from Loans.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
									PROVINCE OF ULSTER.—con.
									Co. DOWN.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	Bartholomew.
3	8,048	-	-	-	-	165,802	0 9½	0 11½	Downpatrick.
-	7,165	-	-	-	-	133,301	0 6½	0 9½	Kilkeel.
-	2,656	-	-	-	-	53,746	0 9½	1 1½	Newry.
-	10,338	-	-	-	-	176,379	0 11	1 2½	Newtownards.
-	8,805	-	-	-	-	192,276	0 9	0 11½	
									Co. FERMANAGH.
10	5,535	-	-	-	-	103,717	0 0	1 0½	Enniskillen.
-	3,971	-	-	-	-	52,467	0 0½	1 2	Irvinestown.
-	3,061	-	-	-	-	59,196	0 0	1 0½	Larne.
									Co. LONDONDERRY.
-	5,190	-	-	-	-	106,319	0 8	0 11½	Coleraine.
-	3,269	-	-	-	-	70,046	0 8	0 11½	Lisnawady.
-	8,481	-	-	-	-	201,515	0 7	0 10	Londonderry.
7	4,626	-	-	-	-	94,226	1 2	1 4½	Magherafelt.
									Co. MONAGHAN.
-	3,795	-	-	-	-	55,402	1 1½	1 4½	Currycaneen.
-	5,074	-	-	-	-	79,175	1 0½	1 3½	Castledown.
-	3,821	-	-	-	-	63,417	0 8½	0 11½	Clogh.
-	4,711	-	5	5	-	102,526	0 7	0 11	Monaghan.
									Co. TYRONE.
-	1,650	-	-	-	-	26,980	0 10½	1 2½	Castlederg.
-	3,328	-	-	-	-	51,862	0 11½	1 3½	Clagher.
-	4,561	-	-	-	-	67,894	1 0½	1 4	Conkstown.
-	6,554	-	-	-	-	111,593	0 10½	1 2½	Dungannon.
-	7,913	-	-	-	-	118,009	1 0½	1 4	Omagh.
-	7,641	-	-	-	-	116,228	0 11½	1 3½	Strabane.
28	339,700	9,184	178	9,362	-	3,522,476	0 11	1 2	Total Ulster, 1909.
80	310,842	15,828	234	16,062	1,512	3,498,171	0 10½	1 1½	Do., 1908.
-	3,858	-	-	-	-	24,895	0 0½	0 0½	Increase.
57	-	4,444	36	4,500	1,512	-	-	-	Decrease.

## No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.					RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Residences, &c.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenue.	For Work- house Build- ings.	Under the Dis- pensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total Receipts from Loans.	In Main- tenance.
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans.							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.</b>									
<b>Co. CLARE.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballyvaughan, . . .	1,759	—	—	34	1,793	—	—	—	729
Corrogha, . . .	2,218	—	—	193	2,411	—	—	—	1,964
Ennis, . . .	11,140	—	—	278	11,418	—	—	—	5,712
Ennistymon, . . .	5,950	—	—	126	6,076	—	—	—	2,718
Killybeggar, . . .	2,922	—	—	131	3,053	—	—	—	1,109
Kilrush, . . .	8,498	—	—	172	8,670	—	—	—	3,512
Scurie, . . .	7,281	—	—	184	7,465	—	—	—	2,423
<b>Co. CORK.</b>									
Bandon, . . .	6,247	—	20	96	6,363	—	—	—	1,302
Bantry, . . .	3,523	—	10	34	3,567	—	—	—	1,149
Castletown, . . .	3,230	—	1	46	3,276	—	—	—	672
Closakilly, . . .	4,328	—	27	83	4,438	—	—	—	1,150
Cork, . . .	60,673	—	20	1,201	61,894	—	—	—	24,311
Danmearney, . . .	3,603	—	7	23	3,633	—	—	—	780
Fernsey, . . .	6,601	—	47	170	6,818	—	—	—	1,540
Kanturk, . . .	9,807	—	24	77	9,908	—	—	—	2,636
Kinsale, . . .	5,674	—	24	160	5,858	—	—	—	1,360
Macroom, . . .	6,712	—	23	179	6,914	—	—	—	1,466
Mallow, . . .	11,096	—	28	200	11,324	—	—	—	4,271
Middleton, . . .	7,837	—	24	100	8,061	—	—	—	3,392
Millstreet, . . .	3,559	—	41	48	3,648	—	—	—	1,348
Mitchelstown, . . .	4,383	—	42	114	4,539	—	—	—	1,379
Shirburn, . . .	6,362	—	—	74	6,436	—	—	—	2,667
Skell, . . .	2,789	—	32	33	2,854	—	—	—	660
Youghal, . . .	6,708	—	40	232	6,980	—	75	75	2,144
<b>Co. KERRY.</b>									
Caheriveen, . . .	5,302	—	—	110	5,412	—	—	—	617
Dingle, . . .	5,601	—	—	51	5,652	—	—	—	1,251
Kenmare, . . .	3,555	—	—	60	3,615	—	78	70	1,022

during the year ended the 30th September, 1909.—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
OUT RELIEF.			Expenses of District Schools.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Liries in Public Institutions and cost of Relief in Kilns Hospitals.	Emigra- tion Ex- penses.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Apparatus in Work- houses.	All other Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	
Cost of Boarded- out Children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief Ex- penditure.	Total.							
11.	12.	13.							
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
-	287	287	-	23	-	549	15	131	Ballyvaughan.
31	387	418	-	15	-	400	10	257	Corrofin.
129	1,874	2,013	-	77	-	1,598	74	1,262	Ennis.
-	450	450	-	91	-	1,212	48	453	Enniscorthy.
-	590	590	-	38	8	590	21	372	Kiladyerck.
16	1,073	1,091	-	58	3	1,529	64	850	Kilrush.
28	873	901	-	54	-	1,265	70	879	Scariff.
CO. DUBLIN.									
113	1,688	1,751	-	120	-	815	44	619	Bandon.
-	992	992	-	58	-	551	21	273	Bantry.
-	424	424	-	61	-	525	18	193	Castletown.
17	1,050	1,073	-	82	-	943	36	288	Clonsilla.
1,391	9,508	10,300	-	2,013	6	7,480	404	4,380	Cork.
68	892	960	-	78	-	772	14	391	Danmurry.
43	1,209	1,245	-	238	-	1,517	31	751	Ferry.
205	1,739	1,944	-	107	-	1,437	85	1,050	Kantark.
53	1,244	1,298	-	65	-	966	45	476	Kinsale.
185	1,413	1,603	-	113	-	1,214	34	579	Macroom.
230	1,530	1,800	-	197	-	1,717	92	930	Malin.
71	1,477	1,551	-	106	-	1,229	44	714	Midleton.
79	543	623	-	71	-	749	29	401	Millstreet.
98	559	657	-	61	-	791	23	408	Mitchelstown.
60	1,091	1,151	-	82	-	1,057	31	629	Shibberdeen.
5	375	377	-	34	-	637	10	204	Skull.
136	1,275	1,411	-	159	-	1,293	48	627	Tonghal.
CO. KERRY.									
148	1,427	1,575	-	127	-	794	36	569	Caheriveen.
34	636	619	-	92	-	1,014	21	666	Dingle.
17	478	493	-	43	-	701	26	256	Keemore.

## No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.								
	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccination, and Dependent Homes Act.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Superannuation Act.	Payments under the National School Teachers' Act.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.		
							Principal.	Interest.	Total.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.</b>									
<b>Co. CLARE.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballyvaughan, . .	1,125	253	3	5	85	—	—	—	—
Corralin, . . .	2,170	180	5	8	58	—	4	3	7
Ennis, . . . .	10,805	975	12	37	189	—	—	—	—
Ennistymon, . .	4,097	530	12	27	153	—	—	—	—
Kiladyerst, . . .	2,723	350	12	18	—	—	—	—	—
Kilrush, . . . .	2,515	540	17	53	—	—	11	3	14
Scariff, . . . .	5,033	1,557	18	34	420	—	—	—	—
<b>Co. CORK.</b>									
Bandon, . . . .	5,315	1,583	18	36	123	—	30	13	45
Bantry, . . . .	2,952	797	12	24	73	—	22	15	37
Castletown, . . .	1,905	447	7	23	38	—	—	—	—
Clonekilly, . . .	4,072	573	15	34	130	14	54	39	60
Cork, . . . . .	51,282	6,808	38	521	1,138	105	214	204	413
Dunmanway, . . .	2,986	693	9	28	79	—	37	13	50
Fermoy, . . . .	5,751	1,243	8	41	290	2	54	94	153
Kanturk, . . . .	7,312	1,091	13	48	241	—	35	31	136
Kinsale, . . . .	4,149	1,000	14	28	94	—	53	36	99
Macroom, . . . .	5,003	1,433	12	33	170	8	50	29	89
Malinbeg, . . . .	9,553	1,500	17	42	159	7	40	64	94
Middleton, . . . .	7,030	1,052	24	37	214	—	49	24	73
Millstreet, . . . .	3,118	439	19	32	104	—	30	24	62
Midleton, . . . .	3,347	642	12	21	31	—	60	34	104
Skibberene, . . .	5,002	1,155	38	47	63	—	—	—	—
Skull, . . . . .	1,302	442	13	15	110	—	44	31	75
Youghal, . . . .	5,792	919	7	29	187	—	31	28	59
<b>Co. DUBLIN.</b>									
Caberville, . . . .	4,513	1,194	33	45	70	—	34	1	35
Dingle, . . . . .	4,282	967	40	35	148	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL.</b>	2,342	315	9	23	160	—	9	6	17



during the year ended the 30th September, 1909.—continued.

		Expenditure from Loans.			Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1909.	Provision on the Valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from Revenue.	For Workhouse Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total Expenditure from Loans.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
									PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.
									CO. CLARE.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	Ballyvaghan.
2	2,051	-	-	-	-	25,350	1 8½	2 0½	Corrofin.
-	2,423	-	-	-	-	26,427	2 1½	2 4½	Ennis.
-	12,019	-	-	-	-	75,793	3 10½	3 2	Ennistymon.
-	5,794	-	-	-	-	37,515	2 7½	3 0½	Knollys.
2	3,103	-	-	-	-	35,566	2 1½	2 5	Knollys.
-	9,534	-	-	-	-	53,919	2 11½	2 4½	Knollys.
-	7,130	-	-	-	-	63,441	1 10½	2 4½	Knollys.
									CO. COCK.
-	6,320	-	-	-	-	75,027	1 5	1 9½	Bandon.
-	3,504	-	-	-	-	24,063	2 4½	3 2½	Bantry.
-	3,420	-	-	-	-	12,532	3 6½	3 10½	Castletown.
-	5,037	-	-	-	-	51,770	1 7	1 11½	Clonahilly.
-	50,620	-	-	-	-	399,753	2 6½	2 11½	Cock.
-	2,356	-	-	-	-	84,417	1 0	2 2½	Drummanaway.
-	7,493	-	-	-	-	105,673	1 1	1 5	Ferry.
-	8,721	-	-	-	-	78,380	1 10	2 2½	Kanturk.
-	5,384	101	-	101	-	61,214	1 4½	1 9	Kinsale.
-	6,767	-	-	-	-	65,342	1 0	2 0½	Macroom.
-	11,052	-	-	-	-	106,305	1 3	2 0½	Mallov.
-	3,449	-	-	-	-	67,389	1 5½	1 8½	Midleton.
-	3,766	-	-	-	-	27,335	2 3½	2 9	Midstreet.
-	4,107	-	-	-	-	36,186	1 4	1 5	Midleton.
-	6,321	-	-	-	-	48,401	2 0½	2 0½	Skibbereen.
-	2,557	-	-	-	-	15,701	2 5	3 3	Skull.
2	6,939	-	-	47	47	61,041	1 10½	2 3½	Toughal.
									CO. KERRY.
-	6,293	-	-	-	-	27,096	2 11½	3 11½	Caherdugga.
-	5,475	-	-	-	-	23,943	2 7	4 6½	Dingle.
9	8,683	-	-	60	60	22,184	2 4½	3 2½	Kennmare.

## No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.					RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Bents of Dispensary Buildings, &c.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenue.	For Work- house Build- ings.	Under the Dis- pensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total Receipts from Loans.	In Main- tenance.
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Said Loans.							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.— <i>con.</i>									
Co. KERRY.— <i>con.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Kilmarney, . . .	11,450	—	—	135	11,585	—	—	—	3,554
Listowel, . . .	11,700	—	21	170	11,890	—	—	—	3,397
Trillick, . . .	11,631	—	25	137	11,788	—	—	—	4,738
Co. LIMERICK.									
Croom, . . .	7,300	—	—	153	7,449	—	—	—	2,343
Kilmallock, . . .	15,919	—	84	512	15,998	—	—	—	4,291
Limerick, . . .	32,692	—	109	632	33,433	—	—	—	12,736
Newcastle, . . .	7,641	—	25	130	8,000	—	—	—	2,463
Bathkeale, . . .	8,951	—	45	77	9,073	—	—	—	2,671
Co. TIPPERARY. (North Riding).									
Borrisokane, . . .	3,577	—	—	69	3,646	—	—	—	774
Nonagh, . . .	8,239	—	33	82	8,355	—	—	—	2,680
Roscrea, . . .	5,996	—	—	148	6,144	—	—	—	2,031
Thurles, . . .	7,772	—	30	162	7,970	—	—	—	2,443
Co. TIPPERARY (South Riding).									
Carlick-on-Sault, . . .	6,315	—	6	391	6,712	—	—	—	1,913
Cashel, . . .	7,848	—	6	192	7,950	—	—	—	1,580
Clogheen, . . .	7,903	—	51	140	7,996	—	—	—	2,775
Clonmel, . . .	8,557	—	22	380	8,959	—	—	—	3,317
Tipperary, . . .	14,178	—	20	413	14,611	—	600	600	5,620
Co. WATERFORD.									
Dungarvan, . . .	6,097	—	51	179	6,327	—	—	—	2,368
Kilmacthomas, . . .	4,470	—	19	86	4,575	225	—	225	1,680
Lismore, . . .	5,767	—	17	67	5,851	—	—	—	2,056
Waterford, . . .	18,374	—	30	300	18,704	—	—	—	7,198
Total Munster, 1909, Do., 1908.	417,119 401,373	— 5,780	1,026 626	8,798 9,064	426,934 417,732	225 269	754 702	979 1,602	148,231 163,190
Increase, . . .	15,746	—	106	—	8,202	—	—	—	—
Decrease, . . .	—	5,780	—	266	—	25	8	23	4,929

during the year ended the 30th September, 1909.—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS.
OUT RELIEF.			Expenses of District Schools.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in External Hospitals.	Emigration Expenses.	Salaries and Bursars of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Appliances in Work-houses.	All other Poor Relief Expenditure.	
Cost of Boarded-out Children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief Expenditure.	Total.							
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.—con.									
Co. KERRY.—con.									
79	2,100	2,276	—	303	—	1,058	92	1,353	KILGARNEY.
54	2,207	2,321	000	172	—	1,457	58	1,248	Listowel.
147	2,259	2,386	—	207	—	1,676	81	1,682	Trillick.
Co. LIMERICK.									
10	1,047	1,057	480	110	—	1,368	60	180	Croom.
232	3,021	4,153	802	202	3	1,602	117	1,915	Kilmallock.
660	4,908	5,007	1,494	538	—	4,406	337	3,641	Limerick.
21	1,514	1,535	408	122	—	1,245	51	370	Newcastle.
62	2,073	2,135	427	79	—	1,583	56	472	Rathkeale.
Co. TIPPERARY. (North Riding).									
51	444	475	—	18	—	560	21	128	Borrisokane.
36	2,087	2,123	—	224	—	1,530	83	826	Nenagh.
6	328	334	—	26	2	1,140	20	574	Roscrea.
104	1,004	2,008	—	111	—	1,290	46	702	Thurles.
Co. TIPPERARY. (South Riding).									
55	777	893	—	107	—	1,302	32	541	Currick-on-Suir.
—	1,329	1,320	—	56	—	1,280	42	775	Cashel.
3	568	571	—	100	—	1,287	68	877	Claghena.
125	610	734	—	163	—	2,073	84	814	Clonmel.
63	3,451	3,511	—	156	—	1,657	75	1,667	Tippin.
Co. WATERFORD.									
180	1,622	1,805	—	60	—	1,288	52	750	Dungarvan.
16	540	556	—	17	—	803	26	372	Kilmacothomas.
74	998	1,072	—	70	—	853	30	976	Lismore.
606	2,651	3,217	—	240	—	2,658	162	2,606	Waterford.
5,802	74,281	80,082	4,301	7,590	22	65,225	3,113	65,447	Total Munster, 1909.
4,234	73,714	78,348	4,275	7,305	9	65,375	2,998	59,426	Do., 1908.
967	567	1,534	25	285	13	450	—	1,021	Increase.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	285	—	Decrease.

## No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.								
	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccina- tion, and Depen- sary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registra- tion of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Super- intendence Acts.	Pay- ments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.		
							Principal.	Interest.	Total.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.									
Co. KERRY—con.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Killarney, . . .	9,139	2,038	51	75	478	—	64	75	139
Listowel, . . .	10,043	1,045	49	80	102	—	43	42	85
Trillick, . . .	9,170	2,023	38	00	274	—	47	24	71
Co. LIMERICK.									
Croom, . . .	6,007	808	19	21	267	—	10	5	15
Kilmallock, . . .	12,704	1,756	21	54	322	—	292	199	491
Limerick, . . .	26,280	3,299	45	153	592	37	448	346	794
Newcastle, . . .	6,102	1,225	22	55	17	—	24	31	55
Rathfriland, . . .	6,923	1,245	20	20	260	—	98	37	135
Co. TIPPERARY (North Riding).									
Borrisokane, . . .	1,906	511	8	15	31	—	—	—	—
Maynagh, . . .	7,424	1,401	19	45	137	—	—	—	—
Roscrea, . . .	4,310	1,010	17	33	281	10	—	—	—
Thurles, . . .	6,667	1,453	30	48	215	—	20	55	75
Co. TIPPERARY. (South Riding).									
Carrick-on-Suir, . . .	4,907	809	13	35	12	12	20	25	45
Cashel, . . .	9,294	1,299	16	30	174	—	4	13	17
Claghena, . . .	5,688	802	9	27	06	16	80	122	202
Clonmel, . . .	6,805	1,231	8	40	24	—	125	454	579
Tipperary, . . .	12,692	1,457	32	65	190	27	31	59	90
Co. WATERFORD.									
Dungarvan, . . .	6,143	882	17	22	54	—	08	115	123
Kilmacthomas, . . .	3,704	434	5	15	30	—	17	9	26
Lismore, . . .	6,065	979	4	23	35	—	67	47	114
Waterford, . . .	16,090	1,704	16	118	290	—	—	—	—
Total Munster, 1909, Do., 1908,	348,431 351,597	56,918 50,674	894 895	2,200 2,193	8,446 7,870	247 229	2,253 2,225	2,404 2,478	4,657 4,674
Increase, . . .	—	1,244	29	13	576	18	30	—	—
Decrease, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	17

during the year ended the 30th September, 1909.—continued.

Expenditure from Loans.					Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1909.	Fouderage on the Valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from Revenues.	For Workhouse Buildings.	Under the Dispersary Houses Act, 1878.	Total Expenditure from Loans.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, exclusive of amount borrowed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amounts borrowed from Loans.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
							s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.
									Co. KERRY—con.
-	11,918	-	-	-	-	88,050	2 2½	2 10½	Killarney.
-	12,864	-	-	-	-	70,046	2 11½	2 7½	Lisowal.
-	13,690	-	-	-	-	95,400	1 11½	2 6½	Trillick.
									Co. LIMERICK.
-	7,197	-	-	-	-	64,191	1 10½	2 3	Croom.
-	15,349	-	-	-	-	140,600	1 9½	2 2½	Kilmaellock.
52	33,261	150	-	150	-	936,473	2 6	3 2½	Limerick.
-	7,504	-	-	-	-	64,106	1 11½	2 4½	Newcastle.
-	8,575	-	-	-	-	70,018	1 11½	2 5½	Rathalea.
									Co. TIPPERARY. (North Riding).
-	2,531	-	-	-	-	41,543	0 11½	1 2½	Borrisokane.
-	6,070	-	-	-	-	64,476	1 6½	1 11	Nenagh.
-	5,678	-	-	-	-	94,808	0 11	1 2½	Roscrea.
-	8,426	-	54	54	-	91,299	1 5½	1 10½	Thurles.
									Co. TIPPERARY. (South Riding).
-	3,853	-	-	-	-	78,512	1 3½	1 6	Carrick-on-Shannon.
2	7,895	-	-	-	-	168,617	1 2	1 5½	Cashel.
-	6,830	-	-	-	-	63,178	1 9½	2 1½	Claghena.
-	8,777	-	-	-	-	72,465	1 10½	2 5	Glennal.
-	14,559	130	645	1,075	-	145,685	1 9	2 0	Tipperary.
									Co. WATERFORD.
-	7,386	-	25	25	-	53,976	2 3½	2 8½	Dungarvan.
-	4,264	200	-	200	-	32,590	2 8	2 6½	Kilmacshomna.
-	6,531	-	-	-	-	50,684	2 0	2 5½	Lismore.
-	18,284	-	-	-	-	157,997	2 0½	2 2½	Waterford.
99	423,048	661	1,140	1,741	-	3,563,807	1 11½	2 4½	Total Munster, 1909.
81	423,089	247	1,577	1,854	-	3,568,398	1 11½	2 4½	Do., 1908.
-	-	354	-	117	-	1,119	-	-	Increase.
12	41	-	227	-	-	6,140	0 6½	-	Decrease.

## No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.					RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Buildings, &c.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenue.	For Work- house Build- ings.	Under the Dis- pensary Houses Act, 1870.	Total Receipts from Loans.	In Man- agement.
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans.							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.</b>									
<b>CO. CARLOW.</b>									
Carlow, . . .	15,614	—	—	434	16,048	250	—	250	2,387
<b>CO. DUBLIN.</b>									
Dalrothery, . .	7,322	—	28	80	7,430	—	—	—	2,313
Dublin, North, .	70,113	—	64	744	70,921	—	—	—	22,769
Dublin, South, .	100,000	—	195	2,106	102,301	—	—	—	50,840
Rathdown, . . .	18,210	—	40	221	18,471	—	500	500	5,773
<b>CO. KILDARE.</b>									
Athy, . . . . .	9,550	—	32	163	9,745	—	—	—	2,504
Coltbridge, . . .	7,150	—	35	110	7,335	—	—	—	2,135
Nass, . . . . .	11,237	—	140	210	11,602	—	—	—	2,573
<b>CO. KERRY.</b>									
Callan, . . . . .	8,277	—	—	101	8,468	400	—	400	2,122
Castlemore, . . .	3,630	—	—	85	3,715	—	—	—	1,542
Kilkenny, . . . .	11,420	—	—	222	11,642	—	—	—	4,205
Thomastown, . . .	4,474	—	20	68	4,562	—	—	—	1,523
Uxlingford, . . .	2,217	—	—	61	2,278	—	—	—	1,595
<b>KING'S CO.</b>									
Birr, . . . . .	7,480	—	50	242	7,772	—	—	—	2,137
Edenberry, . . . .	6,305	—	65	51	6,421	—	—	—	1,804
Tullamore, . . . .	16,590	—	73	210	16,873	—	—	—	4,500
<b>CO. LONGFORD.</b>									
Ballymahon, . . .	4,061	—	46	67	4,174	—	—	—	1,594
Granard, . . . . .	5,876	—	15	153	6,044	—	—	—	1,775
Longford, . . . . .	5,568	—	19	680	6,167	*8,000	—	*8,000	2,431
<b>CO. LOUTH.</b>									
Ardee, . . . . .	5,662	—	20	115	5,797	—	—	—	1,660
Drogheda, . . . .	11,046	—	40	467	11,573	—	—	—	5,008
Dundalk, . . . . .	11,132	—	54	170	11,412	—	—	—	3,012

\* This sum was received from the Insurance Company in

during the year ended the 30th September, 1909.—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.										NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS.
OUT RELIEF.			Expenses of District Schools.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in Eastern Hospitals.	Emigration Expenses.	Salaries and Pensions of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Appliances in Workhouses.	All other Poor Relief Expenditure.		
Cost of Boarded-out Children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief Expenditure.	Total.								
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.	
451	3,221	3,672	—	118	—	2,151	104	1,521	Co. CARLOW.	
									Carlow.	
									Co. DUBLIN.	
179	2,070	2,249	—	184	—	1,068	26	578	Baldrobery.	
2,533	4,198	6,731	—	2,462	—	9,923	519	6,508	Dublin, North.	
1,516	6,080	7,596	—	1,909	—	12,814	1,225	10,925	Dublin, South.	
687	2,075	2,762	—	498	—	1,909	147	2,131	Rathdown.	
									Co. KILDARE.	
96	1,673	1,769	—	64	—	1,460	78	855	Athy.	
74	1,397	1,471	—	—	—	1,123	75	887	Colbidge.	
223	1,644	1,867	—	137	—	1,731	122	1,420	Nana.	
									Co. KILKENNY.	
49	1,485	1,534	—	137	—	1,310	44	848	Callan.	
—	660	660	—	8	—	874	44	412	Castlecomer.	
305	1,714	2,019	—	87	—	1,609	54	1,041	Kilkenny.	
64	814	878	—	23	—	820	14	400	Thomastown.	
10	640	650	—	26	—	515	21	338	Uringford.	
									KING'S CO.	
—	1,032	1,032	—	113	—	1,431	41	890	Birr.	
29	965	1,034	—	62	—	1,094	71	822	Edgerry.	
35	1,885	1,921	—	61	—	1,417	101	1,033	Tullamore.	
									Co. LONGFORD.	
—	807	807	—	56	1	631	24	525	Ballymahon.	
—	1,130	1,130	—	76	—	836	23	486	Geenard.	
148	1,196	1,344	—	30	—	1,036	40	1,063	Longford.	
									Co. LOUTH.	
82	1,287	1,369	—	21	—	958	19	541	Ardee.	
36	2,444	2,480	—	836	159	1,422	73	695	Drogheda.	
224	2,156	2,380	—	192	—	1,394	27	1,060	Dundalk.	

respect of damage caused by fire to the Workhouse buildings.

## No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.								
	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccina- tion, and Dispen- sary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registra- tion of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Super- annuation Acts.	Pay- ments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.		
							Principal.	Interest.	Total.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.—con.</b>									
<b>Co. CARLOW.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Carlow, . . .	12,796	1,913	18	78	256	—	148	189	337
<b>Co. DUBLIN.</b>									
Balrothery, . . .	6,432	1,564	11	41	64	—	76	64	140
Dublin, North, . . .	56,155	4,979	102	622	812	156	2,320	820	3,140
Dublin, South, . . .	84,746	9,024	112	622	1,053	—	1,427	1,020	2,447
Rathdown, . . .	14,320	3,016	22	105	770	—	359	317	676
<b>Co. KILDARE.</b>									
Athy, . . .	8,070	1,522	0	52	57	—	32	35	67
Celbridge, . . .	5,189	1,243	8	30	31	—	18	50	68
Nass, . . .	9,160	2,165	0	22	241	—	126	128	254
<b>Co. KILKENNY.</b>									
Callan, . . .	6,865	681	10	36	—	10	23	19	42
Castlesomer, . . .	3,440	566	1	21	60	10	—	—	—
Kilkenny, . . .	9,746	1,801	10	52	35	—	24	18	42
Thomasstown, . . .	3,050	785	14	22	31	—	79	23	122
Uringford, . . .	2,645	642	8	22	—	—	—	—	—
<b>King's Co.</b>									
Birr, . . .	6,648	1,684	23	43	76	—	111	145	256
Edenderry, . . .	4,099	1,425	12	22	86	—	83	56	139
Tullamore, . . .	8,733	1,276	10	39	125	—	165	150	315
<b>Co. LONGFORD.</b>									
Ballymahon, . . .	3,642	634	18	24	188	—	66	104	270
Granard, . . .	4,522	1,078	10	45	191	—	12	16	28
Longford, . . .	5,958	661	24	41	27	—	23	20	43
<b>Co. LOUTH.</b>									
Ardee, . . .	4,645	1,022	3	29	148	—	11	7	18
Drogheda, . . .	6,842	1,689	20	50	207	—	76	68	144
Dundalk, . . .	8,871	1,526	67	77	177	—	116	118	234



during the year ended the 30th September, 1909.—continued.

Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from Revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Amount of Seed Loans repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1909.	Poundage on the Valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
		For Workhouse Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total Expenditure from Loans.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
							s. d.	s. d.	
									PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.—cont.
									Co. CARLOW.
—	15,365	1,690	—	1,890	—	150,286	1 7½	1 11½	Carlow.
									Co. DUBLIN.
42	8,264	—	—	—	—	107,442	1 2½	1 5½	Baleathory.
161	68,007	26	—	26	—	535,234	2 2	2 4½	Dublin, North.
2	98,144	300	1,570	1,970	—	897,385	1 10½	2 2½	Dublin, South.
—	16,908	—	2,273	2,273	—	360,136	0 11½	1 3	Rathdown.
									Co. KILDARE.
—	9,794	—	—	—	—	108,688	1 5½	1 9½	Attig.
—	7,066	—	—	—	—	106,277	1 0½	1 4	Coltbridge.
—	12,173	—	—	—	—	158,843	1 11	1 5½	Nass.
									Co. KILKENNY.
—	7,673	943	—	943	—	71,602	1 11	2 2½	Cellan.
—	4,068	—	—	—	—	32,085	2 11	2 6½	Carlicoomer.
57	11,341	—	—	—	—	102,234	1 11	2 2½	Kilkenney.
—	4,641	—	—	—	—	55,881	1 1½	1 5	Thomastown.
—	5,317	—	—	—	—	45,069	1 2	1 5½	Uringford.
									Knox's Co.
—	8,427	—	—	—	—	104,312	1 3½	1 7½	Birr.
—	6,886	—	—	—	—	93,015	1 0½	1 4½	Edenderry.
—	10,555	—	58	58	—	85,032	2 0½	2 5½	Tullamore.
									Co. LONGFORD.
—	4,590	—	—	—	—	61,610	1 2½	1 6½	Ballymahon.
—	5,785	—	—	—	—	85,980	1 0½	1 4	Granard.
—	6,734	—	—	—	—	66,821	1 11½	2 2½	Longford.
									Co. LOUTH.
—	5,860	—	—	—	—	95,453	0 11½	1 2½	Ardee.
—	11,429	—	—	2	2	127,153	1 5½	1 9½	Drogheda.
165	10,567	—	—	—	—	116,323	1 5½	1 9½	Dundalk.

## No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.					RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			In Bal- ance.
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Rents of Dispensary Resi- dences, &c.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenue.	For Work- house Build- ings.	Under the Dis- pensary Houses Act, 1875.	Total Receipts from Loans.	
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans.							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.									
CO. MEATH.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dunshanglin, .	5,207	—	90	170	5,467	—	—	—	1,486
Kells, . . . .	7,602	—	—	193	7,795	—	—	—	1,896
Navyan, . . .	9,184	—	17	274	9,475	—	—	—	2,545
Oldcastle, . .	4,884	—	—	39	4,923	—	—	—	1,389
Trim, . . . .	7,979	—	30	136	8,136	—	—	—	2,641
QUEEN'S CO.									
Abberley, . .	6,135	—	43	144	6,322	—	—	—	1,698
Mountmellick, .	8,567	—	58	256	8,979	—	—	—	3,385
CO. WESTMEATH.									
Athlone, . . .	8,835	—	19	169	9,023	—	—	—	2,128
Delvin, . . . .	4,697	—	—	130	4,767	—	—	—	1,332
Mullingar, . .	12,336	—	68	163	12,517	—	—	—	3,356
CO. WEXFORD.									
Enniscorthy, .	9,421	—	55	567	10,044	—	—	—	3,181
Gorey, . . . .	5,207	—	99	159	5,515	—	—	—	1,736
New Ross, . .	11,687	—	3	264	11,954	—	—	—	4,356
Wexford, . . .	7,553	—	75	281	7,909	—	—	—	3,014
CO. WICKLOW.									
Baltinglass, .	7,963	—	32	89	7,294	—	—	—	1,799
Rathdrum, . .	9,444	—	60	62	9,519	—	800	800	2,292
Shillalah, . .	3,515	—	15	45	3,575	—	—	—	1,117
Total Leinster, 1909.	465,681	—	1,800	9,921	477,162	2,959	1,300	4,260	179,788
Do., 1908.	459,020	412	1,519	8,955	469,996	3,095	1,901	5,000	187,085
Increase, . .	15,602	—	99	976	12,256	—	—	—	—
Decrease, . .	—	412	—	—	—	15	601	619	7,319

during the year ended the 30th September, 1909.—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									
OUT RELIEF.			Expenses of District Schools.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Emigra- tion Ex- penses.	Salaries and Battens of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Apparatus in Work- houses.	All other Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
Cost of Boarded-out Children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief Expenditure.	Total.							
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.
—	995	995	478	63	—	777	23	407	CO. MEATH.
50	1,253	1,303	482	63	—	1,215	55	592	Dunshaughlin.
165	1,867	2,125	554	77	—	1,989	50	712	Kells.
116	1,183	1,299	—	43	—	705	22	380	Navan.
44	1,537	1,581	753	112	—	863	43	484	Oldcastle.
									Trim.
									QUEEN'S CO.
39	1,111	1,150	—	84	—	922	30	445	Abbeyleix.
126	2,105	2,231	—	120	—	1,238	33	784	Mountmelick.
									CO. WESTMEATH.
281	1,916	1,507	—	126	—	1,523	62	1,512	Athlone.
127	823	940	—	13	—	791	19	437	Delvin.
572	1,240	2,512	—	126	—	1,684	78	1,430	Mullingar.
									CO. WEXFORD.
209	2,938	2,238	—	98	—	1,219	25	1,071	Eunseerthy.
232	875	797	—	37	—	1,247	25	455	Gorey.
156	3,190	3,450	—	183	—	1,275	49	894	New Ross.
125	1,697	1,822	—	148	—	999	43	794	Wexford.
									CO. WICKLOW.
60	1,789	1,829	—	119	—	1,237	31	626	Ballinglass.
173	3,084	3,243	—	75	—	1,419	56	786	Bathfrum.
26	408	434	—	41	—	823	9	299	Shillelagh.
9,020	68,556	77,576	3,384	8,099	1	67,183	3,641	49,478	Total Leinster, 1909
8,361	66,805	75,166	3,387	7,279	2	79,176	2,735	42,519	Do., 1908.
659	1,751	2,410	—	829	—	—	—	6,958	Increase.
—	—	—	2	—	1	2,995	97	—	Decrease.

## No. 7.—RETURN showing Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.						Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.		
	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccina- tion, and Dispensary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registra- tion of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Super- annuation Acts.	Pay- ments under the National School Teachers' Act.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.			
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.</b>									
<b>CO. MEATH.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dunshaughlin, . . .	4,236	802	3	14	51	—	157	146	303
Kells, . . . . .	5,671	902	9	28	343	—	—	—	—
Navan, . . . . .	7,663	747	1	29	206	—	90	62	152
Oldcastle, . . . .	3,860	1,008	22	28	21	—	—	—	—
Trim, . . . . .	6,289	1,178	13	28	240	—	44	40	83
<b>QUEEN'S CO.</b>									
Abbeyleix, . . . .	4,329	1,231	6	32	154	—	48	15	63
Mountmellick, . .	7,520	1,240	11	65	94	—	09	57	126
<b>CO. WICKMOUTH.</b>									
Athlone, . . . . .	7,558	1,309	25	47	168	—	131	113	244
Delvin, . . . . .	3,758	722	19	16	29	—	—	—	—
Mullingar, . . . .	6,976	2,104	72	60	142	—	177	158	335
<b>CO. WEXFORD.</b>									
Enniscorthy, . . .	8,812	1,499	22	45	82	—	50	95	154
Geary, . . . . .	4,350	912	9	33	43	—	132	157	289
New Ross, . . . .	10,140	1,894	17	64	198	—	23	11	34
Wexford, . . . . .	4,820	1,187	11	72	30	—	48	39	87
<b>CO. WICKLOW.</b>									
Ballingkiss, . . . .	5,623	1,197	16	31	32	—	76	41	117
Rathdrum, . . . .	8,411	1,706	19	60	101	—	104	143	247
Shillelagh, . . . .	2,714	508	5	16	43	—	15	8	23
<b>Total Leinster, 1900,</b>	<b>889,128</b>	<b>61,095</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>2,759</b>	<b>6,552</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>6,510</b>	<b>5,116</b>	<b>11,626</b>
<b>Do., 1905,</b>	<b>889,348</b>	<b>57,242</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>2,702</b>	<b>6,489</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>6,922</b>	<b>5,232</b>	<b>12,154</b>
<b>Increase,</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,853</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Decrease,</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>613</b>

during the year ended the 30th September, 1909.—continued.

Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from Revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1909.	Foundings on the Valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
		For Workhouse Buildings.	Under the Dispersal Houses Act, 1875.	Total Expenditure from Loans.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amounts defrayed from Loans.	
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
							s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.—con.
									CO. MEATH.
-	5,411	-	-	-	-	195,823	0 0½	1 0½	Dundragh.
-	6,033	-	-	-	-	95,312	1 2½	1 5½	Kells.
-	8,880	-	-	-	-	181,409	1 6½	1 3	Noran.
-	4,054	-	-	-	-	63,240	1 2½	1 6½	Oldcastle.
-	7,848	-	-	-	-	140,674	1 1½	1 3½	Trim.
									QUEEN'S CO.
-	5,817	-	-	-	-	84,948	1 0½	1 4½	Abbeyville.
-	9,055	-	-	-	-	102,589	1 5½	1 9½	Mountmellick.
									CO. WESTMEATH.
-	6,432	-	-	-	-	61,073	1 8	2 0½	Athlone.
-	4,520	-	-	-	-	38,394	1 5	1 8½	Delvin.
-	11,692	-	-	-	-	161,604	1 1½	1 3½	Stallan.
									CO. WICKFORD.
-	10,904	-	-	-	-	113,357	1 6½	1 10	Enniscentry.
-	5,038	-	-	-	-	81,858	1 0½	1 4½	Geray.
-	11,767	-	-	-	-	106,827	1 10½	2 2½	New Ross.
-	8,217	-	-	-	-	113,430	1 2½	1 5½	Wexford.
									CO. WICKLOW.
-	7,627	-	-	-	-	84,804	1 4	1 8	Ballinacorney.
-	10,625	-	627	627	-	130,735	1 3½	1 7½	Baldron.
-	3,320	-	-	-	-	36,211	1 0	1 10	Shillelagh.
427	472,336	3,168	4,030	7,798	-	5,161,109	1 6	1 10	Total Leinster, 1909.
224	446,161	5,901	2,171	8,972	774	5,149,458	1 6½	1 10	Do., 1908.
503	3,505	-	2,450	-	-	20,741	-	-	Increase.
-	-	3,632	-	1,174	774	-	0 0½	-	Decrease.

## No. 7.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.					RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			In Dis- bursements.	
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Banks of Dispensary Residence, &c.	Grants in aid of Relief of District.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenue.	For Work- house Build- ings.	Under the Dis- pensary Houses Act, 1879.		Total Receipts from Loans.
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans.								
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.										
Co. GALWAY.										
Ballinasloe, . . .	7,545	—	5	—	170	7,720	—	—	—	2,094
Clifden, . . .	4,300	—	32	91	125	4,514	—	—	—	1,133
Galway, . . .	10,990	—	19	—	290	11,324	2,500	—	2,500	4,395
Glenamaddy, . . .	3,417	—	87	—	85	3,589	—	—	—	1,082
Gort, . . .	4,370	—	36	—	112	4,524	—	—	—	1,470
Loughrea, . . .	5,552	—	2	—	273	5,827	—	280	280	1,433
Monst Beller, . . .	3,740	—	—	—	55	3,795	—	—	—	1,355
Oughierard, . . .	3,262	—	5	167	93	3,407	—	—	—	845
Portanna, . . .	2,983	—	—	—	121	3,104	—	—	—	865
Tuen, . . .	8,026	—	20	—	175	8,221	—	—	—	2,061
Co. LITTIM.										
Carriek-on-Shan, . . .	4,308	—	6	—	62	4,376	—	—	—	1,118
Manorhamilton, . . .	4,311	—	20	—	104	4,445	—	—	—	1,003
Mohill, . . .	3,920	—	—	—	48	3,968	—	—	—	1,266
Co. MAYO.										
Ballina, . . .	5,592	—	33	—	52	5,677	—	—	—	1,794
Ballinrobe, . . .	3,807	—	35	—	134	3,976	—	—	—	1,005
Belmullet, . . .	3,133	—	13	2,100	54	5,306	—	—	—	920
Castlebar, . . .	4,402	—	—	—	80	4,481	—	—	—	1,184
Claremorris, . . .	4,330	—	20	—	65	4,415	—	—	—	1,472
Knifals, . . .	2,500	—	23	—	1	2,524	—	224	224	322
Swineford, . . .	5,500	—	72	260	77	5,908	—	—	—	1,690
Westport, . . .	6,480	—	—	—	90	6,570	—	—	—	1,802
Co. ROSCOMMON.										
Boyle, . . .	6,481	—	23	—	174	6,681	—	—	—	2,005
Castlerea, . . .	6,472	—	—	—	80	6,551	—	—	—	1,717
Roscommon, . . .	6,026	—	4	—	85	6,115	—	—	—	1,600
Strokestown, . . .	3,789	—	—	—	123	3,911	—	—	—	1,001

during the year ended the 30th September, 1909.—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.									NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
OUT RELIEF.		Total.	Expenses of District Schools.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in Extern Hospitals.	Emigra- tion Ex- penses.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Cost of Medicines and Medical Appliances in Work- houses.	All other Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	
Cost of Boarded- out Children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief Ex- penditure.								
12.	13.								
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	21.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.									
Co. GALWAY.									
—	657	657	—	40	—	1,120	48	1,381	Ballinasloe.
5	322	325	—	134	—	777	21	600	Chilren.
128	608	1,116	—	95	—	2,043	150	845	Galway.
111	547	658	—	120	—	178	16	386	Glennamaddy.
41	502	533	—	70	6	1,029	29	315	Gort.
46	1,062	1,108	—	106	—	923	20	633	Loughrea.
56	259	315	—	92	—	850	36	310	Mount Bellew.
7	227	234	—	34	—	645	28	296	Oughterard.
—	533	533	—	6	—	688	14	369	Portanna.
180	1,512	1,691	—	144	—	1,400	71	614	Tusna.
Co. LEITRIM.									
—	835	835	—	91	—	893	16	261	Carriek-on-Shan.
—	387	397	—	74	—	941	25	502	Manerhamilton.
—	574	574	—	2	—	777	31	370	Mohill.
Co. MAYO.									
12	934	936	—	112	—	1,187	32	525	Ballina.
29	617	656	—	54	—	912	48	243	Ballinrobe.
—	1,330	1,330	—	18	—	569	26	836	Belmullet.
—	601	691	—	151	—	797	23	457	Coolshar.
—	920	920	—	67	—	734	22	342	Claremorris.
—	477	477	—	50	—	616	7	251	Kilala.
12	1,033	1,045	—	147	—	847	51	586	Swinford.
23	1,560	1,623	—	145	—	1,203	62	866	Wentport.
Co. ROSCOMMON.									
47	1,080	1,157	—	58	—	832	59	407	Boyle.
46	1,014	1,060	—	220	—	867	75	764	Castlerea.
111	682	773	—	74	3	978	33	589	Roscommon.
—	684	684	—	61	—	568	25	265	Stokeslowa.

## No. 7.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.										
NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccina- tion, and Dispens- ary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lendak Asylum Act.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Super- annuation Acts.	Payments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments under the Hospital Act, 1882.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.		
								Principal.	Interest.	Total.
22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—cont.										
CO. GALWAY.										
Ballinasloe, . . .	5,049	1,348	13	30	9	12	211	7	2	9
Childen, . . .	2,088	948	15	34	167	-	85	11	14	25
Galway, . . .	8,460	1,036	12	85	12	-	208	77	34	111
Glennamaddy, . .	2,838	544	18	28	68	-	109	73	84	157
Gort, . . .	3,556	370	4	22	79	-	124	52	49	101
Loughrea, . . .	4,432	1,177	22	28	50	-	240	51	30	80
Mount Bellew, . .	2,807	682	8	25	136	-	158	60	54	114
Quigley, . . .	2,282	881	8	25	20	-	79	20	22	42
Portlanna, . . .	2,461	457	4	21	48	-	111	-	-	-
Terna, . . .	6,871	1,291	23	58	181	-	275	107	26	133
CO. LIMERICK.										
Carrick-on-Shan. .	3,217	650	23	30	373	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts, . .	2,852	847	30	41	53	-	-	34	22	56
Mobile, . . .	3,040	829	10	44	119	8	-	-	-	-
CO. MAYO.										
Ballina, . . .	4,636	574	17	52	56	-	-	21	17	38
Ballinrobe, . . .	3,021	789	16	39	-	-	-	20	15	35
Belmullet, . . .	3,711	733	12	27	12	-	-	19	8	27
Castlesbar, . . .	3,278	735	18	55	30	-	-	-	-	-
Claremorris, . . .	3,673	601	20	48	5	-	-	54	42	96
Killalea, . . .	1,707	414	5	12	106	-	-	14	23	37
Swineford, . . .	4,356	1,045	37	95	22	-	-	117	50	167
Westport, . . .	4,078	1,204	10	59	161	-	-	-	-	-
CO. ROSCOMMON.										
Boyle, . . .	4,518	1,116	37	37	212	-	-	12	12	24
Castlerea, . . .	4,008	1,054	31	95	48	-	-	-	-	-
Roscommon, . . .	4,305	640	9	52	280	-	-	-	-	-
Strokestown, . . .	2,964	586	10	28	-	-	-	-	-	-



during the year ended the 30th September, 1909.—continued.

		Expenditure from Loans.			Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1909.	Provision on the Valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from Revenue.	For Workhouses Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1876.	Total Expenditure from Loans.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans and Grants.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans and Grants.	
32.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—cont.									
2	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	CO. GALWAY.
-	7,567	-	-	-	-	79,313	1 6	1 11	Ballinacree.
-	4,345	-	-	-	-	19,318	3 0	4 3½	Clifden.
-	10,618	1,358	-	1,358	-	60,397	3 54	3 0½	Galway.
-	3,763	-	-	-	-	32,181	1 94	2 4	Glennamaddy.
-	4,560	-	-	-	-	43,323	1 7½	2 1½	Gort.
42	0,140	-	185	185	-	77,327	1 11	1 7	Loughrea.
13	3,603	-	-	-	-	46,359	1 4½	1 11½	Mount Bellew.
-	3,140	-	-	-	-	10,503	2 3½	3 7½	Oughterard.
-	3,102	-	-	-	-	36,743	1 4½	1 8½	Portlanna.
-	8,834	-	-	-	-	78,370	1 9	2 3	Tram.
CO. LEITRIM.									
5	4,396	-	-	-	-	46,601	1 3½	1 0	Carrick-on-Shan.
-	4,331	-	-	-	-	41,744	1 6	1 11½	Manorhamilton.
-	4,059	-	-	-	-	36,873	1 4½	2 0½	Mohill.
CO. MAYO.									
-	5,383	-	-	-	-	48,326	1 10½	2 2½	Ballina.
-	3,906	-	-	-	-	60,877	1 0	1 3½	Ballinrobe.
-	4,623	-	-	-	-	11,657	2 10½	4 4½	Belmullet.
-	4,194	-	-	-	-	47,895	1 4½	1 8½	Castletar.
2	4,445	-	-	-	-	44,960	1 7½	1 11½	Claremorris.
-	2,283	-	40	40	-	30,612	1 8	2 2½	Killala.
-	3,728	-	-	-	-	42,762	1 11	2 6½	Swinsford.
-	6,631	-	-	-	-	45,363	2 24	2 13	Westport.
CO. ROSCOMMON.									
-	6,004	-	-	-	-	75,923	1 24	1 7	Boyle.
-	5,391	-	-	-	-	75,809	1 8	1 6½	Castlerea.
-	5,237	-	-	-	-	61,896	1 4	1 7½	Roscommon.
-	3,590	-	-	-	-	31,191	1 2	1 4½	Stokestown.

## No. 7.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS.	RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.						RECEIPTS FROM LOANS.			
	Money supplied by County Councils on demand of Guardians.		Bonds of Dispensary Resolutions, &c.	Grants in aid of Relief of Distress.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenue.	For Workhouse Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total Receipts from Loans.	In Maintenance.
	For Union Charges.	To Repay Seed Loans.								
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.			*							
Co. Sligo.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dromore West, .	2,587	—	—	—	60	3,706	—	—	—	912
Sligo, . . . .	18,078	—	68	—	202	14,248	—	—	—	5,394
Tobereeny, . .	5,131	—	17	—	87	5,225	—	—	—	1,408
Total Connaught, 1900	147,856	—	550	2,023	2,608	154,037	2,500	514	3,014	44,218
Do., 1901	138,463	39,855	463	8,015	3,601	170,827	—	294	294	47,337
Increase, . .	9,373	—	87	—	—	—	2,500	100	2,500	—
Decrease, . .	—	39,855	—	5,392	3	16,700	—	—	—	1,210

## SUMMARY OF

UNION, . . .	507,563	—	442	—	12,871	329,036	5,120	125	6,334	115,026
MUNSTER, . .	417,110	—	1,020	—	8,706	426,034	225	754	970	148,231
LINCOLN, . .	405,631	—	1,030	—	9,031	477,192	8,659	1,800	4,989	179,766
CONNAUGHT, .	147,856	—	550	2,023	2,608	154,037	2,500	514	3,014	44,218
Total Ireland, 1900	1,388,299	—	3,518	2,023	34,506	1,379,869	13,504	2,503	* 15,207	499,141
Do., 1901	1,281,045	28,560	3,301	8,015	34,106	1,355,178	21,565	3,520	25,184	504,081
Increase, . .	57,155	—	315	—	492	23,011	—	—	—	—
Decrease, . .	—	28,560	—	5,392	—	—	9,051	845	9,897	18,948

\* See note

during the year ended the 30th September, 1909.—continued.

EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE.										NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
OUT RELIEF.		Total.	Expenses of District Schools.	Maintenance of Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiots in Public Institutions, and cost of Relief in District Hospitals.	Emigra- tion Ex- penses.	Salaries and Bounties of Officers.	Cost of Medicine and Medical Apparatus in Work- houses.	All other Poor Relief Expendi- ture.		
Cost of Boarded- out Children.	Cost of all other outdoor relief Ex- penditure.									
12.	13.								14.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.	
8	676	688	—	90	—	659	80	571	Co. Sligo.	
68	1,391	1,457	—	138	—	1,387	100	2,182	Down West.	
8	901	909	—	83	—	787	47	475	Sligo.	
988	22,519	23,507	—	2,407	9	25,644	1,183	16,151	Tobacco.	
719	34,720	35,439	—	2,427	—	25,287	1,237	16,424	Total Connaught, 1909	
209	—	—	—	60	9	257	—	527	Do., 1908	
—	12,931	11,922	—	—	—	—	174	—	Increase.	
									Decrease.	

# PROVINCES.

4,214	37,974	42,188	—	4,406	37	54,571	2,694	31,518	VIENNA.
5,801	74,281	80,082	4,201	7,900	23	66,825	3,118	40,447	MUNSTER.
7,929	68,556	77,576	3,234	8,099	1	67,183	5,641	49,478	LEINSTER.
968	22,519	23,507	—	2,497	9	25,644	1,183	16,151	CONNAUGHT.
28,023	233,380	261,403	7,695	22,002	69	213,223	10,611	137,694	Total Ireland, 1909.
17,912	213,016	230,928	7,693	20,377	59	214,013	11,201	123,737	Do., 1908.
2,111	—	—	22	1,775	10	—	—	8,807	Increase.
—	8,688	4,575	—	—	—	789	650	—	Decrease.

## No. 7.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Unions

## EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccina- tion, and Dispens- ary Houses Acts.	Expenses under Lunatic Asylums Act.	Expenses under Act for Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenses under the Super- annuation Acts.	Payments under the National School Teachers Act.	Payments under the Gateway Hospital Act, 1896.	Payments in respect of Borrowed Money.		
								Principal.	Interest.	Total.
32.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—cont.										
Co Sligo.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dromore West,	2,075	465	19	23	112	—	—	18	31	49
Sligo, . . .	10,268	1,896	40	70	287	12	—	95	55	150
Tobermurry, . .	3,019	711	34	26	167	—	—	84	22	106
Total Connaught, 1909	115,189	24,896	512	1,213	2,751	22	1,001	924	659	1,583
Do., 1908	127,561	24,483	452	1,165	2,638	24	1,033	894	649	1,543
Increase,	—	395	60	70	113	8	—	40	—	20
Decrease, . .	12,372	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	20	—

## SUMMARY OF

UPPER, . . .	251,490	49,655	840	3,498	5,047	105	—	5,932	4,196	10,128
MUNSTER, . . .	340,611	50,918	894	2,206	3,440	247	—	2,253	2,404	4,657
LEINSTER, . . .	339,128	61,096	763	2,750	6,505	175	—	6,510	5,115	11,625
CONNAUGHT, . .	115,189	24,896	512	1,215	2,751	22	1,001	924	659	1,583
Total Ireland, 1909	1,106,328	191,940	3,018	9,669	22,307	559	1,001	10,628	12,365	22,993
Do., 1908	1,116,098	186,292	2,914	9,023	22,449	567	1,033	15,441	12,401	27,842
Increase, . . .	—	5,647	104	40	748	2	—	184	—	128
Decrease, . . .	11,340	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	50	—

during the year ended the 30th September, 1909.—continued.

Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from Revenue.	Expenditure from Loans.			Amount of Seed Loan repaid to Commissioners of Public Works.	Valuation in 1909.	Proportion on the Valuation.		NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND UNIONS.
		For Workhouses Buildings.	Under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.	Total Expenditure from Loans.			Of Expenditure on Relief of the Poor, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans and Grants.	Of Total Expenditure, exclusive of amount defrayed from Loans and Grants.	
33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.
									PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	Co. SLIGO.
—	8,843	—	—	—	—	57,479	1 7	2 0½	Dromore West.
—	12,715	—	—	—	—	104,842	1 11½	2 5	Sligo.
19	4,842	—	—	—	—	41,698	1 10½	2 4½	Tobacco.
101	147,840	1,358	231	1,589	—	1,400,561	1 7½	2 1	Total Connaught, 1909.
66	150,540	71	248	319	22,894	1,590,054	1 8½	2 2	Do., 1908.
35	—	1,997	—	1,970	—	1,537	—	—	Increase
—	11,790	—	17	—	22,200	—	0 1½	0 1	Decrease.

## PROVINCES.

23	820,700	9,384	178	9,562	—	5,322,476	0 11	1 2	UNION.
60	483,048	601	1,140	1,741	—	3,563,507	1 11½	2 4½	MUNSTER.
427	472,626	3,168	4,650	7,798	—	5,161,199	1 6	1 10	LEINSTER.
103	147,840	1,358	231	1,589	—	1,400,561	1 7½	2 1	CONNAUGHT.
620	1,364,114	14,511	6,179	20,690	—	15,047,773	1 5	1 9	Total Ireland, 1909.
451	1,368,638	20,947	4,090	24,977	31,262	15,600,071	1 5	1 9	Do., 1908.
169	—	—	2,149	—	—	47,702	—	—	Increase
—	4,518	4,436	—	4,287	31,992	—	—	—	Decrease.

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1909, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.

N.B.—THE FOLLOWING EXPLANATORY NOTE SHOULD BE CAREFULLY CONSIDERED IN CONNECTION WITH WORKHOUSES, AN OUTDOOR RELIEF, AND IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, RESPECTIVELY, AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR MAY BE ADMITTED TO RELIEF MORE THAN ONCE IN A YEAR, AND THE TOTALS SHOULD BE VIEWED ACCORDINGLY TO THE YEAR IN WHICH THE TABLE.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out Children.			All other
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at home during the year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER.</b>								
<b>CO. ANTRIM.</b>								
Antrim, . . .	161	8	5,232	5,401	7	8	15	416
Ballycastle, . . .	50	1	461	561	2	—	2	36
Ballymena, . . .	219	11	2,918	3,243	19	2	21	506
Ballymore, . . .	134	6	1,133	1,675	14	6	20	228
Belfast, . . .	3,554	372	22,598	26,525	123	44	167	701
Larne, . . .	158	16	2,644	2,812	12	3	15	248
Lisburn, . . .	337	22	7,039	7,945	7	1	8	384
<b>CO. ARMAGH.</b>								
Armagh, . . .	284	14	1,477	1,771	43	9	52	36
Lurgan, . . .	406	33	6,564	6,943	45	9	54	436
<b>CO. CAVAN.</b>								
Balleborough, . . .	113	10	3,203	3,331	8	1	9	228
Bawnboy, . . .	56	—	508	616	2	—	2	119
Cavan, . . .	214	5	1,671	2,136	—	40	40	—
Cootahill, . . .	129	5	2,548	2,682	11	3	14	185
<b>CO. DONEGAL.</b>								
Ballyshannon, . . .	141	10	1,489	1,640	7	2	9	144
Donegal, . . .	77	—	425	502	—	—	—	17
Dunmurry, . . .	40	1	300	461	1	—	1	11
Glenties, . . .	114	2	797	913	16	—	16	7
Inishowen, . . .	89	2	977	1,068	4	2	6	215
Letterkenny, . . .	93	4	1,164	1,260	1	—	1	11
Miford, . . .	83	1	628	764	1	—	1	56
Stranorlar, . . .	64	1	1,166	1,261	2	—	2	38
<b>CO. DUBLIN.</b>								
Banbridge, . . .	285	6	3,738	3,844	21	1	22	467
Downpatrick, . . .	147	14	3,616	3,777	2	1	3	218

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

yearly average.—The figures in cols. 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 of the following table represent the numbers of persons (in part, but those in cols. 4 and 10 do not represent so many individual persons, inasmuch as the same person may be counted several times in the year, but the average number of individual persons maintained in each workhouse each day throughout

However, the average number of persons

Out-door—con.			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Asylum Hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 12, and 13.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved in the Workhouses during the year.	NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
Persons.		Gross Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.			
No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.								
CO. ARMAGH.								
30	460	509	5	13	17	5,827	60,715	Ardara.
14	30	52	-	1	1	994	22,998	Ballycastle.
156	752	773	7	5	12	4,083	112,034	Ballymena.
86	324	344	4	14	18	2,037	54,175	Ballymore.
697	1,368	1,545	98	74	172	23,362	1,400,380	Belfast.
97	545	360	3	3	6	3,180	54,517	Larne.
103	457	495	4	8	12	8,455	183,850	Lisburn.
CO. ARMAGH.								
6	42	94	4	22	26	1,891	60,376	Armagh.
260	696	750	18	12	30	7,723	150,063	Lisburn.
CO. CAVAN.								
133	358	367	4	4	8	3,705	45,693	Ballymahonagh.
61	180	123	5	14	19	817	21,545	Bawnboy.
925	925	945	10	0	16	3,367	78,571	Cavan.
65	251	265	6	-	6	2,913	52,385	Cootehill.
CO. DONEGAL.								
78	222	231	-	-	-	1,471	40,760	Ballyshannon.
6	23	23	4	-	4	539	28,385	Donegal.
18	20	30	-	1	1	432	12,366	Dundragh.
61	68	84	1	-	1	928	43,098	Glenties.
61	276	282	-	-	-	1,650	56,412	Inishowen.
17	28	29	2	15	17	1,306	30,981	Lettickerny.
13	60	70	1	1	2	770	31,707	Milford.
16	54	55	-	-	-	1,327	22,950	Stranorlar.
CO. DOWNS.								
135	502	514	4	15	19	4,577	74,821	Ranbridge.
67	285	288	6	2	8	4,073	60,744	Downpatrick.

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1909, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in Work- house.	Cost of provisions, necessities, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.		
			Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing.	Total.	Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing.	Total.
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.</b>								
<b>CO. ANTRIM.</b>			£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Antrim, . . .	11.	166	1,644	280	1,924	8 9½	0 8	4 5½
Ballycastle, . . .	41	52	561	75	736	4 1½	0 3½	4 6½
Ballymena, . . .	34	307	2,369	482	3,478	8 8½	0 7½	4 4½
Ballymoney, . . .	82	148	1,408	236	1,630	3 7½	0 7½	4 2½
Belfast, . . .	54	6,074	36,407	8,124	44,501	8 6½	0 8½	4 3½
Larne, . . .	10	149	1,389	305	1,695	3 6½	0 9½	4 4½
Lisburn, . . .	13	285	2,744	433	3,177	3 8½	0 7	4 3½
<b>CO. ARMAGH.</b>								
Armagh, . . .	51	249	2,410	410	2,820	8 8½	0 7½	4 4½
Lurgan, . . .	22	411	4,158	500	4,740	3 10½	0 6½	4 5½
<b>CO. CAVAN.</b>								
Balleisborough, . . .	14	126	1,514	192	1,706	4 7½	0 7	5 2½
Bawnboy, . . .	37	62	557	96	703	4 1½	0 7	4 8½
Cavan, . . .	36	215	2,062	347	2,422	3 8½	0 7½	4 4
Cooteshill, . . .	20	143	1,611	232	1,843	4 9½	0 7½	4 11
<b>CO. DONEGAL.</b>								
Ballyshannon, . . .	38	128	1,451	172	1,623	4 4	0 8½	4 10½
Donagh, . . .	57	73	697	87	784	3 5½	0 5½	3 10½
Dunmurry, . . .	31	84	289	45	334	3 3½	0 6	3 9½
Glenties, . . .	48	120	1,073	172	1,245	3 5½	0 6½	3 11½
Inishowen, . . .	34	100	872	144	1,010	3 4	0 6½	3 30½
Letterkenny, . . .	25	85	686	145	841	3 1½	0 8	3 9½
Millford, . . .	45	87	863	123	980	3 9½	0 6½	4 4½
Stranorlar, . . .	18	53	536	76	612	3 3½	0 5½	3 8½
<b>CO. DOWN.</b>								
Ranbridge, . . .	19	205	1,713	230	1,908	3 5½	0 5½	3 8½
Downpatrick, . . .	16	186	1,990	290	2,196	4 4½	0 8	5 0½



out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other Persons. No. at commencement of the year.
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.</b>								
<b>Co. DOW—con.</b>								
Kilnab, . . . .	98	1	3,146	3,245	—	—	—	134
Kerry, . . . .	251	9	4,607	4,867	15	7	22	618
Northwards, . .	225	7	3,244	4,086	30	5	35	550
<b>Co. FERMANAGH</b>								
Ratishillen, . .	156	10	1,633	1,809	17	2	19	137
Irvinestown, . .	65	7	842	916	5	1	6	46
Lisnakea, . . . .	60	7	1,802	1,765	3	—	3	119
<b>Co. LONDONDERRY.</b>								
Colemore, . . . .	141	29	767	867	8	1	9	150
Lisnavigy, . . .	166	8	1,961	2,075	9	—	9	—
Leadinstown, . .	230	25	5,498	5,534	18	7	25	79
Mogheraduff, . .	171	6	4,412	4,135	—	—	—	243
<b>Co. MONAGHAN.</b>								
Curickmacross, .	129	2	3,432	3,569	13	1	14	84
Castleblayney, .	154	2	2,761	2,917	4	4	8	226
Clontarf, . . . .	110	3	2,450	2,569	—	—	—	1
Yonaghan, . . .	111	3	2,345	2,380	—	—	—	125
<b>Co. TYRONE.</b>								
Castlederg, . . .	56	8	739	768	—	—	—	—
Clapher, . . . .	80	6	3,106	3,293	7	—	7	98
Cookstown, . . .	114	8	2,366	2,488	—	—	—	122
Dungannon, . . .	167	11	3,475	3,653	22	3	25	192
Omagh, . . . . .	225	9	2,623	3,102	9	—	9	538
Strabane, . . . .	246	17	4,564	4,776	17	2	19	234
<b>Total Ulster, 1009,</b>	<b>10,313</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>131,317</b>	<b>142,238</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>8,381</b>
<b>Do do., 1008,</b>	<b>9,298</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>126,509</b>	<b>136,563</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>8,301</b>
<b>Increase,</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4,848</b>	<b>5,665</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Decrease,</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1900, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Out-door—con.			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Epiletics and Imbeciles, and in Eastern Hospitals.			Total of columns 8, 13, and 10.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved in the Work- house during the year.
	All other Persons— con.		Grand Total.	No. at commence- ment of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.		
	No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.						
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.								
Co. DOWN—con.								
Kilcol, . . .	81	195	195	1	2	3	3,441	10,785
Newry, . . .	263	876	868	8	13	21	7,746	90,010
Newtownards, . .	182	732	767	9	5	14	4,867	63,968
Co. FERMANAGH.								
Enniskillen, . . .	47	184	203	4	9	13	2,025	65,844
Irvinestown, . . .	10	50	62	—	2	2	960	20,869
Larne, . . .	32	151	184	1	6	6	1,928	22,283
Co. LONDONDERRY.								
Coleraine, . . .	48	198	202	6	12	18	1,067	53,735
Lisnady, . . .	1	1	10	1	1	2	2,027	27,794
Londonderry, . .	66	145	170	11	—	11	6,895	115,695
Magherafelt, . . .	162	405	405	5	3	8	4,028	66,602
Co. MONAGHAN.								
Carrickmacross, . .	28	112	126	7	4	11	3,700	61,274
Castleblayney, . .	115	241	349	4	10	14	3,280	64,827
Clones, . . .	6	6	6	2	5	7	2,562	45,273
Monaghan, . . .	22	163	163	5	—	5	2,528	20,970
Co. TYRONE.								
Castlederg, . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	709	17,493
Clogher, . . .	30	120	127	1	5	6	3,415	34,799
Cookstown, . . .	101	224	224	3	20	23	2,735	44,119
Dungannon, . . .	132	224	349	8	4	12	4,014	63,598
Omagh, . . .	168	641	560	6	2	13	3,725	31,841
Strabane, . . .	119	353	372	7	4	11	6,163	91,538
Total Ulster, 1900,	4,764	13,675	13,760	277	321	598	156,520	3,800,104
Do do. 1900,	4,403	13,804	14,534	235	250	484	151,521	3,863,203
Increase, . . .	—	—	—	42	71	104	4,999	—
Decrease, . . .	860	789	774	—	—	—	—	41,629

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in Workhouse.	Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
		Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
		£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER—con.
								Co. DOWN—con.
9	84	862	54	910	8 11	0 3	4 2	Kilkeel.
13	267	2,329	365	2,704	3 7½	0 6½	4 2½	Newry.
21	230	2,048	349	2,397	3 5	0 7	4 0	Newtownards.
								Co. FERMANAGH.
28	130	1,535	129	1,714	3 4½	0 3½	3 7½	Enniskillen.
29	73	773	220	993	4 0½	1 1½	5 2	Irvinestown.
13	61	708	97	795	4 5½	0 6½	4 11½	Lisnakea.
								Co. LONDONDERRY.
68	161	1,577	172	1,449	3 0½	0 5	3 5½	Coleraine.
13	304	970	119	1,089	3 7½	0 5½	4 0½	Limevady.
20	313	2,509	260	2,769	3 0½	0 3½	3 4½	Londonderry.
16	183	1,742	329	2,071	3 8	0 3½	4 4½	Magherafelt.
								Co. MONAGHAN.
14	141	1,441	132	1,593	3 11½	0 4½	4 4	Carrickmacross.
10	150	1,573	197	1,770	4 0½	0 6	4 6½	Castledowney.
16	110	1,193	133	1,325	3 11½	0 5½	4 4½	Clones.
16	101	893	117	1,010	3 4½	0 5½	3 10	Monaghan.
								Co. TYRONE.
23	48	429	63	493	3 5½	0 6	3 11½	Castlederg.
10	94	967	122	1,089	3 11½	0 6	4 5½	Clogher.
10	121	1,223	132	1,355	3 11	0 5	4 4	Cockstown.
19	183	1,876	284	2,160	3 10	0 7	4 5	Dungannon.
20	224	2,155	330	2,544	3 3½	0 8	4 4½	Omagh.
19	250	1,945	340	2,491	2 11½	0 10	3 9½	Strabane.
27	10,437	98,419	17,507	115,926	3 7½	0 7½	4 3	Total Ulster, 1898.
28	10,523	101,623	14,974	116,597	3 5½	0 6½	4 2½	Do. do., 1908.
-	-	-	2,623	-	-	0 1½	0 0½	Increase.
1	91	3,206	-	873	0 1	-	-	Decrease.

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1909, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.</b>								
<b>Co. CLARE.</b>								
Ballyvaughan, . . .	77	—	692	769	—	—	—	70
Corofa, . . .	60	3	1,330	1,393	—	6	6	66
Ennis, . . .	417	16	2,541	2,974	10	13	23	519
Ennistymon, . . .	218	12	1,402	1,722	—	—	—	162
Killadysert, . . .	85	—	307	392	—	—	—	128
Kilrush, . . .	318	22	1,043	1,383	2	—	2	566
Scariff, . . .	184	1	1,448	1,633	3	15	18	184
<b>Co. CORK.</b>								
Bandon, . . .	155	10	1,800	2,065	12	—	12	308
Bantry, . . .	69	3	1,380	1,452	—	—	—	183
Charltona, . . .	53	—	527	580	—	—	—	116
Cionakilly, . . .	154	8	1,247	1,404	2	1	3	227
Cork, . . .	2,221	67	8,700	11,177	173	44	222	2,422
Dunmanway, . . .	77	2	1,171	1,250	8	3	11	220
Ferney, . . .	184	11	3,721	3,916	6	2	8	325
Kantark, . . .	216	13	1,092	2,221	29	6	34	423
Kinsale, . . .	147	2	1,096	1,245	7	2	9	250
Macroom, . . .	114	4	1,315	1,433	27	6	33	376
Mallow, . . .	318	19	2,348	2,685	60	7	67	467
Middleton, . . .	283	20	2,080	2,393	11	4	15	436
Millstreet, . . .	66	4	1,408	1,478	15	2	17	141
Mitchelstown, . . .	183	6	2,104	2,243	11	5	16	135
Skibbereen, . . .	192	6	1,608	1,806	12	4	16	444
Skull, . . .	63	—	769	832	—	2	2	170
Youghal, . . .	215	19	2,001	2,235	17	2	19	252
<b>Co. KERRY.</b>								
Cobareeven, . . .	96	2	464	562	23	7	33	320
Diagh, . . .	178	9	984	1,160	7	2	9	343
Keemore, . . .	62	5	1,007	1,194	4	1	6	162

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Out-door—con.			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Eastern Hospitals.			Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
persons.		Gross Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to Institutions during the year.	Total.	Total of columns 5, 12, and 15.	Work-house.	District School, as charged to the Contributory Unions.	
No. placed on lists during the year	Total.								
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.									
CO. CLARE.									
8	78	78	1	1	2	849	25,866	-	Ballyvaghan.
34	105	106	-	0	5	1,967	22,819	-	Corodn.
231	750	773	3	15	18	3,765	159,360	-	Ennis.
137	299	299	5	8	8	2,629	77,715	-	Ennistymon.
91	228	229	-	11	11	985	26,320	-	Fildryst.
783	1,378	1,580	2	4	0	2,508	119,707	-	Kilrush.
220	404	422	7	7	14	2,000	53,480	-	Scuriff.
CO. CORK.									
217	585	597	7	9	10	2,078	60,066	-	Bandon.
72	254	254	3	10	13	1,039	35,514	-	Bantry.
43	159	159	5	5	10	749	20,521	-	Castletown.
108	385	393	3	20	23	1,825	50,907	-	Cleashilly.
3,979	6,432	6,054	129	131	259	18,031	828,239	-	Cork.
262	422	433	4	12	16	1,009	28,155	-	Donnanway.
244	579	507	10	15	25	4,028	71,018	-	Ferney.
265	820	854	6	11	17	3,002	61,838	-	Kestark.
179	459	408	8	5	8	1,721	59,136	-	Kinsale.
103	450	510	8	13	21	1,993	45,275	-	Macroom.
451	868	915	11	28	39	3,008	133,040	-	Mallow.
93	534	540	5	25	30	3,372	110,528	-	Milltown.
31	172	130	2	5	7	1,704	35,590	-	Midleton.
171	305	322	9	13	21	2,530	49,753	-	Mitchelstown.
234	786	754	5	1	6	2,659	68,293	-	Skibbereen.
38	183	190	1	2	3	1,035	20,781	-	Skull.
293	949	968	5	20	24	3,027	75,911	-	Youghal.
CO. KERRY.									
278	598	531	3	28	31	1,224	50,833	-	Caherdreen.
70	410	428	3	5	9	1,605	58,410	-	Dingle.
57	219	234	2	2	4	1,423	34,899	-	Kemmare.

No. 8.—Return showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1909, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.		
		Work- houses.	District School, from each Contribu- tory Union.	Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing	Total.	Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing.	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.—con.</b>									
<b>Co. CLARE.</b>									
Ballyvaughan, . . .	35	74	—	660	63	729	3 5½	0 4	3 9½
Corcedin, . . .	10	63	—	853	161	1,094	5 2½	0 11	6 1½
Bank, . . .	54	426	—	4,777	974	5,751	4 2½	0 10½	5 0½
Banktymon, . . .	45	213	—	2,327	328	2,715	4 3½	0 7	4 10½
Kilbadyport, . . .	72	78	—	938	121	1,103	4 10½	0 7	5 2½
Kilrush, . . .	87	328	—	3,188	347	3,515	3 8½	0 5	4 1½
Seariff, . . .	39	174	—	2,126	337	2,463	4 8½	0 8½	5 5
<b>Co. CORK.</b>									
Bandon, . . .	20	165	—	1,685	275	1,963	3 11½	0 7½	4 0½
Benby, . . .	27	160	—	967	182	1,149	3 8½	0 8½	4 0½
Castletown, . . .	35	56	—	538	90	678	4 0	0 7½	4 7½
Chesakilly, . . .	41	156	—	1,816	234	1,550	3 2½	0 7	3 9½
Cork, . . .	74	2,269	—	23,032	2,460	26,101	3 11½	0 5	4 4½
Dunmanway, . . .	23	77	—	640	131	780	3 2½	0 7½	3 10½
Ferry, . . .	18	195	—	1,730	233	1,968	3 4½	0 5½	3 10½
Kantark, . . .	37	224	—	2,355	254	2,609	4 0½	0 5½	4 5½
Kinsale, . . .	41	138	—	1,217	143	1,360	3 4½	0 4½	3 9½
Macroom, . . .	30	116	—	1,805	161	1,666	4 6½	0 4	4 10½
Mallow, . . .	45	325	—	4,610	291	4,271	4 5	0 3½	4 11½
Middleton, . . .	37	303	—	3,016	376	3,302	3 0½	0 5½	4 2½
Millstreet, . . .	23	97	—	1,080	207	1,246	4 1½	0 0½	4 11
Mitchelstown, . . .	22	136	—	1,508	249	1,317	3 0	0 8½	3 8½
Shibbreen, . . .	55	187	—	1,798	284	2,022	3 7½	0 7	4 2½
Skell, . . .	25	57	—	570	81	660	3 10½	0 6½	4 5½
Youghal, . . .	32	205	—	1,818	326	2,144	3 4½	0 7½	4 0
<b>Co. KERRY.</b>									
Chandivann, . . .	55	84	—	804	113	617	3 7½	0 6	4 1½
Dingle, . . .	50	160	—	1,514	207	1,511	3 10½	0 5½	4 4
Kenmare, . . .	29	60	—	885	128	1,023	3 6½	0 0½	4 1

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other persons.
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.—con.</b>								
<b>Co. KERRY.—con.</b>								
Kilbarney, . . .	314	23	1,414	1,761	10	3	13	631
Lisdown, . . .	330	21	2,427	2,778	7	—	7	673
Trillick, . . .	321	28	3,237	3,586	17	14	31	960
<b>Co. LIMERICK.</b>								
Green, . . .	298	21	1,361	1,585	2	2	4	213
Kilmallock, . . .	374	37	1,916	2,327	25	10	35	602
Limerick, . . .	1,863	69	6,373	7,594	75	13	88	1,346
Newcastle, . . .	203	16	967	1,183	2	1	3	320
Rathfriland, . . .	168	13	1,334	1,535	6	2	8	378
<b>Co. TIPPERARY (North Riding).</b>								
Borrisokane, . . .	66	—	2,615	2,681	3	1	4	93
Nenagh, . . .	230	11	3,766	3,997	8	—	8	460
Roscrea, . . .	174	4	3,032	3,210	1	—	1	112
Thurles, . . .	212	18	1,197	1,427	11	1	12	461
<b>Co. TIPPERARY (South Riding).</b>								
Carraig-on-Suir, . . .	216	14	3,753	3,956	7	6	13	175
Cashel, . . .	245	14	1,531	1,760	—	—	—	334
Clogheen, . . .	228	9	2,678	2,915	—	1	1	159
Glennel, . . .	303	26	4,231	4,550	15	4	19	165
Tipperary, . . .	466	31	5,498	6,015	9	—	9	760
<b>Co. WATERFORD.</b>								
Dungarvan, . . .	184	17	2,766	2,966	17	—	17	384
Kilmarthomas, . . .	179	12	6,703	6,884	1	2	3	107
Lismore, . . .	163	8	3,246	3,437	3	6	14	264
Waterford, . . .	843	49	6,115	7,007	46	12	58	836
<b>Total Munster, 1906.</b>	<b>13,212</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>113,347</b>	<b>127,261</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>19,394</b>
<b>Do. do., 1905.</b>	<b>12,923</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>116,843</b>	<b>120,188</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>19,542</b>
<b>Increase, . . .</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Decrease, . . .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>2,867</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>143</b>

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1909, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Out-door—con.			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiot and Imbecile, and in Extra Hospitals.			Total of out-patients 6, 13 and 15.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in	
	All other persons —con.		Gross Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.		Work- house.	District School, as charged to the Contributory Unions.
	No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.									
Co. KERRY—con.									
Killarney . . .	414	1,045	1,058	12	89	101	2,910	103,406	—
Listowel, . . .	233	1,166	1,113	7	31	38	3,920	101,103	16,333
Trillick, . . .	1,281	2,241	2,272	11	36	47	5,905	128,537	—
Co. LIMERICK.									
Croagh, . . .	329	542	546	5	24	29	2,150	57,364	8,282
Kilmallock, . . .	797	1,489	1,524	11	37	68	3,019	129,532	12,775
Limerick, . . .	1,925	3,272	3,300	22	36	60	11,014	428,304	27,735
Newcastle, . . .	200	529	532	8	8	15	1,735	70,047	5,723
Rothschilds, . . .	217	595	603	5	3	8	2,445	64,532	7,200
Co. TIPPERARY. (North Riding).									
Beechgrove, . . .	68	151	155	—	5	5	2,851	22,106	—
Kesh, . . .	180	579	578	2	22	25	4,790	87,441	—
Roscrea, . . .	52	164	155	—	11	11	3,385	60,907	—
Thurles, . . .	297	695	710	6	9	15	2,152	81,897	—
Co. TIPPERARY. (South Riding).									
Carrick-on-Suir, . . .	551	737	759	1	28	29	4,734	78,190	—
Cashel, . . .	524	890	890	3	5	8	2,633	91,066	—
Clapham, . . .	166	325	330	5	7	12	4,255	84,188	—
Clonmel, . . .	170	364	383	11	6	17	4,260	110,863	—
Tippinny, . . .	788	1,548	1,587	8	11	19	7,591	166,674	—
Co. WATERFORD.									
Dungarvan, . . .	519	903	920	5	4	9	3,885	73,745	—
Edinacorney, . . .	213	329	323	—	6	6	6,283	59,590	—
Idemore, . . .	234	496	512	3	7	10	3,962	57,235	—
Waterford, . . .	997	1,832	1,890	14	4	18	8,015	290,728	—
Total Munster, 1909.	19,077	38,451	39,380	392	807	1,199	167,849	4,736,442	79,698
Do. do., 1908.	19,435	38,977	39,778	331	901	1,232	171,248	4,957,611	78,898
Increase, . . .	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	1,102
Decrease, . . .	378	526	410	—	94	83	3,399	221,169	—



out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessities, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
	Work-house.	District School, from each Contributory Union.	Provisions and necessities.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessities.	Clothing.	Total.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
			£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—con.
									Co. KERRY—con.
59	283	—	3,051	585	3,586	4 1½	0 8½	4 10½	Kilmarney.
42	277	46	2,976	421	3,397	4 1½	0 7	4 8½	Lisowal.
36	352	—	2,908	440	3,738	3 7	0 5½	4 0½	Trillick.
									Co. LIMERICK.
48	185	23	2,009	334	2,343	4 2	0 8½	4 10½	Croon.
61	355	35	3,785	416	4,201	4 1.	0 5½	4 6½	Kilmallock.
60	1,178	76	11,407	1,369	13,756	3 8½	0 5	4 12	Limerick.
85	162	12	2,081	570	2,451	4 2	0 8½	4 10½	Newmarket.
39	177	20	1,953	816	2,271	4 2½	0 8½	4 11	Rathkeale.
									Co. TIPPERARY.
									(North Riding).
8	61	—	689	85	774	4 4½	0 6½	4 10½	Borrisokane.
22	240	—	2,998	471	3,369	3 10	0 9	4 7	Yough.
19	166	—	1,701	310	2,011	3 11½	0 8½	4 7½	Roosken.
67	224	—	2,004	354	2,448	3 7	0 7½	4 5½	Thurles.
									Co. TIPPERARY.
									(South Riding).
50	214	—	1,736	180	1,913	3 1	0 4	3 5	Carrick-on-Sale.
51	249	—	2,345	462	2,507	3 7½	0 8½	4 3½	Cashel.
22	231	—	2,315	460	2,775	3 10½	0 9	4 7½	Clogheen.
24	304	—	2,667	380	3,017	3 4½	0 5½	3 9½	Cloam.
23	455	—	4,836	796	6,826	4 0½	0 8	4 8½	Tipperary.
									Co. WATERFORD.
25	202	—	2,031	337	2,368	3 10½	0 7½	4 6	Dunsmas.
10	163	—	1,680	209	1,889	3 11½	0 6	4 5½	Kilmallock.
17	157	—	1,850	206	2,050	4 6½	0 6	5 0½	Lismore.
41	797	—	6,135	1,093	7,198	2 11½	0 6	3 5½	Waterford.
38	12,976	212	150,164	18,077	148,231	3 10½	0 6½	4 4½	Total Munster, 1869.
39	13,545	214	154,236	18,984	153,160	3 9½	0 6½	4 4	Do. do., 1868.
—	—	4	—	—	—	0 0½	—	0 0½	Increase.
1	586	—	4,082	847	4,929	—	0 0½	—	Decrease.

No. 8.—Return showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1909, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other.
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.</b>								
<b>Co. CARLOW.</b>								
Carlow, . . .	381	21	2,161	2,483	54	4	58	732
<b>Co. DUBLIN.</b>								
Belmestry, . . .	153	5	4,687	4,825	28	3	31	321
Dublin, North, . .	2,795	80	6,345	9,720	208	36	244	1,558
Dublin, South, . .	4,067	115	12,778	22,696	176	50	226	2,174
Rathdown, . . .	304	24	3,066	4,188	68	6	60	567
<b>Co. KILDARE.</b>								
Athy, . . .	255	22	2,762	3,029	13	4	17	404
Colbride, . . .	190	33	3,774	3,967	10	—	10	231
Nass, . . .	332	25	5,890	6,226	29	10	39	345
<b>Co. KILKENNY.</b>								
Callan, . . .	226	11	8,320	8,606	1	14	15	253
Castlemore, . . .	98	3	1,525	1,626	—	—	—	153
Kilkenny, . . .	374	27	2,797	3,193	15	24	39	423
Thomastown, . . .	157	9	2,057	2,223	6	3	9	182
Uringford, . . .	81	3	525	604	3	—	3	138
<b>KING'S Co.</b>								
Birr, . . .	243	8	1,326	2,182	—	—	—	253
Edenderry, . . .	143	11	1,402	1,560	6	—	6	228
Tullamore, . . .	280	12	4,418	4,728	8	—	8	456
<b>Co. LONGFORD.</b>								
Ballymahon, . . .	134	4	3,360	3,534	—	—	—	147
Granard, . . .	125	8	1,907	2,140	—	—	—	222
Longford, . . .	210	5	1,242	2,063	13	3	21	299
<b>Co. LOUTH.</b>								
Ardee, . . .	138	7	4,070	5,121	9	4	13	255
Drogheda, . . .	327	8	8,483	8,823	5	—	5	660
Dundalk, . . .	241	12	5,835	6,088	24	4	28	637

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Out-door—con.			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Asylum Hospitals.			Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.			
persons.		Gross Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.	Total of columns 5, 15, and 16.	Work-house.	District School, as charged to the Contributory Unions.				
No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.								10.	11.	12.	13.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.												
Co. CARLOW.												
719	1,451	1,509	4	9	13	3,971	129,634	-	Carlow.			
Co. DUBLIN.												
308	739	760	8	83	91	5,621	60,426	-	Bahochery.			
3,972	4,928	5,227	119	338	457	15,404	902,445	-	Dublin, North.			
8,433	6,307	6,433	110	185	295	29,094	1,510,561	-	Dublin, South.			
2,244	2,261	2,870	33	11	44	7,102	187,394	-	Bathdown.			
Co. KILDARE.												
568	972	980	4	8	12	4,000	103,371	-	Athy.			
305	480	490	-	2	2	4,455	53,481	-	Colbridge.			
736	1,081	1,120	7	18	25	7,571	124,294	-	Noss.			
Co. KILKENNY.												
834	693	708	3	16	19	4,332	72,997	-	Callon.			
102	258	255	-	1	1	1,590	35,229	-	Castlemount.			
839	1,272	1,311	7	11	18	4,527	141,602	-	Kilkeeny.			
117	309	313	1	1	2	2,543	53,616	-	Thomastown.			
375	592	596	1	4	5	1,115	28,119	-	Urbisford.			
KING'S Co.												
160	416	416	3	17	20	2,655	80,183	-	Birr.			
244	442	443	4	10	14	2,018	50,677	-	Edenderry.			
253	683	691	5	5	7	5,413	118,838	-	Tullamore.			
Co. LONGFORD.												
203	410	410	1	10	11	3,955	50,118	-	Ballymahon.			
75	297	297	1	12	13	2,550	55,308	-	Grannard.			
414	713	734	1	5	6	3,803	69,259	-	Longford.			
Co. LOUTH.												
214	502	515	1	12	13	5,549	13,194	-	Ardee.			
193	367	372	7	19	26	9,721	113,757	14,210	Drughda.			
503	1,140	1,168	6	27	33	7,299	93,339	-	Dundalk.			

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1909, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 8.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.		
		Week- house.	District School, from each Contribu- tory Union.	Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing	Total.	Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing.	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.</b>									
<b>Co. CARLOW.</b>				£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Carlow, . . .	58	355	—	4,085	682	5,247	6 0½	0 7½	6 8
<b>Co. DUBLIN.</b>									
Balrothery, . . .	13	186	—	1,630	370	2,315	4 5½	0 18½	5 4½
Dublin, North, . .	102	2,719	—	26,046	3,739	29,769	3 8½	0 6½	4 2½
Dublin, South, . .	68	4,103	—	46,287	4,383	50,640	4 3½	6 4½	4 3
Rathdown, . . .	45	513	—	5,639	734	6,773	3 0½	6 6½	4 3½
<b>Co. KILDARE.</b>									
Athy, . . .	34	283	—	3,571	243	3,814	4 10	6 4	5 2
Celbridge, . . .	14	147	—	1,911	224	2,186	5 0	0 7	5 7
Nans, . . .	20	540	—	3,510	303	3,873	3 11½	6 4½	4 4½
<b>Co. KILKENNY.</b>									
Callan, . . .	20	206	—	2,328	234	3,122	5 6½	0 6½	6 6
Castlecomer, . . .	24	165	—	1,388	204	1,542	4 10½	0 9	5 7½
Kilkenny, . . .	44	328	—	4,444	621	4,865	4 4½	0 8	4 9½
Thomestown, . . .	34	147	—	1,291	222	1,613	3 4½	0 7	3 11½
Uringford, . . .	47	77	—	904	101	1,696	4 11½	0 6	5 6½
<b>KING'S Co.</b>									
Birr, . . .	41	244	—	2,764	373	3,137	4 4	0 7	4 11
Edenderry, . . .	63	136	—	1,785	211	1,996	4 11½	0 7	6 6½
Tullamore, . . .	25	326	—	3,753	447	4,200	4 6	0 6½	4 11½
<b>Co. LONGFORD.</b>									
Ballymahon, . . .	14	137	—	1,349	235	1,604	3 9½	6 8½	4 5½
Granard, . . .	26	133	—	1,682	90	1,772	4 2½	6 2½	4 5½
Longford, . . .	32	132	—	1,863	438	2,451	4 1½	1 6½	6 2½
<b>Co. LOUTH.</b>									
Ardee, . . .	10	146	—	1,484	266	1,667	3 10½	0 6½	4 5½
Drogheda, . . .	15	312	30	3,207	363	3,600	4 6½	0 4½	6 3½
Dundalk, . . .	15	256	—	2,730	682	3,312	4 1½	0 10½	4 11½

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other persons.
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at home during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.</b>								
<b>CO. MEATH.</b>								
Dunshaughlin, . . .	105	19	4,740	4,844	—	—	—	106
Kells, . . . . .	136	11	3,420	3,466	6	—	6	239
Navan, . . . . .	218	16	4,097	4,295	16	—	15	342
Oldcastle, . . . .	88	5	4,434	4,577	10	5	15	215
Trim, . . . . .	178	12	2,516	2,766	6	—	6	512
<b>QUEEN'S CO.</b>								
Abbeyfeix, . . . .	141	8	2,653	2,262	2	7	9	217
Mountmellick, . .	249	13	2,820	2,681	16	—	13	443
<b>CO. WESTMEATH.</b>								
Athdown, . . . . .	222	12	3,453	3,667	39	12	51	216
Delvin, . . . . .	87	5	4,249	4,341	15	4	19	197
Mullingar, . . . .	251	21	4,135	4,407	72	16	82	321
<b>CO. WEXFORD.</b>								
Enniscorthy, . . .	246	20	2,190	2,456	3	68	71	694
Gorey, . . . . .	158	11	1,565	1,734	9	6	15	165
New Ross, . . . .	351	29	10,657	10,437	23	12	35	679
Wexford, . . . . .	240	17	2,383	2,946	20	5	25	463
<b>CO. WICKLOW.</b>								
Ballinglem, . . . .	126	7	606	908	7	4	11	598
Rathdrum, . . . .	205	14	4,156	4,375	23	6	29	635
Shillbally, . . . .	92	2	2,078	2,172	6	2	8	91
Total Leinster, 1902,	14,469	669	151,816	166,954	1,011	300	1,311	17,631
Do., do., 1903,	14,208	649	153,320	168,177	955	213	1,171	17,569
Increase, . . . . .	261	20	—	—	56	87	140	162
Decrease, . . . . .	—	—	1,504	1,223	—	—	—	—

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1909, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Out-door—con.			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Extern Hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 15, and 16.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in	
	All other persons —con.		Gross Total.	No. at commence- ment of the year.	No. sent to insti- tutions during the year.	Total.		Work- house.	District School, as charged to the Contribu- tory Unions.
	No. placed on lists during the year	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.									
CO. MEATH.									
Dunshaughlin, . . .	40	206	206	8	—	8	5,073	55,207	4,256
Kells, . . .	140	379	385	2	6	7	8,058	43,471	5,854
Navena, . . .	248	590	605	4	8	12	4,012	60,746	15,333
Oldcastle, . . .	153	373	388	2	12	14	4,979	25,377	—
Trim, . . .	203	515	521	4	8	12	3,239	51,804	15,336
QUEEN'S CO.									
Abbeyleix, . . .	103	320	329	4	9	13	2,544	50,373	—
Mountmellick, . . .	339	772	790	5	7	12	3,353	94,335	—
CO. WESTMEATH.									
Athlone, . . .	224	440	491	4	20	24	4,332	35,876	—
Delvin, . . .	47	244	269	—	3	3	4,097	35,341	—
Mullingar, . . .	180	561	648	6	15	21	5,071	90,729	—
CO. WEXFORD.									
Enniscorthy, . . .	267	901	972	7	10	17	3,429	84,435	—
Gorey, . . .	37	252	267	2	1	3	2,004	49,704	—
New Ross, . . .	307	1,436	1,521	5	21	26	11,034	150,703	—
Wexford, . . .	518	931	1,006	12	5	17	8,963	94,422	—
CO. WICKLOW.									
Ballinghar, . . .	285	653	664	6	19	25	1,497	50,798	—
Rathdrum, . . .	320	975	1,004	5	10	15	5,394	83,789	—
Shillelagh, . . .	98	184	192	3	3	6	2,370	23,321	—
Total Leinster, 1909,	19,456	37,087	38,398	368	919	1,317	206,869	5,306,359	55,321
Do. do., 1908.	19,102	36,581	37,802	370	909	1,345	207,324	5,324,386	55,392
Increase, . . .	354	456	596	22	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease, . . .	—	—	—	—	50	28	655	213,637	71

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
	Work-house.	District School, from each Contributory Union.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
			£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—con.
									Co. DUBLIN.
8	90	12	1,384	152	1,536	5 1½	0 7	5 8½	Dunshaughlin.
15	123	15	1,730	220	1,950	5 0½	0 7½	5 7½	Kells.
21	101	50	2,540	299	2,839	5 1½	0 7½	5 8½	Navan.
7	80	—	1,258	128	1,386	5 5½	0 6½	5 0	Oldcastle.
24	142	37	1,811	220	2,031	4 10½	0 7½	5 6½	Trim.
									QUEEN'S CO.
23	133	—	1,428	208	1,636	4 1½	0 7	4 8½	Abbeyfeix.
27	258	—	2,712	308	3,020	4 0½	0 7	4 7½	Mountmellick.
									Co. WESTMEATH.
22	227	—	2,402	438	2,840	4 6	0 9½	5 5½	Athlone.
8	21	—	207	234	2,241	4 2½	1 0	5 2½	Delvin.
21	240	—	2,900	427	3,327	4 5½	0 8	5 1½	Maltingar.
									Co. WEXFORD.
24	231	—	2,596	585	3,181	4 3½	0 11½	5 5½	Keshmorchy.
29	126	—	1,650	150	1,800	4 7	0 5½	5 0½	Gorey.
12	247	—	2,780	523	3,303	4 2	0 7	4 9	New Ross.
32	250	—	2,672	542	3,214	3 11½	0 6½	4 5½	Wexford.
									Co. WICKLOW.
23	139	—	1,590	220	1,810	4 4½	0 6½	4 11½	Ballinglass.
19	229	—	2,563	324	2,887	4 5½	0 6½	4 10	Rathdrum.
14	82	—	962	155	1,117	4 6½	0 8½	5 5	Shillelagh.
22	14,538	153	150,938	19,828	170,766	4 2½	0 5½	4 9	Total Leinster, 1900.
20	15,090	133	155,798	21,297	187,095	4 2½	0 6½	4 9	Do. do., 1902.
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 0½	—	—	Increase.
1	558	—	5,250	1,450	7,319	—	0 0½	—	Decrease.

No. 8.—Return showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1909, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded-out children.			All other persons. No. at commencement of the year.
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at nurse during the year.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.								
CO. GALWAY.								
Ballinasloe, . . .	229	7	2,191	2,427	—	—	—	171
Clides, . . .	100	—	381	481	1	—	1	97
Galway, . . .	360	24	1,826	2,210	9	17	26	321
Glenasmole, . . .	83	1	1,468	1,542	12	6	18	135
Geet, . . .	130	5	1,785	1,920	8	3	11	142
Loughrea, . . .	97	5	1,435	1,537	3	2	5	294
Mount Bellow, . . .	72	2	2,103	2,183	9	1	10	68
Oughterard, . . .	68	—	314	382	—	1	1	75
Portumna, . . .	37	—	2,427	2,514	—	—	—	112
Tuam, . . .	176	18	2,416	2,600	20	5	25	419
CO. LEITRIM.								
Carrick-on-Shan, . . .	100	8	1,730	1,833	—	—	—	177
Manocharilton, . . .	107	1	1,252	1,360	—	—	—	154
Mohill, . . .	125	2	773	900	—	—	—	204
CO. LITTO.								
Ballina, . . .	129	10	1,254	1,403	1	9	10	393
Ballinrobe, . . .	96	2	1,109	1,197	—	8	8	163
Belmullet, . . .	75	7	305	387	—	—	—	129
Castlebar, . . .	100	1	1,118	1,219	—	—	—	217
Clonsilla, . . .	122	3	1,737	1,912	—	—	—	223
Killybegs, . . .	23	—	225	248	—	—	—	170
Swinsford, . . .	138	1	1,705	1,904	5	5	10	390
Westport, . . .	146	7	967	1,120	1	6	7	321
CO. ROSCOMMON.								
Boyle, . . .	152	5	1,436	1,625	—	11	11	—
Castlerea, . . .	170	8	2,345	2,523	14	4	18	256
Roscommon, . . .	142	1	3,170	3,323	13	8	21	143
Strabeshaw, . . .	98	3	1,541	1,642	—	—	—	162



out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Out-door—con.			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Asylum Hospitals.			Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
All other persons—con.		Gross Total.	No. at commencement of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.	Total of columns 5, 12, and 15.	Work-house.	District School, as charged to the Contributory Union.	
No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.								
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.									
CO. GALWAY.									
394	505	565	2	12	14	3,005	85,852	—	Ballinacree.
513	416	411	3	12	15	887	31,265	—	Cadogan.
316	637	603	7	17	24	2,597	120,986	—	Galway.
52	177	195	5	18	23	1,706	56,979	—	Glennamaddy.
75	217	223	5	14	19	2,167	51,541	—	Gort.
122	416	421	6	7	13	1,671	50,983	—	Loughrea.
43	111	121	6	9	15	2,329	26,723	—	Mount Bellew.
185	264	265	2	22	24	671	24,995	—	Oughterd.
50	171	171	—	3	3	2,088	27,188	—	Portumna.
112	331	356	5	20	25	3,196	64,862	—	Tram.
CO. LUTHER.									
61	228	228	8	2	10	2,681	38,357	—	Carriack-on-Shan.
24	173	178	7	5	12	1,550	46,921	—	Manorhamilton.
27	241	241	1	1	2	1,143	43,648	—	Monill.
CO. MAYO.									
228	681	691	9	8	17	2,111	50,226	—	Bellin.
72	240	248	2	2	4	1,449	36,167	—	Ballinrobe.
1,406	1,535	1,536	—	7	7	1,929	26,260	—	Behan.
127	344	344	10	2	12	1,575	41,145	—	Castlebar.
213	436	436	4	9	13	2,361	45,736	—	Claremorris.
76	252	252	3	11	14	514	10,121	—	Kilalea.
315	765	715	8	13	21	2,648	51,673	—	Swineford.
707	1,298	1,365	9	17	26	2,451	51,125	—	Westport.
CO. ROSCOMMON.									
749	769	780	3	8	11	2,396	70,364	—	Boyle.
97	383	401	6	23	30	2,930	59,577	—	Castlerea.
113	256	277	2	3	5	2,604	50,377	—	Roscommon.
123	285	286	3	3	6	1,933	30,223	—	Shrookstown.

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1909, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 8.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessities, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.		
		Work- house	District School, from Contributory Unions.	Pro- visions and neces- saries	Clothing	Total.	Pro- visions and neces- saries.	Clothing	Total.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
<b>PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.</b>									
<b>Co. GALWAY.</b>				£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Balfinnee, . . .	35	235	—	2,412	262	2,674	3 11½	0 5½	4 4½
Chesden, . . .	72	61	—	1,030	66	1,131	4 4½	0 4½	4 9
Galway, . . .	65	331	—	3,780	410	4,205	4 4½	0 5½	4 10½
Gleanamaddy, . .	20	88	—	901	121	1,082	4 4½	0 0½	4 10½
Gort, . . .	27	141	—	1,383	187	1,470	3 7½	0 4½	4 0
Loughrea, . . .	24	101	—	1,379	254	1,633	5 3	0 11½	5 2½
Mount Bellew, . .	14	81	—	1,095	169	1,265	5 2	0 9	5 11
Oughierland, . . .	66	68	—	772	73	845	4 3½	0 5	4 8½
Portlanna, . . .	11	70	—	805	57	865	4 1½	0 3½	4 4½
Tuam, . . .	26	178	—	2,297	264	2,461	4 11½	0 9½	5 0
<b>Co. LIMERICK.</b>									
Carrick-on-Shannon, .	21	105	—	1,028	80	1,118	3 9½	0 3½	4 1
Manchester, . . .	39	112	—	1,278	125	1,403	4 4½	0 5	4 9½
Mohill, . . .	48	118	—	1,193	102	1,295	3 10½	0 4	4 5½
<b>Co. MAYO.</b>									
Ballina, . . .	30	138	—	1,481	213	1,694	4 1½	0 10½	5 0
Ballinrobe, . . .	26	83	—	914	184	1,098	4 3	0 10½	5 1½
Belmullet, . . .	48	72	—	804	122	926	4 2½	0 7½	4 11½
Castlebar, . . .	34	113	—	1,065	119	1,184	3 7½	0 4½	4 0½
Claremorris, . . .	24	125	—	1,458	214	1,672	4 5½	0 8	5 1½
Killalea, . . .	41	98	—	292	20	312	4 0½	0 3½	4 3½
Swinsford, . . .	27	142	—	1,460	220	1,680	3 11½	0 7½	4 0½
Westport, . . .	40	140	—	1,317	285	1,602	3 7½	0 7½	4 3
<b>Co. ROSCOMMON.</b>									
Boyle, . . .	44	194	—	1,973	152	2,025	3 8½	0 8½	4 0
Castleross, . . .	24	166	—	1,550	168	1,717	3 8	0 4½	4 0½
Roscommon, . . .	15	188	—	1,746	110	1,856	4 10½	0 3½	5 2
Strokestown, . . .	24	107	—	1,300	101	1,401	4 7½	0 4½	5 0

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	In Workhouse.				Out-door.			
	No. of persons at commencement of the year.	No. of births during the year.	No. of admissions during the year.	Total.	Boarded out children.			All other persons.
					No. at commencement of the year.	No. placed out at some time during the year.	Total.	No. at commencement of the year.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<b>PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—cont.</b>								
Co. Sligo.								
Downmore West, .	69	—	779	848	1	—	1	291
Sligo, . . . .	479	14	3,445	3,938	8	—	8	408
Tobercurry, . .	110	4	1,008	1,722	1	—	1	233
Total Connaught, 1900,	5,821	134	45,033	45,888	100	86	192	6,015
Do. do., 1901	3,790	143	43,791	47,724	91	54	145	6,257
Increase, . . .	31	—	—	—	15	32	47	—
Decrease, . . .	—	9	858	840	—	—	—	219

## SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.

ULSTER, . . .	10,215	695	131,317	142,228	523	190	693	8,351
MUNSTER, . . .	13,212	713	113,347	127,261	697	211	908	19,194
LEINSTER, . . .	14,409	609	151,314	166,964	1,011	360	1,311	17,631
CONNAUGHT, . . .	5,821	134	45,033	46,888	100	86	192	6,015
TOTAL IRELAND, 1900	41,715	2,038	439,413	483,361	2,329	757	3,056	51,321
Do. do., 1901	40,159	2,070	440,423	482,652	2,295	362	2,787	51,489
Increase, . . .	1,556	103	—	709	114	195	309	—
Decrease, . . .	—	—	1,010	—	—	—	—	178

No. 8.—RETURN showing the number of persons relieved in and of the year ended the 30th of September, 1909, together relief during that year, the expenditure for provisions, weekly cost per head.—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Out-door—con.			In Institutions for Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and in Extern Hospitals.			Total of columns 5, 15, and 16.	Collective number of days for all persons relieved during the year in	
	All other persons —con.		Gross Total.	No. at commence- ment of the year.	No. sent to institutions during the year.	Total.		Work- house.	District School, as charged to the Contributory Unions.
	No. placed on lists during the year.	Total.							
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.									
Co. Sligo.									
Dromore West, .	45	245	247	1	7	8	1,103	23,950	-
Sligo, . . .	831	1,234	1,242	5	25	30	5,210	173,520	-
Tobacanny, . .	110	202	203	4	13	17	2,002	61,061	-
Total Connaught, 1909,	7,137	13,152	13,344	128	296	426	50,655	1,391,955	-
Do. do., 1908,	15,471	21,093	21,843	133	350	392	93,059	1,465,100	-
Increase, . .	-	-	-	-	30	84	-	-	-
Decrease, . .	8,334	8,546	8,499	5	-	-	8,301	71,175	-

## SUMMARY OF

ULSTER, .	4,794	13,075	13,760	277	321	598	156,595	3,809,204	-
MUNSTER, . .	10,067	35,451	33,809	392	997	1,389	167,849	4,790,442	70,606
LEINSTER, . .	19,456	37,087	38,398	398	619	1,017	204,038	5,905,259	55,821
CONNAUGHT, .	7,137	13,152	13,344	128	296	426	50,655	1,391,955	-
Total IRELAND, 1909,	50,444	101,765	104,601	1,195	2,345	3,540	591,792	15,246,180	135,629
Do. do., 1908,	59,071	111,370	113,067	1,136	2,363	3,512	600,133	15,801,000	134,308
Increase, . .	-	-	-	70	-	87	-	-	1,081
Decrease, . .	9,227	9,405	9,293	-	43	-	8,360	504,800	-

out of the workhouses, and in public institutions, on the first day with the number of births in workhouses, and of admissions to necessaries, and clothing of workhouse inmates, and their average

Average number of days of relief in respect of each total in column 5.	Average daily number of persons in		Cost of provisions, necessaries, and clothing.			Average weekly cost per head.			NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.
	Work-house.	District School, from Contributory Unions.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
			£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—con.
23	66	—	835	105	942	4 10½	0 7½	5 6	Co. Sligo.
44	475	—	3,938	1,656	4,994	3 2	0 10½	4 0½	Dromore West.
24	118	—	1,538	70	1,408	4 6½	0 2½	4 9½	Sligo.
									Tobermory.
29	8,819	—	40,772	5,446	46,218	4 1½	0 6½	4 7½	Total Connaught, 1909
31	4,998	—	42,176	5,164	47,397	4 6½	0 6	4 6½	Do. do., 1908.
—	—	—	—	285	—	0 1	0 0½	0 1½	Increase.
2	184	—	1,404	—	1,119	—	—	—	Decrease.

## PROVINCES.

27	10,427	—	98,419	17,507	115,926	8 7½	0 7½	4 3	ULSTER.
28	12,975	218	130,184	18,677	148,861	8 10½	0 6½	4 4½	MUNSTER.
32	14,538	158	159,988	19,820	179,808	4 2½	0 6½	4 9	LEINSTER.
29	8,819	—	40,772	5,446	46,218	4 1½	0 6½	4 7½	CONNAUGHT.
31	41,770	371	429,323	60,858	490,181	3 11½	0 6½	4 6	Total Ireland, 1909.
33	43,172	867	443,825	60,256	504,081	3 11½	0 6½	4 5½	Do. do., 1908.
—	—	4	—	902	—	—	0 0½	0 0½	Increase.
1	1,402	—	14,542	—	13,140	—	—	—	Decrease.

## No. 9.—GLIN AND TRIM DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

A.—STATEMENT showing the receipts and expenditure of the Boards of management of Glin and Trim District Schools during the year ended the 30th of September, 1900, prepared from the Abstracts of the School Accounts in each case.

District School.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.					Poundage of expenditure on valuation of Contributory Unions.
	Money supplied by Guardians of Contributory Unions on demand.	From Local Taxation Account.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Salaries and retentions of Officers.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
Glin, . . .	9,727	657	8	4,201	1,560	608	1,834	640	4,180	0 1½
Trim, . . .	3,637	320	7	3,670	1,068	322	938	847	3,235	0 1½

B.—STATEMENT showing the numbers relieved in the District Schools, together with the average weekly cost per head, during the year ended the 30th of September, 1900.

District School.	Number of children as commencement of year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Collective number of days for all children relieved in the schools during the year.	Average number of days of relief in schools in respect of each total in column 4.	Average daily number of children in each school.	Average weekly cost per head.		
							Provisions and necessaries.	Clothing.	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
							s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Glin, . . .	216	54	270	79,008	295	213	2 0½	1 0½	3 10½
Trim, . . .	160	25	185	55,821	302	153	2 8	0 11½	3 7½

GALWAY HOSPITAL (Act 85 & 86 Vict. ch. xxxvii.)

No. 10.—Statement showing the receipts and payments of the Board of Management of the Galway Hospital, and the number of patients treated in the Hospital, during the year ended the 31st of March, 1900, compared with similar particulars in the preceding year.

Year ended the 31st of March.	RECEIPTS.						PAYMENTS.			Number of Patients treated in the Hospital.			Average daily number of patients in the Hospital.
	By admission.			Payments by Out-patients, Charity, and other gifts.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Fees for Patients, Out-patients, and Ambulance Charges.	Other Payments.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
	General Patients.	Special Patients.	Admission Patients.										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1898	2	2	2	2	4	2	4	4	2	—	141	143	27
1899	244	128	—	1,400	10	1,682	801	172	1,001	408	141	549	51
1900	127	114	2	1,328	14	1,585	1,124	1,200	2,324	407	128	535	—
Balance ..	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Carried ..	127	—	2	10	—	149	801	128	481	2	41	43	—

No. 11.—*Statement* (in pursuance of Section 26 of 12 & 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the Audit of Unions' Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland).

1. Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1909, except those of Ballyshannon, Belfast, Dungel, Liscarn, Milford, Swinford, and Tappanary.

2. Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-years ended the 31st March, 1909, and the 30th September, 1909, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

Union.	Period audited.	Date of Audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations—Nature of sums disallowed, &c.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Adelphi.	1st March, 1909.	Mar. 1909.	£ 0 0	Revised on appeal.	Debtor relief
"	"	"	£ 10 0	Revised on appeal.	Debtor relief
Adrian.	"	"	£ 4 0	Paid.	Debtor relief
"	"	"	£ 7 0	Paid.	Debtor relief
Alia.	"	June, 1909.	£ 0 0	Paid.	Debtor relief
"	"	"	£ 0 0	Paid.	Debtor relief
"	30th Sept., 1909.	December, 1909.	£ 10 0	Revised on appeal.	Amount paid for clerical assistance without the sanction of the Local Government Board
"	"	"	£ 10 0	Revised on appeal.	Amount paid for clerical assistance without the sanction of the Local Government Board
Ballyshannon.	1st March, 1909.	June, 1909.	£ 14 0	Revised on appeal.	Amount paid to clerical staffs whose employment was not sanctioned by the Local Government Board
"	"	"	£ 0 0	Paid.	Overpayment.
"	"	"	£ 0 0	Paid.	Debtor relief
"	30th Sept., 1909.	March, 1910.	£ 0 0	Revised.	Unauthorized travelling expenses
"	"	"	£ 0 0	Paid.	Overpayment.



			0 0 0	Paid.	Over-payment.
			0 10 0	Paid.	Over-payment.
February.	1st March, 1955.	Feb., 1955.	0 0 0	Paid.	Out-door relief.
March.	10th Sept., 1955.	December, 1955.	1 5 0	Revised on appeal.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	1 2 0	Revised on appeal.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 12 0	Revised on appeal.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 14 0	Revised on appeal.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 10 0	Revised on appeal.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	1 12 0	Revised on appeal.	Out-door relief.
20th.	1st March, 1955.	October, 1955.	0 10 0	Paid.	Unclaimed payment.
"	"	"	0 11 7	Revised on appeal.	Unclaimed payment.
"	"	"	0 11 0	Paid.	Over-payment.
"	"	"	0 10 1	Paid.	Loss owing to non-recognition of breast cancer.
"	"	"	0 0 4	Paid.	Over-payment.
"	"	"	1 0 1	Paid.	Over-payment.
"	10th Sept., 1955.	December, 1955.	1 20 0	Revised on appeal.	Payment made after the statutory period.
"	"	"	0 15 0	Paid.	Loss owing to non-recognition of breast cancer.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Paid.	Unclaimed payment.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Paid.	Unclaimed payment.
"	"	"	0 10 0	Paid.	Money not brought to account.
"	"	"	0 10 0	Paid.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 1 10	Paid.	Unclaimed payment.
Over-payment.	1st March, 1955.	June, 1955.	00 00 0	In course of recovery.	Payment made in 3 Medical Officer whose appointment was not maintained by the Local Government Board.
"	10th Sept., 1955.	March, 1955.	00 00 0	In course of recovery.	Payment made in 4 Medical Officer whose appointment was not maintained by the Local Government Board.
"	"	"			

No. 11.—*Statement* (in pursuance of Section 26 of 12 & 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the Audit of Union Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland)—*continued*.

1. Data up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1868, except those of Ballyshannon, Belfast, Donegal, Lisburn, Milford, Swinford, and Tipperary.

2. Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-years ended the 31st March, 1869, and the 30th September, 1869, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

UNION.	Period ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations.—Nature of sums disallowed, &c.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Coleraine.	30th Sept., 1868.	March, 1869.	£ 0 0 0	In course of recovery.	Forward made to a National Officer whose appointment was not sanctioned by the Local Government Board.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Paid.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Paid.	Out-door relief.
Castlereagh.	31st March, 1869.	June, 1869.	£ 10 0	Sanctioned on appeal.	Cost of wood supplied to houses of workhouse in course of building— <i>not paid</i> .
Castletown.	31st March, 1869.	November, 1869.	0 11 0	Paid.	Unsanctioned payment.
Cavan.	"	August, 1869.	0 7 0	Paid.	Out-door relief.
"	30th Sept., 1869.	April, 1870.	1 3 0	In course of recovery.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 15 0	Paid.	Over-payment.
"	"	"	1 5 0	In course of recovery.	Out-door relief.
CEDRA.	31st March, 1869.	October, 1869.	£ 14 10	Sanctioned on appeal.	Amount paid for provisions supplied under an illegal contract.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Sanctioned on appeal.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	£ 75 0	Paid.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 14 10	Sanctioned on appeal.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Sanctioned on appeal.	Out-door relief.

London,		September, 1895,	£ 12 0	Paid,	Over-payment.
York,		October, 1895,	0 0 0	Remitted on appeal,	Amount paid in advance to corporation without the sanction of the Local Government Board.
"		"	0 12 0	Paid,	Payment made after the statutory period.
"	10th Sept., 1895,	April, 1895,	0 0 0	Paid,	Money not brought to account.
"	"	"	0 10 0	In course of account,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 7 0	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 10 0	Remitted on appeal,	Expenditure payment.
"	"	"	0 0 0	In course of account,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	1 12 0	In course of account,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 10 0	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	1 4 0	Remitted on appeal,	Payment made after the statutory period.
"	"	"	0 10 0	Remitted on appeal,	Payment in an office without the sanction of the Local Government Board.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 12 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 5 10	Paid,	Over-payment.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Remitted on appeal,	Payment for an office hospital.
Overseer,	10th Sept. 1895,	December, 1895,	0 0 0	Paid,	Over-charges.
Overseer,	10th March, 1895,	January, 1895,	1 0 0	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 4 0	Remitted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 7 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.

No. 11.—*Strawberry* (in pursuance of Section 20 of 12 & 13 Vic., cap. 106) relative to the Audit of Union Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland).—*contd.*

1. Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1900, except those of Ballyshannon, Belfast, Donagall, Licham, Milford, Swinford, and Tipperary.

2. Sums disallowed or found due on audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-years ended the 31st March, 1900, and the 30th September, 1900, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

Unions.	Period ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations.—Nature of sums disallowed, &c.
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Cavan, . . .	31st March, 1900.	August, 1900.	£ 10 0	Paid, . . . . .	Out-door relief.
" " "	" " "	" " "	0 2 4	Remitted on appeal, . . .	Out-door relief.
" " "	" " "	" " "	0 20 0	Paid, . . . . .	Unaccounted payments.
Sligo, . . .	" " "	Mar. 1900.	0 15 0	Paid, . . . . .	Out-door relief.
" " "	" " "	" " "	0 15 0	Paid, . . . . .	Out-door relief.
" " "	" " "	" " "	0 4 0	Paid, . . . . .	Out-door relief.
" " "	" " "	" " "	2 0 0	Paid, . . . . .	Out-door relief.
" " "	" " "	" " "	0 0 0	Paid, . . . . .	Out-door relief.
" " "	30th Sept., 1900.	February, 1900.	0 10 0	Paid, . . . . .	Out-door relief.
" " "	" " "	" " "	0 0 0	Paid, . . . . .	Out-door relief.
Donegal, North.	30th Sept., 1900.	" " "	4 0 0	Remitted on appeal, . . .	Payments made without the sanction of the Local Government Board.
" " "	" " "	" " "	0 14 0	Remitted on appeal, . . .	Payments made without the sanction of the Local Government Board.

[illegible]

No. 11.—*Statement* (in pursuance of Section 20 of 12 & 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the *Audit of Union Accounts* (in continuation of a statement in the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland).—*contd.*

1. *Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.*

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1909, except those of Ballyshannon, Belfast, Donegal, Lohern, Milford, Swinsford, and Tipperary.

2. *Sum disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-years ended the 31st March, 1909, and the 30th September, 1909, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.*

Union.	Period ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations.—(Nature of sums disallowed, &c.)
<i>A.</i>	<i>B.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>E.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Enniskerry.	30th Sept., 1909.	March, 1910.	£ 4 0.	Paid.	Duplicate charge.
"	"	"	£ 2 0.	Paid.	Duplicate charge.
"	"	"	£ 1 0.	Paid.	Duplicate charge.
"	"	"	£ 1 0.	Paid.	Duplicate charge.
"	"	"	£ 12 0.	Paid.	Duplicate charge.
Elginchuck.	31st March, 1909.	August, 1909.	£ 20 0.	Revised on appeal.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	£ 3 0.	Paid.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	£ 3 0.	Not submitted (revenue pro- cessed).	Out-door relief.
"	30th Sept., 1909.	February, 1910.	£ 2 0.	Paid.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	£ 30 0.	In course of recovery.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	£ 20 0.	In course of recovery.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	£ 22 0.	Revised on appeal.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	£ 0 0.	Revised on appeal.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	£ 0 0.	Revised on appeal.	Out-door relief.

"	"	"	5 15 0	Resisted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	6 15 0	In course of recovery,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	1 0 0	In course of recovery,	Out-door relief.
Chenck,	1st March, 1895,	June, 1895,	1 0 0	Paid,	Less owing to one account of lowest order.
Chenck,	10th Sept., 1895,	April, 1896,	2 2 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Paid,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	1 15 0	Resisted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
Chenck,	1st March, 1895,	September, 1895,	15 10 0	Resisted on appeal,	Payment to temporary Medical Officer without the sanction of the Local Government Board.
"	"	"	1 4 0	Resisted on appeal,	Payment to temporary Medical Officer without the sanction of the Local Government Board.
"	"	"	2 2 0	Resisted on appeal,	Cost of maintenance of patient in an infirmary hospital.
"	"	"	2 10 0	Not answered owing to death of person concerned.	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	2 4 0	Paid,	Provisional form.
Chenck,	10th Sept., 1895,	January, 1896,	10 10 0	Paid,	Expenditure in stock of provisions in Workhouse.
"	"	"	0 10 0	Resisted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	1 12 0	Resisted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 10 0	Resisted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 2 0	Resisted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 25 0	Resisted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	1 10 0	Resisted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	1 0 0	Resisted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Resisted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 0 0	Resisted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 10 0	Resisted on appeal,	Out-door relief.
"	"	"	0 10 0	Resisted on appeal,	Out-door relief.

No. 11.—**Summary** (in pursuance of Section 30 of 12 & 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the Audit of Union Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland) —*contd.*

1. Data up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1909, except those of Ballyshannon, Ballinacorney, Lisburn, Milford, Sarsfield, and Tappin.

2. Items disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-years ended the 31st March, 1909, and the 30th September, 1909, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

Union.	Period ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations.—Nature of items disallowed, &c.
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Ballyshannon.	31st March, 1909.	May, 1909.	£ 1 4.	Disallowed on appeal.	Payment to Medical Officer in excess of authorized scale.
" "	" "	" "	0 5 0	Disallowed on appeal.	Payment to Medical Officer in excess of authorized scale.
" "	" "	" "	0 5 0	Disallowed on appeal.	Payment to Medical Officer in excess of authorized scale.
" "	" "	" "	0 17 0	Paid.	Cost of audit for boards of Workhouses.
" "	30th Sept., 1909.	November, 1909.	66 9 7	Disallowed on appeal.	Payment for work done contrary to the General Regulations.
Ballinacorney.	31st March, 1909.	June, 1909.	£ 0 0	Paid.	Payment for the preparation of Returns.
Ballyvaughan.	" "	" "	0 0 0	Paid.	Cost of paper given to pauper attendants in Workhouse.
" "	" "	" "	0 0 0	Paid.	Refund to stock of goods in Workhouse.
Ballyvaughan.	" "	September, 1909.	0 0 0	Disallowed on appeal.	Payments to pauper attendants for work done.
" "	" "	" "	0 10 0	Paid.	Cost of supplying a house managed by a former inmate of the Workhouse.
" "	" "	" "	0 0 0	Paid.	Payment to temporary Medical Officer in excess of authorized scale.
" "	" "	" "	0 0 0	Paid.	Payment to temporary Medical Officer in excess of authorized scale.
Ballinacorney.	" "	August, 1909.	12 1 0	Disallowed on appeal.	Cost of work done contrary to the General Regulations.
Ballyvaughan.	30th Sept., 1909.	February, 1910.	0 10 0	Disallowed on appeal.	Unauthorized expenditure.
Ballyvaughan.	" "	November, 1909.	0 10 0	Paid.	Out-door relief.





No. 11.—STATEMENT (in pursuance of Section 20 of 12 & 13 Vic., cap. 104) relative to the Audit of Union Accounts (in continuation of a statement in the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland).—contd.

1. Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.

The Accounts of the Unions have been audited up to the 30th September, 1909, except those of Ballyshannon, Belfast, Donagh, Lesham, Milford, Swinsford, and Tipperary.

2. Some disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions for the half-year ended the 31st March, 1909, and the 30th September, 1909, and whether recovered or in course of recovery from the parties debited.

Union.	Period ended	Date of Audit	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of recovery.	Observations.—Nature of sums disallowed, &c.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Ballyshannon.	30th Sept., 1909.	April, 1910.	£ 5 0 0	Paid.	Out-door relief.
Ballyshannon.	" "	" "	£ 2 4	Discharged on appeal.	Loss owing to non-compliance of General Order.
Ballyshannon.	31st March, 1909.	August, 1909.	£ 0 0 0	Discharged on appeal.	Out-door relief.
" "	30th Sept., 1909.	January, 1910.	£ 10 10 0	Discharged on appeal.	Low costs.
Belfast.	31st March, 1909.	October, 1909.	£ 0 0 0	Paid.	Loss owing to non-compliance of General Order.
" "	30th Sept., 1909.	December, 1909.	£ 0 0 0	Paid.	Loss owing to non-compliance of General Order.
Donagh.	" "	March, 1910.	£ 4 0 0	Discharged on appeal.	Out-door relief.
" "	" "	" "	£ 10 0 0	Paid.	Out-door relief.
" "	" "	" "	£ 10 0 0	Paid.	Out-door relief.
Ballyshannon.	31st March, 1909.	July, 1909.	£ 11 0 0	Discharged on appeal.	Deficiency in stock of goods in the Workhouse.
Milford.	" "	August, 1909.	£ 0 0 0	Paid.	Out-door relief.
" "	" "	" "	£ 10 0 0	Paid.	Out-door relief.
" "	" "	" "	£ 0 0 0	Paid.	Out-door relief.
" "	30th Sept., 1909.	April, 1910.	£ 10 0 0	In course of recovery.	Out-door relief.

			0 0 0	In name of security.	Out-door relief
			0 0 0	In name of security.	Out-door relief
			0 0 0	In name of security.	Out-door relief
			0 0 0	In name of security.	Out-door relief
			0 0 0	Field.	Out-door relief
Widow.	Feb. March, 1900.	May, 1900.	0 0 0	Examined on appeal.	Out-door relief
Twelve.		September, 1900.	0 11 0	Field.	Out-door relief
			1 10 0	Field.	Visitation fine.
			1 10 0	Field.	Visitation fine.
			0 0 0	Examined on appeal.	Visitation fine.
			7 0 0	Examined on appeal.	Visitation fine.
			5 0 0	Examined on appeal.	See paid to Medical Officer for the examination of a female
			0 27 0	Examined on appeal.	Unwarranted payment.
			0 10 0	Examined on appeal.	Payment made after the statutory period.
	2nd Sept. 1900	December, 1900	11 10 0	Examined on appeal.	Payment made after the statutory period.
			0 0 0	Examined on appeal.	Payment made without the sanction of the Local Government
			0 10 0	Field.	Money not brought to account.
Twelve.	11th March, 1900.	July, 1900.	10 10 1	In name of security.	Deficiency in stock of provisions in Workhouse
			4 10 0	Field.	Deficiency in stock of provisions in Workhouse
			20 10 0	Field.	Deficiency in stock of goods in Workhouse
			0 10 10	Field.	Unwarranted charge for labour.
			0 10 0	Field.	Overpayment.
			10 0 0	Field.	Deficiency in stock of provisions in Workhouse
			0 4 0	Field.	Unwarranted payment
			0 10 0	Field.	Money not brought to account
			0 0 0	Examined on appeal.	Over-charges





## No. 13.—SUPERANNUATION

STATEMENT showing the Superannuation Allowance to County, Government Board which were paid during any portion of

NOTE.—The amount of superannuation given in the following tables is in annuities. In many cases the amount in column 7 includes

## A.—COUNTY

County.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age. Years.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Carlow, . . .	James Barron, . . .	Poor Rate Collector, . . .	72
Cavan, . . .	Patrick Corr, . . .	Poor Rate Collector, . . .	74
Do., . . .	John James McKay, . . .	Poor Rate Collector, . . .	66
Clare, . . .	Martin Willis, . . .	Overseer of County Works, . . .	70
Donegal, . . .	James Gallagher, . . .	Poor Rate Collector, . . .	74
Dublin, . . .	A. de L. Kirkpatrick, . . .	Poor Rate Collector, . . .	52
Kerry, . . .	John Moriarty, . . .	Poor Rate Collector, . . .	70
Kilkenny, . . .	James Barron, . . .	Poor Rate Collector, . . .	72
Queen's County, . . .	John Kennedy, . . .	Assistant County Surveyor, . . .	47
Do., . . .	Henry Mitchell, . . .	Assistant County Surveyor, . . .	64
Waterford, . . .	William Shanahan, . . .	Poor Rate Collector, . . .	72
Wexford, . . .	James Barron, . . .	Poor Rate Collector, . . .	72

## B.—UNION

Abbeyleix, . . .	Eliza Healy, . . .	Midwife of Dispensary Dist., . . .	76
Athy, . . .	John Hyland, . . .	Master, . . .	52
Do., . . .	Mary Hyland, . . .	Matron, . . .	58
Ballina, . . .	Susan Murray, . . .	Schoolmistress, . . .	57
Do., . . .	George M. Lalag, . . .	Medical Officer of Dispensary Dist., . . .	44
Do., . . .	Della O'Hara, . . .	Matron, . . .	53
Ballinrobe, . . .	Honoria Byrne, . . .	Matron, . . .	67
Ballymena, . . .	Ann Douglas, . . .	Assistant Female Lunatic Attendant, . . .	61
Ballyvaghan, . . .	Edward Heyns, . . .	Medical Officer of Dispensary Dist., . . .	73
Do., . . .	Edward Heyns, . . .	Medical Officer of Workhouse, . . .	73
Bandon, . . .	Ellen Reen, . . .	Schoolmistress, . . .	56
Bawnboy, . . .	Mary Prior, . . .	Caretaker of Dispensary, . . .	70
Belfast, . . .	Margaret Ann Thompson, . . .	Attendant at Workhouse, . . .	65
Birr, . . .	Thomas Henry Browne, . . .	Medical Officer of Dispensary Dist., . . .	65
Carrick-on-Suir, . . .	Anastasia Cleary, . . .	Assistant Nurse, . . .	67
Do., . . .	Philip Dalton, . . .	Relieving Officer, . . .	76
Castleblayney, . . .	Rebecca Deavers, . . .	Midwife of Dispensary Dist., . . .	58

## ALLOWANCES.

Union, and Rural District Officers, sanctioned by the Local the year ended the 31st of March, 1910.

some cases calculated on the salary alone, and in others on the salary and emoluments.

## OFFICERS.

Period of service in years	Cause of retirement.	Amount of annual salary, or emoluments	Superannuation allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21	Old age, . . . .	34 18 7	17 0 0	19 Jan., 1910.
22	do., . . . .	29 1 11	12 0 0	29 Nov., 1909.
28	do., . . . .	93 4 5	50 0 0	2 Dec., 1909.
27	do., . . . .	78 0 0	30 0 0	6 Oct., 1909.
34	Permanent infirmity of body	28 12 9	16 2 0	13 Oct., 1909.
21	do., . . . .	316 7 9	110 0 0	1 July, 1909.
22	Old age, . . . .	48 2 0	20 0 0	15 March, 1910.
21	do., . . . .	76 3 8	26 13 3	5 Nov., 1909.
16	Permanent infirmity of body	105 0 0	28 0 0	29 Jan., 1910
28	Old age, . . . .	105 0 0	49 0 0	29 Jan., 1910
16	Permanent infirmity of body	96 10 6	37 0 0	28 Oct., 1909.
21	Old age, . . . .	98 13 8	20 0 0	13 Oct., 1909

## OFFICERS.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
18	Permanent infirmity of body	12 10 0	5 16 8	23 April, 1909.
26	do., . . . .	87 10 0	40 0 0	19 Jan., 1910.
29	do., . . . .	87 10 0	50 0 0	19 Jan., 1910.
34	do., . . . .	79 12 9	50 0 0	21 June, 1909.
16	do., . . . .	170 7 8	60 0 0	21 June, 1909.
23	do., . . . .	72 4 3	39 14 4	29 Jan., 1910.
27	Old age, . . . .	75 3 0	50 0 0	2 Nov., 1909.
21	do., . . . .	47 16 8	10 8 0	5 April, 1909.
41	do., . . . .	105 18 4	70 12 2	17 May, 1909.
35	do., . . . .	60 0 0	40 0 0	17 May, 1909.
33	Permanent infirmity of body	65 0 2	43 0 0	19 July, 1909.
33	Old age, . . . .	9 0 0	4 0 0	4 Jan., 1910.
18	Permanent infirmity of body	68 1 9	23 16 8	9 July, 1909.
34	Old age, . . . .	128 1 2	85 7 5	23 Sept., 1909.
11	Permanent infirmity of body	48 17 6	13 0 0	17 Jan., 1910.
36	Old age, . . . .	52 0 0	34 13 4	1 Feb., 1910.
21	Permanent infirmity of body	25 0 0	6 5 0	10 June, 1909.

Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age. Years.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Celbridge.	Elizabeth Higgins.	Midwife of Dispensary Dist.	46
Clonsilla.	Anne Hurley.	Matron.	64
Do.	Daniel Hurley.	Master.	50
Clonsilla.	Kate Enright.	Fever Hospital Nurse.	60
Cork.	Pierce J. Daly.	Medical Officer of Dispensary Dist.	51
Do.	Michael McDonnell.	Slater and Plasterer.	68
Dingle.	Robert J. Moriarty.	Relieving Officer.	67
Dromore West.	Belinda Sophia McDermott.	Schoolmistress.	29
Dublin North.	Edward A. Colgan.	Assistant Master.	39
Dublin South.	Margaret Clarke.	Assistant Matron.	52
Do.	Ellen Carroll.	Wardmistress.	48
Do.	Margaret Jones.	Assistant Workmistress.	44
Do.	Elizabeth Rourke.	Wardmistress.	41
Do.	Joseph P. Quinn.	Medical Officer of Dispensary Dist.	50
Do.	Oliver Ledwith.	Carpenter.	63
Dundalk.	Anthony Marmion.	Porter.	62
Dunmanway.	Hanora Hayes.	Infirmiry Nurse.	77
Dunshaughlin.	Jane Lynch.	Fever Hospital Nurse.	66
Edenderry.	Mary Murphy.	Midwife of Dispensary Dist.	70
Do.	Bridget Dunne.	Infirmiry Nurse.	60
Fermoy.	John Roche.	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	77
Kanturk.	Ellen Winkle.	Night Attendant.	30
Kilkeel.	T. A. Veasy.	Medical Officer of Dispensary Dist.	69
Kilkenny.	Patrick Murphy.	Relieving Officer.	78
Do.	Ellen M. Nolan.	Assistant School Teacher.	41
Do.	Anastasia Kirwan.	Wardmaid.	49
Killarney.	James Hanafin.	Medical Officer of Dispensary Dist.	70
Kilmallock.	Edmond Raleigh.	Master Shoemaker.	71
Do.	Maria Begley.	Matron.	64
Do.	Maria Frost.	Midwife of Dispensary Dist.	68
Kinsale.	James Murphy.	Relieving Officer.	44
Linsavady.	John W. Watson.	Medical Officer of Workhouse and Medical Officer of Dispensary Dist.	63
Do.	John Ralph Ross.	Medical Officer of Dispensary Dist.	69
Lisburn.	Gavin Orr.	Medical Officer of Dispensary Dist.	70
Londonderry.	Joseph Harris.	Carpenter.	65
Macroom.	Mary Moynihan.	Female Searcher.	78
Magherafelt.	Joseph D. Kelly.	Relieving Officer.	66
Malow.	Mary Kelly.	Caretaker of Dispensary.	73
Mitchelstown.	Thomas B. Thornhill.	Relieving Officer.	50
Mountmelick.	Margaret Connor.	Fever Hospital Nurse.	56
New Ross.	William J. Shea.	Medical Officer of Dispensary Dist.	45
Oughterard.	Anna H. Clancy.	Matron.	43
Rathdown.	Daniel Flower.	Assistant Clerk.	58
Do.	Thomas Mahony.	Relieving Officer.	74
Do.	Maria Bunn.	Wardmaid and Catechist.	62
Rathkeale.	John McDonnell.	Relieving Officer.	70



Period of service in years	Cause of retirement.	Amount of annual salary or emoluments	Superannuation allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
9	Permanent infirmity of body	42 13 4	13 10 2	28 May, 1909.
36	Old age,	75 6 0	45 0 0	3 Jan., 1910.
29	Permanent infirmity of body,	109 6 0	35 0 0	7 Jan., 1910.
18	do.,	100 6 8	35 0 0	4 Mar., 1910.
21	do.,	210 13 6	108 16 11	7 July, 1909.
22	Old age,	89 14 0	47 16 9	29 Jan., 1910.
30	Permanent infirmity of body,	20 6 10	10 5 8	7 May, 1909.
10	Abolition of office, . . .	70 19 4	15 0 0	18 Oct., 1909.
14	Permanent infirmity of body	236 19 4	55 5 10	23 April, 1909.
21	do., . . . . .	105 1 4	54 5 8	20 May, 1909.
27	do., . . . . .	71 16 4	44 5 8	20 May, 1909.
25	do., . . . . .	59 8 8	34 13 4	18 May, 1909.
11	do., . . . . .	44 3 7	15 9 3	1 Nov., 1909.
9	do., . . . . .	244 16 1	73 8 9	13 Jan., 1910.
22	Old age,	71 9 4	38 2 3	4 Aug., 1909.
9	Permanent infirmity of body	54 13 4	12 15 1	25 Aug., 1909.
13	do., . . . . .	56 6 4	20 0 0	2 Feb., 1910.
23	Old age,	53 18 0	28 10 10	4 Aug., 1909.
21	do., . . . . .	30 0 0	11 5 0	13 May, 1909.
17	Permanent infirmity of body	64 1 0	26 0 0	25 Aug., 1909.
44	Old age,	144 12 8	96 8 5	24 May, 1909.
7	Permanent infirmity of mind	47 1 4	10 0 0	14 June, 1909.
42	Old age,	110 17 4	40 0 0	16 July, 1909.
46	do., . . . . .	102 14 9	68 9 10	23 Sept., 1909.
16	Permanent infirmity of body	49 9 11	21 9 0	28 Sept., 1909.
11	do., . . . . .	43 13 4	12 0 0	8 Mar., 1910.
39	Old age,	153 3 1	99 11 0	23 April, 1909.
31	do., . . . . .	59 10 0	35 15 11	24 June, 1909.
26	do., . . . . .	103 14 2	52 4 6	7 July, 1909.
24	do., . . . . .	25 0 0	14 3 4	18 Feb., 1910.
23	Permanent infirmity of body	44 0 0	24 4 0	17 July, 1909.
35	Old age,	194 3 3	76 0 0	6 Dec., 1909.
42	do., . . . . .	115 18 7	50 0 0	6 Dec., 1909.
45	do., . . . . .	110 16 7	77 17 8	10 Dec., 1909.
32	Old age,	60 18 5	31 4 0	13 May, 1909.
30	do., . . . . .	36 15 8	18 7 10	30 June, 1909.
10	Permanent infirmity of body	76 0 0	19 0 0	22 Feb., 1910.
24	Old age,	19 6 8	8 0 0	24 Jan., 1910.
29	Permanent infirmity of body	25 0 0	10 5 0	15 Oct., 1909.
25	do., . . . . .	48 9 6	28 0 0	15 April, 1909.
21	do., . . . . .	110 19 5	38 10 0	4 Aug., 1909.
28	do., . . . . .	90 18 8	57 11 9	1 Nov., 1909.
23	do., . . . . .	128 0 0	64 0 0	6 July, 1909.
29	Old age,	77 0 4	50 1 2	28 Sept., 1909.
29	do., . . . . .	25 0 0	16 5 0	10 Jan., 1910.
42	do., . . . . .	54 2 4	30 1 6	15 July, 1909.

Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age. Years.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Rathkeale, . . .	Margaret Hanly, . . .	Nurse, . . .	60
Roscrea, . . .	Ellen Guilfoyle, . . .	Midwife of Dispensary Dist.,	63
Skull, . . .	Edward Shipsey, . . .	Medical Officer of Dispensary Dist.	61
Do., . . .	Edward Shipsey, . . .	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	61
Do., . . .	Michael Coghlan, . . .	Relieving Officer, . . .	62
Strabane, . . .	Ellen Brogan, . . .	Midwife of Dispensary Dist.,	72
Tharles, . . .	Denis Kelly, . . .	Tailor, . . .	68
* Tulla (the late),	Delia Quinlivan, . . .	Female Infirmary Attendant	28
Do., . . .	Anne Hanrahan, . . .	Female Lunatic Attendant,	33
Do., . . .	Annie Minogue, . . .	Night Nurse, . . .	28
Do., . . .	Michael C. Moloney, . . .	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	59
Do., . . .	John Danaher, . . .	Porter, . . .	51
Do., . . .	Daniel O'Neill, . . .	Male Lunatic Attendant, .	68
Do., . . .	Mary Tubridy, . . .	Schoolmistress, . . .	35
Do., . . .	Bridget Maher, . . .	Nursery Attendant, . . .	60
Do., . . .	Michael Moloney, . . .	Master, . . .	-
Do., . . .	Fanny Baker, . . .	Matron, . . .	62
Do., . . .	Edmond Vaughan, . . .	Clerk, . . .	37
Do., . . .	Ellen Molnorney, . . .	Assistant Fever Nurse, .	-
Do., . . .	Elizabeth Moylan, . . .	Head Nurse, . . .	32
Waterford, . . .	Ellen Dempsey, . . .	Midwife of Dispensary Dist.,	74
Westport, . . .	William Greene, . . .	Relieving Officer, . . .	62
Wexford, . . .	Margaret M. Walker, . . .	Midwife of Dispensary Dist.,	75

## C—RURAL DISTRICT

Ballyvaghan, . . .	Edward Heyns, . . .	Medical Officer of Health, .	73
Birr No. 1, . . .	Thomas Henry Browne, . . .	Medical Officer of Health, .	65
Carrick-on-Suir, . . .	Philip Dalton, . . .	Sanitary Sub-Officer, . . .	76
No. 3, . . .	Robert J. Moriarty, . . .	Sanitary Sub-Officer, . . .	58
Dingle, . . .	Patrick Murphy, . . .	Sanitary Sub-Officer and Inspector of Dairies, . . .	73
Kilconnny, . . .	James Hanafin, . . .	Medical Officer of Health, .	70
Kilbarney, . . .	James Murphy, . . .	Sanitary Sub-Officer, . . .	54
Kinsale, . . .	John Ralph Ross, . . .	Medical Officer of Health, .	69
Linsavady, . . .	John W. Watson, . . .	Medical Officer of Health and Consulting Sanitary Officer, . . .	63
Do., . . .	John Kelly, . . .	Sanitary Sub-Officer and Water Inspector, . . .	80
Loughres, . . .	Thomas B. Thornhill, . . .	Sanitary Sub-Officer and Lodging House Inspector, . . .	50
Mitchelstown No. 1, . . .	William J. Shee, . . .	Medical Officer of Health, .	45
New Ross, . . .	Daniel Flower, . . .	Assistant Clerk, . . .	55
Rathdown No. 1, . . .	Daniel Flower, . . .	Assistant Clerk, . . .	55
Rathdown No. 2, . . .	John McDonnell, . . .	Sanitary Sub-Officer, . . .	71
Rathkeale, . . .	Thomas Ebbs, . . .	Collector of Rents of Labourers Cottages, . . .	74
Shillelagh, . . .	Edward Shipsey, . . .	Medical Officer of Health, .	61
Skull, . . .	Edward Shipsey, . . .	Consulting Sanitary Officer, .	61
Do., . . .	Patrick Markham, . . .	Sanitary Sub-Officer and Collector of Rents of Labourers' Cottages, . . .	72
Tulla, . . .	William Greene, . . .	Sanitary Sub-Officer, . . .	62
Westport, . . .			

\* The superannuation allowances granted to the officers of

Period of service in years	Cause of retirement.	Amount of annual salary, or emoluments	Super-annuation allowance.	Date of Consent of Local Government Board.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
23	Old age, . . . .	90 0 0	36 0 0	18 Nov., 1909.
26	do., . . . .	25 0 0	12 10 0	18 Aug., 1909.
32	do., . . . .	201 8 8	134 5 9	27 April, 1909.
33	do., . . . .	100 0 0	66 13 4	16 Aug., 1909.
39	do., . . . .	31 15 0	20 12 9	13 July, 1909.
19	Permanent infirmity of body,	17 13 4	8 10 0	23 Nov., 1909.
13	do., . . . .	46 16 0	17 18 9	12 July, 1909.
6	Dissolution of Union,	27 19 8	9 6 6	6 May, 1909.
2	do., . . . .	27 19 8	9 6 6	6 May, 1909.
8	do., . . . .	88 15 4	29 11 9	6 May, 1909.
15	do., . . . .	80 0 0	53 6 8	6 May, 1909.
9	do., . . . .	88 15 4	44 7 8	6 May, 1909.
7	do., . . . .	27 19 8	9 6 6	6 May, 1909.
17	do., . . . .	92 14 0	61 16 0	6 May, 1909.
2	do., . . . .	27 19 8	9 6 6	6 May, 1909.
31	do., . . . .	112 15 4	75 3 6	6 May, 1909.
20	do., . . . .	107 15 4	71 16 10	6 May, 1909.
9	do., . . . .	84 0 0	42 0 0	6 May, 1909.
8	do., . . . .	88 15 4	29 11 9	6 May, 1909.
8	do., . . . .	98 15 4	32 18 5	6 May, 1909.
16	Permanent infirmity of body	20 0 0	7 0 0	17 Jan., 1910.
23	Old age, . . . .	25 0 0	13 15 0	5 Aug., 1909.
40	do., . . . .	24 0 0	16 0 0	6 Dec., 1909.

## OFFICERS.

34	Old age, . . . .	15 0 0	10 0 0	17 May, 1909.
34	do., . . . .	20 0 0	13 6 8	3 Jan., 1910.
35	do., . . . .	12 0 0	8 0 0	15 Mar., 1910.
30	Permanent infirmity of body	10 0 0	5 0 0	14 July, 1909.
34	Old age, . . . .	25 0 0	16 13 4	21 Sept., 1909.
39	do., . . . .	25 0 0	16 0 0	2 June, 1909.
23	Permanent infirmity of body	8 0 0	4 8 0	22 July, 1909.
42	Old age, . . . .	15 0 0	5 0 0	11 Dec., 1909.
35	do., . . . .	20 8 0	10 0 0	16 Dec., 1909.
21	do., . . . .	27 0 0	13 10 0	2 Dec., 1909.
29	Permanent infirmity of body	7 10 0	4 17 6	25 Oct., 1909.
21	do., . . . .	17 10 8	9 1 2	17 Aug., 1909.
23	do., . . . .	16 0 0	10 0 0	5 July, 1909.
23	do., . . . .	8 2 2	4 11 6	10 July, 1909.
34	Old age, . . . .	5 0 0	3 6 8	22 June, 1909.
21	do., . . . .	7 18 11	2 12 0	25 Jan., 1910.
32	do., . . . .	12 0 0	8 0 0	13 May, 1909.
33	do., . . . .	5 0 0	3 6 8	3 Sept., 1909.
26	do., . . . .	9 14 0	6 9 4	10 May, 1909.
23	do., . . . .	6 5 0	3 8 9	18 Aug., 1909.

the late Tulla Union are payable by the Scariff Union.

## APPENDIX G.

TABULAR RETURNS IN CONNECTION WITH RELIEF  
UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT,  
14 and 15 Vic., chap. 68.

TABLE No. 1.

(a.) STATEMENT of ALTERATIONS in DISPENSARY DISTRICTS of  
Unions made during the year ended the 31st March, 1910, by  
Orders issued in pursuance of sec. 6 of 14 and 15 Vic., chap. 68.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Districts abolished.	New Districts.	No. of Medical Officers.	No. of Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	No. of Midwives.	Date of Order.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.							
BAWHOGH, . . .	Ballyvonnell, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	19th October, 1909.
Do., . . .	Newtownmore No. 2, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	19th October, 1909.
BELFAST, . . .	Belfast Rural, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	14th July, 1909.
Do., . . .	Belfast Urban, . . .	-	-	1	-	1	14th July, 1909.
CORSEWINE, . . .	Articlave, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	14th March, 1910.
GLENN, . . .	Killybegs, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1st February, 1910.
STRABANE, . . .	Raphoe, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	24th September, 1909.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.							
BALLYVAGHAN, . . .	Ballyvaghan, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	7th February, 1910.
DINGLE, . . .	Dingle, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	19th April, 1909.
KARREK, . . .	Bolshoy, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	27th April, 1909.
Do., . . .	Kanture, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	27th April, 1909.
Do., . . .	Newmarket, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	27th April, 1909.
LISTOWEN, . . .	Ballydoon, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1st September, 1909.
MIRCHWASHOWN, . . .	Galbally, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	27th October, 1909.
SKIBBEREN, . . .	Tullagh, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	6th October, 1909.
SEUL, . . .	Glodon, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	6th April, 1909.
TUPPERARY, . . .	Baraha, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1st September, 1909.
Do., . . .	Emly, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	27th May, 1909.
Do., . . .	Golden, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	22nd October, 1909.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.							
KILKENNY, . . .	Tiscoffe, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	9th December, 1909.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.							
BALINA, . . .	Balina, . . .	-	-	1	-	1	19th July, 1909.
Do., . . .	Crossmolina, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	14th December, 1909.
CASTLEBAR, . . .	Bella, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	24th February, 1910.
Do., . . .	Castlebar, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	20th January, 1910.
Do., . . .	Do., . . .	-	-	-	-	1	15th March, 1910.
DRUMCHURCH WEST, . . .	Ennaky, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	16th June, 1909.
ROSCOMMON, . . .	Athleague, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	25th February, 1910.
Do., . . .	Ballyleague, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	25th February, 1910.

\* In this case the Board directed the appointment of one midwife instead of two midwives formerly authorised.

The Board, by Order bearing date the 21st July, 1909, at the request of the Guardians of the Castlebar Union, directed that the Castlebar Dispensary District should henceforth be named the Castlebar Dispensary District.

(b) SUMMARY OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, BY PROVINCES, AS ALTERED  
BY THE FOREGOING TABLE UP TO THE 31st MARCH, 1910.

PROVINCES.	Number of unions.	Number of dispensary districts.	Number of Medical Officers.	Number of apothecaries, or pharma- ceutical chemists.	Number of midwives.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
ULSTER, . . . . .	43	223	230	7	183
MUNSTER, . . . . .	48	216	232	23	222
LEINSTER, . . . . .	39	201	225	13	213
CONNAUGHT, . . . . .	23	102	114	4	96
Total Ireland, . . . . .	153	741	800	47	714













[illegible]

... 1.3... and accounted from a loan obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1870.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1910—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.		
					6. Medical Officers.	7. Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	8. Midwives.	9. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	10. Salaries.	11. Payments for temporary services.	12. Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	13. Midwives.	14. Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	15. Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	16. Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1910.	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
DOVERFARMER.	1. Ballyvaughan, 2. Oronah, 3. Derrinacork, 4. Killybeg, 5. Killybeg, 6. Killybeg, 7. Killybeg, 8. Killybeg.	28,308 23,874 18,727 17,345 25,071 15,046 17,975	7,994 6,239 6,513 3,603 7,419 4,545 3,286	33 33 33 33 33 33 33	—	—	—	4 18 53 98 95 95 95	6 130 130 130 130 130 130	4 7 10 24 4 16	2 —	4 35 35 35 35 35 35	4 14 10 12 9 9	4 29 29 29 29 29 29	5 950 560 560 560 560 560	384 1,313 953 524 923 923 923	806 405 487 514 514 514 514	640 1,618 1,618 1,618 1,618 1,618 1,618	136 136 136 136 136 136 136	5 130 130 130 130 130 130
		147,446	38,890	18	7	—	7	204	790	84	—	245	76	239	1,632	3,713	1,660	6,302	746	130
KNOWLES.	1. Ballyvaughan, 2. Killybeg, 3. Killybeg, 4. Killybeg, 5. Killybeg, 6. Killybeg, 7. Killybeg, 8. Killybeg.	27,423 27,918 27,918 27,918 27,918 27,918 27,918 27,918	4,834 11,524 2,098 —	1 1 1 —	1 1 1 —	—	1 1 1 —	36 60 50 7	100 200 200 100	— 25 1	—	30 60 30 —	0 22 4	32 33 34	187 770 160	491 490 163	266 213 74	664 612 237	35 240 30	15 15 15
		10,134	10,134	4	4	—	4	78	400	16	—	130	35	60	723	804	530	1,514	864	65



No. 2.—Dispensary Dispensaries, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Returns afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1910—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers employed.				EXPENDITURE OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.										MEDICAL RETURNS AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.	Salaries and Payments for Temporary Services.	Method of Officers.	Payments for temporary services.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1876.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1910.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of revaccination, in the year.
COUNTY OF DUBLIN—continued.	1. Broomfield.	38,197	4,731	1	1	—	1	5	6	6	21	2	2	10	4	5	242	140	383	101	5
	2. Derrin.	26,080	4,874	1	1	—	1	11	115	21	17	—	—	25	12	16	190	187	377	197	15
	3. Lonsdale.	25,417	4,801	1	1	—	1	11	100	14	14	—	—	29	7	14	161	197	358	53	15
	4. Mountmellick.	11,114	2,121	1	1	—	1	20	80	28	—	—	—	26	5	11	174	202	376	51	15
COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.	1. Ardara.	58,011	6,114	1	1	—	1	25	150	13	—	—	—	30	8	19	246	203	449	86	25
	2. Ardara.	25,283	3,671	1	1	—	1	22	150	—	—	—	—	1	7	22	202	209	411	82	23
	3. Ardara.	25,283	3,671	1	1	—	1	22	150	—	—	—	—	1	7	22	202	209	411	82	23
	4. Ardara.	25,283	3,671	1	1	—	1	22	150	—	—	—	—	1	7	22	202	209	411	82	23
	5. Ardara.	25,283	3,671	1	1	—	1	22	150	—	—	—	—	1	7	22	202	209	411	82	23
		118,706	20,917	5	5	—	5	51	596	75	—	—	—	91	31	144	1,281	2,878	4,154	546	148









No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1910—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Acres.	Pop- ulation in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.				EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.				
					1. Medical Officers.	2. Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	3. Midwives.	4. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	5. Salaries.	6. Payments for temporary services.	7. Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	8. Midwives.	9. Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1876.	10. Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Col.	11. Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1910.	12. Dispensary Tickets.	13. Visiting Tickets.	14. Total.	15. Cases of Vaccination, including cases of revaccination, in the year.	16. Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.			
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER. COUNTY OF CLARE.	1. Ballyvaughan.	71,658	3,050	3	1	—	1	34	100	21	—	5	—	—	4	30	2	189	376	94	470	85	15
		71,658	3,050	3	1	—	1	34	100	21	—	5	—	—	4	30	189	376	94	470	85	15	
		71,658	3,050	3	1	—	1	34	100	21	—	5	—	—	4	30	189	376	94	470	85	15	
		71,658	3,050	3	1	—	1	34	100	21	—	5	—	—	4	30	189	376	94	470	85	15	
COUNTY OF CORK.	1. Carrigroh.	61,382	4,503	2	1	—	1	8	140	3	—	25	11	14	210	196	71	107	102	26			
		61,382	4,503	2	1	—	1	8	140	3	—	25	11	14	210	196	71	107	102	26			
		61,382	4,503	2	1	—	1	8	140	3	—	25	11	14	210	196	71	107	102	26			
		61,382	4,503	2	1	—	1	8	140	3	—	25	11	14	210	196	71	107	102	26			
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.	1. Central.	24,835	2,678	2	1	—	1	41	122	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	83	181	352	81	424	51	15
		24,835	2,678	2	1	—	1	41	122	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	83	181	352	81	424	51	15
		24,835	2,678	2	1	—	1	41	122	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	83	181	352	81	424	51	15
		24,835	2,678	2	1	—	1	41	122	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	83	181	352	81	424	51	15
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.	2. Eastern.	24,835	2,678	2	1	—	1	41	122	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	83	181	352	81	424	51	15
		24,835	2,678	2	1	—	1	41	122	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	83	181	352	81	424	51	15
		24,835	2,678	2	1	—	1	41	122	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	83	181	352	81	424	51	15
		24,835	2,678	2	1	—	1	41	122	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	83	181	352	81	424	51	15
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.	3. Southern.	24,835	2,678	2	1	—	1	41	122	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	83	181	352	81	424	51	15
		24,835	2,678	2	1	—	1	41	122	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	83	181	352	81	424	51	15
		24,835	2,678	2	1	—	1	41	122	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	83	181	352	81	424	51	15
		24,835	2,678	2	1	—	1	41	122	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	83	181	352	81	424	51	15
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.	4. Newmarket.	24,835	2,678	2	1	—	1	41	122	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	83	181	352	81	424	51	15
		24,835	2,678	2	1	—	1	41	122	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	83	181	352	81	424	51	15
		24,835	2,678	2	1	—	1	41	122	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	83	181	352	81	424	51	15
		24,835	2,678	2	1	—	1	41	122	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	83	181	352	81	424	51	15



No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of Medical Relief afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1910.—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popu- lation in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.				EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.										MEDICAL RETURN APPROVED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.	
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.	Payments for tem- porary services.	Apothecaries or Phar- maceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medi- cal Officers under the Compul- sory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any in- cidental Expenses not in- cluded in the foregoing Col.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1910.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, includ- ing cases of revaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF	COUNTY OF	MUNICIPALITY.																		
DUBLIN.	DUBLIN.	1. Bally- ferret.	24,690	5,618	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
		2. Derris and Kib- croft.	24,130	5,215	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
		3. O'Connell.	27,619	5,454	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
		4. Keelick.	30,617	1,056	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
DUBLIN.	DUBLIN.	106,854	12,457	6	4	4	87	403	28	—	85	32	216	848	544	340	884	277	50	
		30,623	6,000	1	1	1	22	140	8	—	30	14	25	210	656	78	677	142	20	
		33,422	6,100	1	1	1	15	110	19	—	35	22	21	212	698	82	750	217	20	
		73,415	11,178	5	5	5	47	250	27	—	45	26	47	442	1,203	124	1,427	350	40	
DUBLIN.	DUBLIN.	1. Gossage.	28,608	7,147	1	1	1	18	120	21	—	21	13	25	225	547	360	887	117	30
		2. Boscawen.	27,213	6,075	1	1	1	21	120	16	—	21	10	28	230	550	360	887	117	30
		3. Tinsdale.	24,209	6,016	1	1	1	13	110	15	—	21	9	17	186	505	360	887	117	30
		60,405	10,188	4	4	4	62	350	49	—	75	32	73	641	1,120	615	1,735	289	60	



No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1910—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popu- lation in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers employed.		EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.			
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.	Payments for tem- porary services.	Apothecaries or Phar- maceutical Chemists	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Med- ical Officers under the Compen- satory Vaccination Act, 1878.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any In- cidental Expenses not in- cluded in the foregoing Col.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1910.	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, includ- ing cases of revaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.	
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—contd.																				
COUNTY OF CORK—contd.																				
MAGDOON.	1. GURNEY.	28,643	3,092	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	127	86	225	45	15	
	2. GURNEY.	28,643	3,092	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	127	86	225	45	15	
	3. GURNEY.	28,643	3,092	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	127	86	225	45	15	
	4. GURNEY.	28,643	3,092	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	127	86	225	45	15	
	5. GURNEY.	28,643	3,092	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	127	86	225	45	15	
MALLOW.	1. BALLYDOGH.	18,004	1,097	1	1	1	20	150	17	—	30	4	41	292	217	95	410	49	10	
	2. BALLYDOGH.	18,004	1,097	1	1	1	12	150	51	—	50	5	47	272	300	74	380	12	12	
	3. BALLYDOGH.	18,004	1,097	1	1	1	29	140	17	—	25	6	44	232	361	148	569	76	34	
	4. BALLYDOGH.	18,004	1,097	1	1	1	37	150	22	—	50	7	114	282	1,110	145	1,255	83	19	
	5. BALLYDOGH.	18,004	1,097	1	1	1	49	150	105	—	50	5	51	382	1,150	307	1,457	90	10	
		28,467	2,157	5	5	5	9	150	46	—	50	—	50	359	308	189	1,415	55	10	
		149,265	29,726	18	6	6	136	690	291	—	132	27	319	1,765	2,008	1,071	4,280	424	85	



[illegible]









No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1910—continued.

EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.															MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.				
UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Acres.	Popu-lation in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			Salaries; and Payments for Temporary Services.					Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1910.	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.		
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceu-tical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medical and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.	Payments for tem-porary services.				Diagnosed Typhoid.	Typhoid Typhoid.	Total.			
										Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceu-tical Chemists.	Midwives.							
PROVINCE OF MUNTHER-COND.	COUNTY OF TIPSERY.																		
	1. Carrigrohane.	0,246	710	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Carrigrohane.	2,050	8,084	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	3. Carrigrohane.	12,130	4,460	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	4. Carrigrohane.	11,185	7,942	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
CARBON.	1. Carbon.	112,432	17,703	7	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	2. Carbon.	32,550	5,787	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	3. Carbon.	29,070	2,885	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	4. Carbon.	28,512	3,357	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	5. Carbon.	31,481	8,806	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
CLOUGHIN.	1. Cloughin.	63,954	3,548	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2. Cloughin.	154,137	20,182	9	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	3. Cloughin.	41,556	4,460	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	4. Cloughin.	23,099	5,732	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	5. Cloughin.	42,103	5,020	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

















No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1910—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popu- lation in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.				EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.						MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.						21. Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
					9 Medical Officers.	7 Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	8 Midwives.	6 Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries: and Payments for Temporary Services.			16. Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1910.	17. Dispensary Totals.	18. Visiting Totals.	19. Total.	20. Cases of Vaccination, includ- ing cases of re-vaccination, in the year.					
									10 Medical Officers.	11 Payments for tem- porary services.	12 Apothecaries or Phar- maceutical Chemists.						13 Midwives.				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—cont.	COUNTY OF DUBLIN—cont.																				
	DUBLIN.	20,704	2,322	15	7	—	5	85	970.	131	—	157	2	4	2	2	419	146	565	50	5
	St. Mary's.	15,000	2,070	10	1	—	1	10	145	18	—	20	5	42	237	255	146	454	35	60	
	St. Peter's.	22,683	15,798	8	1	—	1	48	206	77	—	30	21	70	663	2,048	690	2,637	231	90	
	St. Michael's.	21,441	2,389	5	1	—	1	14	150	—	—	25	4	28	211	166	117	283	40	30	
	St. Michael's.	19,223	2,745	5	1	—	1	14	150	18	—	25	10	22	240	411	244	655	78	20	
		99,006	26,196	15	7	—	5	85	970.	131	—	157	2	4	2	3,301	1,575	4,876	410	140	
DUBLIN.	DUBLIN.	18,105	3,656	22	1	—	1	27	150	17	—	25	7	30	202	517	220	737	64	25	
	Carlingford.	19,025	5,052	22	1	—	1	19	147	21	—	44	10	25	236	406	157	563	106	35	
	Dromacra.	21,198	4,210	22	1	—	1	23	146	13	—	55	8	56	279	243	212	575	82	75	
	Dromacra.	17,599	17,598	1	1	—	1	23	146	53	—	55	37	118	618	1,071	698	2,273	343	35	
	Dromacra.	17,029	3,283	1	1	—	1	18	140	19	—	25	4	23	240	238	80	308	62	35	
		24,614	24,720	6	1	—	6	120	967	123	—	175	66	253	1,724	3,469	1,368	4,836	640	190	



No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1910—continued.

UNION.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.				EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.			
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.	Medical Officers.	Payments for temporary services.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1910.	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of re-vaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.	
PROVINCE OF QUEEN'S	COUNTY.	1. Abbeville, ..	18,896	8,508	—	—	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	182	1,143	116	1,259	73	20	20
		2. Ballinacorney, ..	25,691	7,698	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	38	253	128	46	394	32	20	20
		3. Ballinacorney, ..	20,006	7,415	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	35	204	110	63	367	47	20	20
		4. Castleblown, ..	18,645	7,290	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	17	171	105	234	339	32	20	20
		5. Derrin, ..	24,028	8,194	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	10	106	670	254	922	61	20	20
		6. Rathfriland, ..	19,877	8,892	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	24	206	670	304	874	82	20	20
MUNICIPALITY OF KILPATRICK (IN KILPATRICK CO.).	COUNTY.	1. Clonsilla, ..	127,042	17,050	—	—	7	29	2	2	2	2	2	27	102	1,104	2,764	857	3,561	261	129	129
		2. Clonsilla, ..	29,826	8,000	—	—	1	26	100	14	—	—	23	3	18	186	196	75	261	20	20	20
		3. Clonsilla, ..	2,810	1,802	—	—	1	9	120	22	—	—	25	6	15	197	194	67	261	38	18	18
		4. Clonsilla, ..	24,348	2,797	—	—	1	4	100	6	—	—	—	1	11	124	57	36	160	31	10	10
		5. Clonsilla, ..	28,915	1,497	—	—	1	4	100	6	—	—	—	1	11	124	57	36	160	31	10	10
		6. Clonsilla, ..	20,725	3,797	—	—	1	4	100	6	—	—	—	1	11	124	57	36	160	31	10	10
		7. Clonsilla, ..	27,461	5,106	—	—	1	4	100	6	—	—	—	1	11	124	57	36	160	31	10	10
		20,020	29,877	10	7	—	89	720	66	—	156	48	102	1,180	3,106	810	2,918	404	135	135		



[illegible]





No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1910—continued.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.							
																					No. of Officers employed.	EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.			MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.		
																						Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Salaries and Payments for Temporary Services.	Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.
UNION.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Acres.	Population in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1879.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Col.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1910.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Cases of Vaccination, including cases of revaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.							
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	COUNTY OF GALWAY.	1. Altavilla, 2. Ballymore, 3. O'Connell, 4. Kilbarr, 5. Kilmurry, 6. Lanesborough, 71,910	1,553 6,473 8,661 8,706 8,706 8,706	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	4 11 28 109 169 127 135 157	6 12 12 18 18 21 21 17	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5 15 27 27 30 30 30 30	2 3 6 7 7 7 7 5	5 17 40 57 59 61 61 64	2 17 40 57 59 61 61 64	81 646 101 101 101 101 101 101	11 244 29 29 29 29 29 29	66 709 120 120 120 120 120 120	21 57 62 62 62 62 62 62	4 7 17 17 17 17 17 17	8 7 17 17 17 17 17 17							
		160,626	19,270	0	0	0	0	79	621	116	75	25	189	1,510	1,473	414	1,887	309	68								



No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Revenue afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1910—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Square Acres.	Popu- lation in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.			EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.										NATIONAL BOARD AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.		Case of Vaccination, including cases of revaccination, in the year.	Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.	Payments for tem- porary services.	Apothecaries or Phar- maceutical Chemists	Midwives.	Amount of Fees paid to Medi- cal Officers under the Com- pulsory Vaccination Act, 1876.	Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any in- cidental Expenses not in- cluded in the foregoing Col.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for year ended 31st March, 1910.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.			
PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND—contd.																					
COUNTY OF GATWAX—contd.																					
TOWN.	1. Abbey.	34,526	4,508	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	2. Dunrobin.	38,518	7,160	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	3. Enderford.	47,000	5,002	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	4. Tann.	78,980	13,140	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
		191,364	29,024	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8			
COUNTY OF TERTIA.																					
	1. Ayrholm.	87,518	8,941	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8			
	2. Dromedary.	38,769	5,722	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
	3. Jannetown.	83,095	7,317	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
		191,002	19,580	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
COUNTY OF QUATER-ON.																					
MARIONHAMPTON.	1. Dromedary.	81,970	5,088	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	2. Dromedary.	30,073	4,872	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	3. Jannetown.	43,882	6,735	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	4. Marionhampton.	30,708	5,745	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
		144,537	22,434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			



No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RENTY afforded in the several Unions during the Year ended the 31st March, 1910.—continued.

UNIONS.	DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popu- lation in 1901.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations in each District.	No. of Officers authorized.		EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.										MEDICAL RENTY AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1910.				Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers of Health.	
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries or Pharmaceu- tical Chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries.			Payments for tem- porary services.			Apothecaries or Phar- maceutical Chemists.	Midwives.	Amount of fees paid to Medi- cal Officers under the Compul- sory Vaccination Act, 1873.	(Other Expenses, including Fuel and Attendance, and any in- cidental Expenses not in- cluded in the foregoing Col.)	Total Dispensary District for each year ended 31st March, 1910.	No. of New Cases attended and registered during the year.		Cases of Vaccination, includ- ing cases of revaccination, in this year.
									Medical Officers.	Payments for tem- porary services.	Salaries.	Payments for tem- porary services.	Apothecaries or Phar- maceutical Chemists.	Midwives.								
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—contd.																						
COUNTY OF MAYO—contd.																						
SWINDSPORD.	1. Portlud.	21,912	8,002	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	4	2	4	2	439	208	496	216	20		
	2. Killybeg.	40,923	10,876	1	—	—	—	—	15	17	—	25	54	26	231	231	125	234	20			
	3. Killybeg.	25,760	7,749	1	—	—	—	—	41	6	—	20	52	30	301	66	13	179	20			
	4. Lowpark.	35,972	9,025	1	—	—	—	—	71	17	—	19	29	20	208	163	36	199	20			
	5. Swindford.	30,713	10,119	1	—	—	—	—	19	31	—	25	23	24	228	510	168	678	20			
		151,540	44,102	5	—	—	—	—	95	90	—	88	118	127	1,018	1,290	548	1,958	100			
COUNTY OF WEXFORD.																						
WEXFORD.	1. Achill.	107,255	8,614	4	—	—	—	—	52	59	—	30	31	60	441	867	355	1,225	20			
	2. Ballyvaughan.	81,034	5,976	1	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	20	4	21	191	62	13	75	5			
	3. Ballyvaughan.	35,024	4,859	1	—	—	—	—	28	8	—	30	4	31	332	332	51	366	15			
	4. Ballyvaughan.	70,520	6,262	1	—	—	—	—	120	25	—	38	38	38	294	324	42	363	109			
	5. Ballyvaughan.	64,313	5,508	1	—	—	—	—	18	19	—	55	12	27	184	342	46	286	180			
		432,404	9,234	7	—	—	—	—	300	117	—	80	13	6	109	1,171	159	1,330	20			
		347,619	34,072	13	—	—	—	—	142	122	—	175	75	154	1,384	2,496	641	4,136	712			



## SUMMARY OF FOREGOING

PROVINCES.	Area and Population of the Provinces as given in the Census Returns, and of the Unions as arranged in the foregoing Table <i>italicized</i> .*		Number of Unions.	Number of Dispensary Districts.	Number of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations.	No. of Officers authorized.			EXPENSES OF YEAR		
						Medical Officers.	Apothecaries, or pharmacists and chemists.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Salaries; and temporary	
	Medical Officers.										
	Salaries.	Payments for temporary services.									
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
ULSTER, . . .	5,322,534 <i>5,325,545</i>	1,582,826 <i>1,482,435</i>	43	222	353	239	7	183	£ 6,329	£ 25,572	£ 4,094
MUNSTER, . . .	5,955,027 <i>6,045,638</i>	1,076,188 <i>1,098,780</i>	43	216	361	222	28	225	6,017	31,321	4,835
LEINSTER, . . .	4,839,572 <i>4,806,374</i>	1,152,829 <i>1,164,445</i>	30	261	344	226	15	213	5,124	31,728	4,574
CONNAUGHT, . .	4,228,195 <i>4,070,371</i>	646,982 <i>622,115</i>	28	102	165	114	4	96	2,696	19,046	2,121
TOTAL (IRELAND). { 1910 { 1900	20,345,328†	4,458,775	{ 158 159	741	1,223 1,214	810	49	714	18,166	103,282	15,251
						908	49	690	17,724	101,080	14,968
Increase, . . .			-	-	8	2	-	24	442	2,176	258
Decrease, . . .			1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*The areas and populations of the geographical Provinces are set forth in the Census Returns, but they do of which the above is a summary, by reason of the fact stated in the first note on page 318, that eleven of the

†Exclusive of 487,619 acres under the larger rivers, lakes, and bays.

‡Includes £3,528 expended from loans obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1879.



TABLE, No. 2, BY PROVINCES.

ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1910.					MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1910.				Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.
payments for services.		Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers under the Compulsory Vaccination Act, 1876.	Other Expenses, including such Attendance, and any incidental expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenses of Dispensary Districts during Year ended 31st March, 1910.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year			Cases of Vaccination, including cases of Revaccination, in the year.	
Apothecaries, or pharmaceutical chemists.	Midwives.				Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	TOTAL.		
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
£ 806	£ 4,265	£ 2,617	£ 6,766	£ 50,351	121,350	55,223	176,572	27,004	£ 4,565
1,014	5,084	2,668	7,645	56,001	127,906	43,157	171,063	21,247	4,522
1,608	5,529	1,817	10,852	61,217	186,710	53,811	239,521	10,134	4,875
104	2,697	1,218	3,425	35,307	48,135	11,027	59,162	12,691	1,900
3,715	16,675	7,900	£ 28,637	£103,636	483,170	163,218	646,388	30,076	15,722
3,688	16,337	8,006	28,637	190,501	481,539	161,085	642,624	79,723	15,583
27	658	—	—	3,325	1,641	2,133	3,774	363	139
—	—	206	10	—	—	—	—	—	—

not correspond with the total of the areas and populations of the Unions as placed in the Provinces in Table No. 2, Unions extend beyond Provincial boundaries.

NO. 3.—GENERAL SUMMARY of preceding TABLES, containing, 1. STATISTICAL in Ireland, with the dispensary districts formed under § 6 of the Act, according to the Census Returns for 1901; the aggregate valuation officers, &c.:—2. FINANCIAL STATEMENT showing the expenditure Dispensary Houses Act, during the year from 1st of April, 1909, to number of cases of medical relief afforded at the dispensaries and at performed during the year ended the 31st of March, 1910:—and 4.

HEADS OF PARTICULARS in foregoing Tables.	ULSTER.		MUNSTER.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<b>STATISTICS OF UNIONS AND DISTRICTS :</b>				
Area in Statute acres, } as given in the Census Returns, Population, 1901, . . . . .	. . . . .	5,322,554 1,682,825	. . . . .	5,965,027 1,076,168
Aggregate Valuation of Unions as arranged in Provinces in Appendices F. No. 7, and F. No. 8,—1900, . . . . .	. . . . .	55,522,476	. . . . .	45,563,507
Number of Unions . . . . .	. . . . .	48	. . . . .	44
" District Electoral Divisions, . . . . .	. . . . .	930	. . . . .	1,072
" Dispensary Districts, . . . . .	. . . . .	922	. . . . .	914
" Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations therein, . . . . .	. . . . .	953	. . . . .	961
" Medical Officers authorized to be appointed for Dispensary Districts, . . . . .	. . . . .	239	. . . . .	225
" Apothecaries, or Pharmaceutical Chemists, Midwives, . . . . .	. . . . .	7 183	. . . . .	23 225
<b>EXPENDITURE during Year ended 31st March, 1910 :—</b>				
	£		£	
Medicines and Medical Appliances, . . . . .	5,520	. . . . .	5,617	. . . . .
Salaries of Medical Officers, including payments for temporary services, . . . . .	30,466	. . . . .	26,153	. . . . .
" Apothecaries or Pharmaceutical Chemists, including payments for temporary services, . . . . .	809	. . . . .	1,014	. . . . .
" Midwives, do. do. do. . . . .	4,265	. . . . .	5,084	. . . . .
Amount of fees paid to Medical Officers under the Com- pulsory Vaccination Act, 1870, . . . . .	2,617	. . . . .	2,048	. . . . .
Expenditure from Loans obtained under the Dispensary Houses Act, 1870, . . . . .	575	. . . . .	4	. . . . .
Fuel, Attendance, and Incidental Expenses, . . . . .	6,190	. . . . .	7,841	. . . . .
Total Expenditure during year ended 31st March, 1910, . . . . .	. . . . .	250,251	. . . . .	256,961
<b>RELIEF RETURNED AND DEVICES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS for year ended 31st March, 1910 :—</b>				
Number of cases attended on Dispensary Tickets, . . . . .	121,323	. . . . .	127,906	. . . . .
" " on Visiting Tickets, . . . . .	55,223	. . . . .	43,157	. . . . .
Total new cases in the year, . . . . .	. . . . .	176,582	. . . . .	171,063
Number of cases of Vaccination, including cases of Re- vaccination, in the year, . . . . .	. . . . .	27,004	. . . . .	21,247
Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health, . . . . .	. . . . .	£ 4,535	. . . . .	£ 4,528

STATEMENT showing the number of unions and district electoral divisions 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68; the total area and population of the Provinces of the unions as arranged in Provinces; the number of dispensaries, under the Medical Charities Act, the Vaccination Acts, and the the 81st of March, 1910, inclusive:— 8. RELIEF RETURN showing the the patients' homes, respectively; the number of cases of vaccination Salaries of Dispensary Medical Officers as Medical Officers of Health.

LEINSTER.		CONNAUGHT.		TOTAL FOR IRELAND.		AVERAGE.		
0.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	For UNIONS.	For DIS- PENSARY DISTRICTS.	For MEDICAL OFFICERS.
0.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
.	4,839,072	.	4,228,105	.	30,345,328	128,748	27,257	—
.	1,152,829	.	948,928	.	4,465,775	28,230	6,087	—
.	55,101,199	.	51,400,391	.	210,047,772	590,087	221,117	—
.	89	.	28	.	154	—	—	—
.	1,010	.	640	.	3,073	23	5	5
.	201	.	102	.	741	0	—	—
.	844	.	105	.	1,223	5	—	—
.	225	.	114	.	810	0	—	—
.	10	.	4	.	49	—	—	—
.	213	.	96	.	714	—	—	—
£		£		£		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
5,124	.	2,090	.	18,108	.	114 19	24 10	—
30,007	.	10,707	.	118,483	.	749 18	169 18	140 6
1,093	.	194	.	3,715	.	23 10	5 0	—
3,029	.	2,507	.	16,973	.	107 9	22 18	—
1,037	.	1,218	.	7,800	.	49 7	10 11	—
2,754	.	195	.	3,526	.	22 7	4 15	—
5,086	.	3,230	.	25,150	.	159 5	38 19	—
.	401,217	.	225,307	.	2193,626	1,226 15	251 11	—
155,710	.	43,195	.	683,170	.	—	—	—
33,511	.	11,027	.	163,218	.	—	—	—
.	239,021	.	99,222	.	646,316	—	—	—
.	19,184	.	12,001	.	80,070	—	—	—
.	£	£	£	£	£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
.	4,070	.	1,930	.	10,722	99 10	21 4	19 8

No. 4.—VACCINATION:—SUMMARY of the number of persons VACCINATED in the workhouses and auxiliary establishments of the several unions by the medical officers of those institutions; and of the number VACCINATED in the several dispensary districts, by the medical officers thereof, in the year ended 31st March, 1910:—abstracted from returns made by the respective medical officers.

PROVINCES.	No. vaccinated by medical officers in workhouses.			No. vaccinated by medical officers of dispensary districts.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	PROVINCES.
	Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	Total.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
ULSTER, . .	177	4	181	27,004	27,185	ULSTER.
MUNSTER, . .	227	23	255	21,247	21,502	MUNSTER.
LEINSTER, . .	300	141	441	19,124	19,565	LEINSTER.
CONNAUGHT, . .	48	5	71	12,601	12,762	CONNAUGHT.
Total, . .	752	173	925	80,076	80,984	

No. 5.—NUMBER of CASES of SCARLET FEVER, SMALLPOX, and FEVER, reported by medical officers of dispensary districts as having been attended in the Half-years ended 30th September, 1909, and 31st March, 1910.

PROVINCES.	Half-years ended.		Scarlet Fever.	Smallpox.	Fever.
ULSTER, . .	September 30th, 1909, . . . .		220	—	302
	March 31st, 1910, . . . .		323	—	61
MUNSTER, . .	September 30th, 1909, . . . .		117	—	170
	March 31st, 1910, . . . .		182	—	180
LEINSTER, . .	September 30th, 1909, . . . .		201	—	100
	March 31st, 1910, . . . .		182	—	76
CONNAUGHT, . .	September 30th, 1909, . . . .		31	—	165
	March 31st, 1910, . . . .		20	—	147

## SUMMARY.

IRELAND, . .	September 30th, 1909, . . . .	600	—	527
	March 31st, 1910, . . . .	716	—	614
	Total, . . . .	1,285	—	1,041

No. 6.—INDEX LIST of DISPENSARY DISTRICTS; with NAMES of UNIONS in which they are situate, and REFERENCES to PAGES in which the Districts are to be found in the Appendix.

Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to		Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to	
		Dispensary Districts in which situate.	References to			Dispensary Districts in which situate.	References to
Abbey, . . . . .	Temm, . . . . .	Page.	Page.	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Page.	Page.
Abbey, . . . . .	Newcastle, . . . . .	-	355	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Kilalea, . . . . .	-	318
Abbey, . . . . .	Abbey, . . . . .	-	356	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Malton, . . . . .	-	357
Abbey, . . . . .	Ballymahon, . . . . .	-	357	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	-	358
Abbey, . . . . .	Westport, . . . . .	-	358	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	359
Abbey, . . . . .	Tobacco, . . . . .	-	359	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	360
Abbey, . . . . .	Crooks, . . . . .	-	360	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	361
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	362
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	363
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	364
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	365
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	366
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	367
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	368
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	369
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	370
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	371
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	372
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	373
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	374
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	375
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	376
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	377
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	378
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	379
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	380
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	381
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	382
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	383
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	384
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	385
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	386
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	387
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	388
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	389
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	390
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	391
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	392
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	393
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	394
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	395
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	396
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	397
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	398
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	399
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	400
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	401
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	402
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	403
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	404
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	405
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	406
Abbey, . . . . .	-	-	-	Ballycastle, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	-	407
Abbey, . . . . .							

continued.

DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	UNIONS in which situated.	References to		DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	UNIONS in which situated.	References to	
		Dispensary Districts Statistical table; App. G, No. 1.	Dispensary Districts Statistical table; App. G, No. 2.			Dispensary Districts Statistical table; App. G, No. 1.	Dispensary Districts Statistical table; App. G, No. 2.
		Page.	Page.			Page.	Page.
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Birr and Killyon, . . . . .	Birr, . . . . .	—	346	Castlebar, . . . . .	Castlebar, . . . . .	—	—
Blackrock and Stillorgan, . . . . .	Rathdown, . . . . .	—	343	Castleblinham, . . . . .	Arden, . . . . .	—	—
Blackwaterstown, . . . . .	Annagh, . . . . .	—	339	Castleblayney, . . . . .	Castleblayney, . . . . .	—	—
Blarney, . . . . .	Cork, . . . . .	—	333	Castlecomer, . . . . .	Castlecomer, . . . . .	—	—
Blessington, . . . . .	Nam, . . . . .	—	344	Castlederg and Killeter, . . . . .	Castlederg, . . . . .	—	—
Boherboy, . . . . .	Kanturk, . . . . .	314	338	Castledermot, . . . . .	Athy, . . . . .	—	—
Borris, . . . . .	Carlow, . . . . .	—	343	Castle Finn, . . . . .	Strabane, . . . . .	—	—
Borris-in-Ossory, . . . . .	Roscrea, . . . . .	—	339	Castlegregory, . . . . .	Dingle, . . . . .	—	—
Borrisokane, . . . . .	Borrisokane, . . . . .	—	339	Castle Island, . . . . .	Trillick, . . . . .	—	—
Borrisoleigh, . . . . .	Thurles, . . . . .	—	339	Castlemaine, . . . . .	Trillick, . . . . .	—	—
Bonmahon, . . . . .	Roscrea, . . . . .	—	339	Castlemartyr, . . . . .	Midleton, . . . . .	—	—
Boyle No. 1, . . . . .	Boyle, . . . . .	—	359	Castlepollard, . . . . .	Duvin, . . . . .	—	—
Boyle No. 2, . . . . .	Boyle, . . . . .	—	343	Castle Quarter, . . . . .	Ballymoney, . . . . .	—	—
Bray No. 1, . . . . .	Rathdown, . . . . .	—	343	Castleross, . . . . .	Castleross, . . . . .	—	—
Bray No. 2, . . . . .	Rathdown, . . . . .	—	343	Castroagh, . . . . .	Bethart, . . . . .	—	—
Bradenwell, . . . . .	Athlone, . . . . .	—	351	Castletina, . . . . .	Monaghan, . . . . .	—	—
Bridgetown, . . . . .	Limerick, . . . . .	—	338	Castletown, . . . . .	Abbeyleix, . . . . .	—	—
Bridgetown, . . . . .	Wexford, . . . . .	—	338	Castletown, . . . . .	Castletown, . . . . .	—	—
Broadford, . . . . .	Newcastle, . . . . .	—	353	Castletown, . . . . .	Croom, . . . . .	—	—
Broadway, . . . . .	Wexford, . . . . .	—	353	Castletown Geo-ghagan, . . . . .	Navan, . . . . .	—	—
Brookborough, . . . . .	Limerick, . . . . .	—	338	Cavan, . . . . .	Midlingar, . . . . .	—	—
Brooms, . . . . .	Trillick, . . . . .	—	319	Celtbridge, . . . . .	Cavan, . . . . .	—	—
Broughshane, . . . . .	Ballymena, . . . . .	—	337	Charleville, . . . . .	Celtbridge, . . . . .	—	—
Bruff, . . . . .	Kilmallock, . . . . .	—	337	Church Hill, . . . . .	Kilmallock, . . . . .	—	—
Brurea, . . . . .	Kilmallock, . . . . .	—	337	Church Hill, . . . . .	Ballyshannon, . . . . .	—	—
Bryanford, . . . . .	Kilkeel, . . . . .	—	356	Clane and Tim-ahoe North, . . . . .	Latterkerry, . . . . .	—	—
Bullaun, . . . . .	Leighlin, . . . . .	—	323	Clara, . . . . .	Nans, . . . . .	—	—
Buncrana, . . . . .	Inishowen, . . . . .	—	358	Claremorris, . . . . .	Tullamore, . . . . .	—	—
Bundarraha, . . . . .	Westport, . . . . .	—	341	Claremorris, . . . . .	Claremorris, . . . . .	—	—
Bunmahon, . . . . .	Kilmacshannon, . . . . .	—	327	Clashmore, . . . . .	Limerick, . . . . .	—	—
Burt, . . . . .	Londonderry, . . . . .	—	334	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Buttevant, . . . . .	Mallow, . . . . .	—	336	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Caher, . . . . .	Caheriveen, . . . . .	—	340	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Caher, . . . . .	Clogheen, . . . . .	—	340	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Caheroulis, . . . . .	Limerick, . . . . .	—	340	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Caledon & Ballyraggan, . . . . .	Dungannon, . . . . .	—	339	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Callan, . . . . .	Callan, . . . . .	—	345	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Camolin, . . . . .	Gorey, . . . . .	—	352	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Cannaway, . . . . .	Macroom, . . . . .	—	334	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Cappagh, . . . . .	Tipperary, . . . . .	—	341	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Cappoquin, . . . . .	Limerick, . . . . .	—	341	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Carbury, . . . . .	Blenderry, . . . . .	—	346	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Carlingford, . . . . .	Dundalk, . . . . .	—	348	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Carlow, No. 1, . . . . .	Carlow, . . . . .	—	342	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Carlow No. 2, . . . . .	Carlow, . . . . .	—	342	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Caradonagh, . . . . .	Inishowen, . . . . .	—	322	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Carney, . . . . .	Sligo, . . . . .	—	356	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Carrick, . . . . .	Glenties, . . . . .	—	352	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Carrickbeg, . . . . .	Carrick-on-Suir, . . . . .	—	340	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Carrickbryne, . . . . .	New Ross, . . . . .	—	353	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Carrickfergus, . . . . .	Larne, . . . . .	—	319	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Carrickmacross, . . . . .	Carrickmacross, . . . . .	—	337	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Carrick-on-Suir, . . . . .	Carrick-on-Suir, . . . . .	—	340	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Carrigrohane, . . . . .	Kilrush, . . . . .	—	331	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Carrigaline, . . . . .	Cork, . . . . .	—	333	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Carrigaline, . . . . .	Kinsale, . . . . .	—	333	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Carrigaline, . . . . .	Midleton, . . . . .	—	337	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—
Carrigrohane, . . . . .	Cork, . . . . .	—	333	Clashmore, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	—	—

### Executive Summary



SPECIALTY DISTRICTS	TOWN DISTRICTS	PRESCRIPTIONS 1. 1911-1912 2. 1912-1913		TOWN DISTRICTS	TOWN DISTRICTS	PRESCRIPTIONS 1. 1911-1912 2. 1912-1913	
<p>1. 1911-1912</p> <p>2. 1912-1913</p>	<p>1. 1911-1912</p> <p>2. 1912-1913</p>	<p>1. 1911-1912</p> <p>2. 1912-1913</p>		<p>1. 1911-1912</p> <p>2. 1912-1913</p>	<p>1. 1911-1912</p> <p>2. 1912-1913</p>	<p>1. 1911-1912</p> <p>2. 1912-1913</p>	







## APPENDIX H.

## PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

Report and Returns presented to Parliament during the  
Year ended 31st March, 1910, on behalf of the Local  
Government Board for Ireland.

Subject.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland for 1908-9. . . .	Cd. 4,810.	Svo. 378.
Local Taxation (Ireland) Returns for 1908-9 with appendices, . . . . .	Cd. 5,091	Folio 95.
Labourers (Ireland) Acts—Return, . . . .	H.C. 87	Folio 6.

## APPENDIX I.

CIRCULARS ISSUED FROM 1ST APRIL, 1908, TO 31ST MARCH, 1909.

No.	Date.	Subject.
1908.		
9,667	4 April, 1908.	Report on the Preparation and Sale of Vinegar. Dr. Hamill's.
16,436	12 May, "	Humane Slaughtering of Animals.
70 M.	15 " "	Return of Dispensary Residences.
79 "	29 " "	Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order— Lighting, Ventilation, &c.
7,886	29 " "	Labourers' Acts—Land Purchase Acts—Re- ceivable Orders.
27,433	30 " "	Registration of Electors.
	4 August, "	Old Age Pensions.
10,361	14 " "	Labourers' Acts, Bills of Costs—Counsel's opinion.
44,725	22 " "	Old Age Pensions.
116 M.	8 Sept., "	Old Age Pensions—Treasury Regulations, &c.
119 M.	10 " "	Annual Report.
51,300	29 " "	Grand Jury Amendment Act.
35,291	30 " "	Section 10—Finance Act, 1901.
52,467	12 October, "	Motor Car Acts—Reckless driving, &c.
131 M.	Not dated, "	Pension Circular.
140 M.	20 October, "	Seed Potatoes and Seed Oats (Ireland) Act, 1909.
101 M.	27 " "	Bed-ridden Aged or Chronic Sick Inmates in Workhouses.
	13 Nov., "	Old Age Pension—Poor Relief a disqualification.
51,244	20 " "	Regulations under the P.H. (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907.
65,128	26 " "	Unemployed Workmen Act—Order.
67,246	15 Dec., "	Carnegie Hero Fund.
	15 " "	Old Age Pensions.
20,307	23 " "	Labourers' Acts—Remuneration of Rent Col- lectors.
	30 " "	Old Age Pensions—Relief in Workhouse, Hospitals, &c.
1909.		
3 M.	18 Jan., 1909.	Tuberculosis Prevention Act, 1908.
65,409 M's.	14 " "	Army Pensioners in receipt of poor relief.
4,262	8 Feb., "	Housing Working Classes Act, 1908.
7 M.	12 " "	Contracts for Medicines, Medical and Surgical Appliances.
18,794	2 Mar., "	Regulations under the Public Health (Regula- tions as to Food) Act, 1907, Foreign Meat.
21,710	10 " "	Main Roads, Section 8, L.G. Act.
32,929	15 " "	Unqualified Medical and Surgical Practitioners.
43,348	31 " "	Children Act—Sent to each Co. Council, Co. Borough and Board of Guardians.

## CIRCULARS ISSUED FROM 1ST APRIL, 1909, TO 31ST MARCH, 1910.

No.	Date.	Subject.
1909.		
5,417	2 April, 1909,	Labourers' Acts—Return.
21,181 Mis.	9 " "	Tin in Certain Canned Foods.
54,344 "	14 May, "	Children Act, 1908—Fireguards in W. Houses.
89 M.	22 June, "	Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act—Memo.
78,136 Mis.	23 " "	Housing Working Classes (Ireland) Act—Order in Council adopting with modifications Section 6 of the Labourers' Act, 1906.
68,289	30 " "	Finance Act—Spirit Duties, &c.
58,809	2 July, "	Children Act, 1908—Register of Nurses and Infants.
81,527	12 " "	Pensions to Widows from Assets of Nelson and Co.
103 M.	12 August, "	Veterinary Inspectors.
115 M.	3 Sept., "	Annual Report.
14,428	23 " "	Labourers' Acts—Schedule of Rents and Memo.
93,576	24 " "	Regulations as to Food.
111,535	11 October, "	Preservatives in Cream.
117 M.	27 " "	Vouchers of Moneys received.
118,712	6 Nov., "	Amended Food Regulations.
158 M.	31 Dec., "	Health Resorts, &c., (Ireland) Act.
910.		
19,782	17 Jan., 1910,	Forwarding Sections 10 and 11 of Irish Land Act, 1909.
17 M.	14 Feb., "	Ophthalmia.
16 M.	21 " "	Contracts for Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances.
14,903 Mis.	22 " "	Cinematograph Act.

## TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION (IRELAND) ACT, 1908.

## \*MEMORANDUM ON THE OBJECTS OF THE ACT.

The main aim and object of the Act and of the Regulations made under it is to place further power in the hands of Local Authorities for preventing the spread of Tuberculosis. Part I. of the Act deals with the Notification of Tuberculosis and Disinfection of premises used by Tuberculosis patients.

*Notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*

Notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is now generally regarded as a necessary preliminary to definite action on the part of a Sanitary Authority. Before active steps can be taken, it is essential that persons suffering from certain forms of the disease should be located, and through the form of notification provided for in the Regulations the important point is gained that the Sanitary Authority will be placed in possession of information of the presence of the disease in households where conditions likely to foster its spread exist. They will be enabled thereby to bring into operation certain machinery, mainly of an educative nature, for helping the patient to arrest the disease, and for teaching his friends and members of his family how to avoid contracting it.

Tuberculosis is usually communicated from person to person as a result of prolonged exposure or contact under conditions which generally lead to impaired health, such as overcrowding, insanitary surroundings, insufficient or improper nutrition. As these are conditions which the Sanitary Authority may for the most part either mitigate or remove, it is of prime importance that they should have early and accurate knowledge of the locality of persons suffering from the disease.

The Act limits Notification to cases of Tuberculosis which are a danger to others owing to the infectious nature of the discharge from the patient, and the Local Government Board, aided by the advice of the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, as provided for in the Act, when making their Regulations under Section 1 (2), had in view this fact, and they have limited Notification to those cases in which they deem it imperative that precautions should be taken, namely, to Tuberculosis of the Lung in the case of sufferers so circumstanced that they are likely to prove a means of distributing the disease unless precautionary measures are adopted.

The Regulations, therefore, made by the Local Government Board under the Act, make provision for the notification of such cases only as are housed or work under conditions which may be dangerous to others. Further, the notification form provides that, even when these conditions are present, the physician in

\* For Orders made under the Act, see page 43, *et seq.*

attendance may, when notifying in cases where he desires to take the full responsibility of seeing that precautionary measures are carried out, request the Medical Officer of Health not to intervene or direct an inspection by the officers of the Sanitary Authority. By these means it is hoped to spare patients any unnecessary intrusion and to limit notification and subsequent action by the Sanitary Authority, after notification, to cases where intervention is essential, and all that is sought to be done is to educate and impress upon the sufferers what they should do so as to lessen the danger to their friends and those with whom they come habitually in contact.

As notification is made to a Sanitary Authority with the double object of helping the sufferer and protecting others from contracting the disease, it is of importance that the presence of Tubercle in the Lung should be recognised at an early stage of the disease, and as this is not always an easy matter to determine, provision is made in the Act and Regulations that the services of a Bacteriologist may be retained and placed at the disposal of medical practitioners who have a reasonable doubt whether or not the disease is in certain cases Tubercular. For this reason it is most desirable that, wherever Part I. of the Act is adopted, a Bacteriologist should be employed to examine samples of sputum in order to determine whether the Tubercle Bacillus is present.

Notification of Tuberculosis is an important step which a Sanitary Authority may now take to insure prevention of the disease, and the procedure for taking this step is laid down in Section 3 of the Act. It must, however, be understood that notification is merely a means to an end, and that the knowledge of the location of the disease in the district of a Sanitary Authority is only a first step towards further action.

It was the desire of the Legislature in introducing the principle of compulsory notification of Tuberculosis to safeguard the sufferers from unnecessary intervention or publicity to the greatest extent compatible with the public interest. Consequently the penal provisions applicable to other infectious diseases under the Public Health Acts have not been extended to Tuberculosis, and there is no power given to Sanitary Authorities for compulsory removal of patients to hospital. Moreover, it is expressly provided that no undue publicity shall be given to the particulars contained in the medical practitioner's certificate in a case of Tuberculosis, and it will be the duty of Sanitary Authorities to give effect to the clear intention of Parliament by enjoining secrecy on all their officers, who, in the course of their duties may have custody of the forms of notification or knowledge of their contents. It will, therefore, be advisable for Sanitary Authorities to entrust reliable officers with this portion of their sanitary administration, and to impress upon those officers that any disregard of the obligation of secrecy will be treated as a serious breach of discipline.

It is also very desirable that in appointing officers or health visitors to carry out inspections and give advice, where possible, women of experience, such as trained nurses, selected for their knowledge, sympathy, and tact, should be employed by the Sani-

tary Authority to discharge the delicate duties devolving on them in advising the sufferers and their friends.

When Tuberculosis of the Lung has been notified as being present in the class of cases provided for in the Order, it then becomes the duty of the Sanitary Authority, through their officers, to aid the person suffering, and those who live with him, by advice and instruction, in order that if the patient is not provided for in a special institution, he may so live in his home as to give himself the best chance of recovery, and those who associate with him the greatest protection from contracting the disease. The notification of one case in a family is likely in practice to reveal the fact that other members of the family are, in many instances quite unconsciously, suffering from the disease in an incipient stage, and the early discovery of this fact is a matter of the greatest importance both to the sufferers and others. Inquiry by the officers of the Sanitary Authority will, in many instances, also bring to light insanitary surroundings and other matters which require to be remedied. In this way, through notification, such questions as defective housing, bad ventilation, and other sanitary defects, are brought directly under the notice of the Sanitary Authority.

#### *Disinfection.*

When a case of Tuberculosis has been notified, the Sanitary Authority, upon the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health or other medical practitioner, will be in a position to require the cleansing and disinfection of any house or part of a house in which the patient is lodged, and of any article therein likely to retain infection. The duty of complying with the Sanitary Authority's requisition for cleansing and disinfection rests primarily with the owner or occupier of the house, and is to be performed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, but in the absence of action by the owner or occupier, the Sanitary Authority may intervene, and the expenses incurred may be recovered from the owner or occupier. If, however, the latter is unable to carry out disinfection effectually, the work may be done by the officers of the Sanitary Authority at the cost of the rates.

The further power is conferred on the Sanitary Authority to require any bedding, clothing, or other articles which have been exposed to the infection of Tuberculosis, to be delivered to their officers for the purpose of disinfection. In such circumstances it devolves on the Sanitary Authority to disinfect the articles and return them to the owner free of charge, while in the event of unnecessary damage, compensation is to be paid.

The power of disinfecting houses, bedding, etc., in cases of Tuberculosis during the progress of the disease, and also in cases where the patient dies or removes to hospital or elsewhere, is a matter of considerable importance from the point of view of preventing its spread.

Part II. of the Act deals with the establishment and management of special Hospitals and Dispensaries. Irrespective of whether the notification clauses of the Act have been adopted by



any District Council, the County Council may at once proceed to provide for the wants of their county by supplying hospital accommodation or dispensaries, and do all the acts they are authorised to do under the powers conferred by Part II. It is well, however, that there should be co-operation between Sanitary Authorities and County Councils in regard to the interchange of information relating to the prevalence of Tuberculosis, and the results of notification should in an impersonal form be placed at the disposal of County Councils with a view to assisting them to judge of the extent of accommodation required for cases of Tuberculosis. It will be the aim of the Local Government Board to furnish County Councils periodically with summary returns of notifications of Tuberculosis in any sanitary district within the county where notification has been adopted.

### *Hospitals.*

In every county there will be a certain number of cases either in the early or late stages of the disease for which it is highly desirable on account of their condition or surroundings to provide accommodation in either a sanatorium or a hospital. From the point of view of the prevention of the disease, the advanced cases are those for which institutional treatment will be most urgently required. It should, therefore, be the aim of County Councils to provide for each county a certain number of beds for the separate treatment of such cases, and this can probably in most instances best be done either by arrangement with existing institutions or by the conversion of disused or partially used institutions. County Councils, therefore, would do well in the first instance to devote their energies to providing for the late cases, as it is from these the greatest danger arises of spreading the disease. Similarly, with regard to the early cases, an effort should be made to provide accommodation either in an existing Sanatorium or by the erection of a Sanatorium for the county or for a group of counties. In connection with the erection of such institutions, it is eminently desirable that extravagant buildings involving a large capital outlay should not be embarked upon; light, cheap buildings of a semi-permanent nature should rather be aimed at than costly structures.

### *Dispensaries.*

The bulk of the cases, and particularly of the early cases, must, in the natural course of events, for years to come be treated in their own homes. The recognition of this fact, due in the first place to the want of sufficient beds in institutions for the enormous number of cases of Tuberculosis in this country, and in the second place to the difficulty for many reasons of persuading sufferers to go to hospital, forces us to find some system by means of which the patient may be afforded a fair chance of recovery and the community may be protected from the danger of his living and working without due precautions in their midst. The dispensary system, if properly carried out, provides this form of treatment and education. The greatest benefit to be derived from the Sanatorium, so far as the public are concerned, is the educa-

tion of the patient. In the dispensary system, as now practised, it is endeavoured to teach this lesson without the costly preliminary of undergoing treatment in a Sanatorium.

The dispensary system, as it has been developed and worked by Dr. Philip, of Edinburgh, and by others, is now largely adopted in foreign countries, notably in Belgium, France, Germany, and the United States of America. Though spoken of as a dispensary, it is in reality much more than a mere out-patient department of a hospital; it is rather an educational depôt or clearing house through which nearly all the cases of Tuberculosis in a district are passed. It is intimately connected with and supervised by the Medical Officer of Health, and its functions are to attend to all cases of Tuberculosis in the area it serves. Some of its cases it drafts into a Sanatorium, others it places in Hospitals, the remainder it looks after in their own homes through the services of the Medical Officer and a staff of nurses or health visitors. By means of systematic teaching and nursing the dispensary makes it possible for many people to carry on their ordinary work, and for large numbers who cannot or will not enter an institution to be treated with comparative safety at home.

The dispensary is one of the most effective first steps which a County Council, and, more particularly, a County Borough Council, can take in Ireland for the prevention of the disease. Around a well-managed dispensary it will eventually be found that an effective system of provision for consumptives will grow up. The dispensary is not intended to take the place of the hospital or sanatorium, but rather to supplement the work of these institutions. It is a system which is well worth consideration and examination by County Councils as affording a cheap and efficient means of dealing with a large number of consumptive cases.

#### *Literature, &c.*

In Part III. of the Act will be found several useful provisions with which County Councils and Sanitary Authorities are armed with the object of preventing Tubercular disease. One section deals with the distribution of approved literature, and with lectures designed to educate the public as to the infectious character of Tuberculosis and the means of avoiding infection. When we remember the importance of a clear knowledge of the causes of the disease, the necessity for educating the public on the subject is apparent. The Local Government Board will be prepared from time to time to consider applications from Sanitary Authorities who desire to provide lectures and literature which may be useful in disseminating knowledge upon this subject.

Drugs or appliances which would tend to prevent or check the spread of the disease, may also be provided by Sanitary Authorities subject to the controlling direction of the Local Government Board. The appliance which will be most useful in consumptive cases is the special "spit bottle," the use of which should be impressed upon every consumptive patient.

*Milk.*

Another section deals with the elimination from dairy herds of milch cows affected with Tuberculous disease of the udder, and provides for payment of compensation in certain cases for the destruction of diseased animals. Another supplies the long-felt want of many Urban Authorities, who derive their milk from rural districts where inadequate means are taken to provide a clean and wholesome supply. The section empowers Urban Authorities under certain conditions to send their Inspectors outside their own districts and into the district from whence they derive their milk supplies to investigate, and, if necessary, to enforce cleanliness and proper supervision in such dairies and cowsheds. The object of the sections dealing with milk is to secure a clean milk supply free from tubercular infective matter, and the power given to Urban Districts to defend their inhabitants from the ill-effects of an impure milk supply should have the effect of levelling up the standard of cleanliness in connection with dairies and cowsheds in rural districts.

These short comments on the objects of the Act may serve to bring home to County Councils and Sanitary Authorities some idea of the new powers conferred upon them with a view of lessening the number of cases of Tuberculosis in their districts. It cannot be too prominently put forward and insisted upon that this Act, and particularly the Notification Clauses contained in Part I., which is the portion requiring adoption by Sanitary Authorities, is conceived with the intention of helping and not of penalising sufferers from this very fatal disease. It is not intended to inflict hardship of any kind upon individuals, and every care should be taken by Sanitary Authorities and their officers in administering the Act to see that nothing but benefit accrues to the community by the adoption of Notification and by the use of the other clauses contained in the Act.

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